



**Free Questions for 1Z0-071 by certsinside**

**Shared by Bryan on 09-08-2024**

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# Question 1

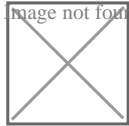
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## Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

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There is a parent-child relationship between EMPLOYEE\_ID and MANAGER\_ID.

You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager as the employee whose EMPLOYEE\_ID is 123.

Which query provides the correct output?

### Options:

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- A)** `SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.manager_id = m.employee_id) AND e.employee_id = 123;`
- B)** `SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.employee_id = m.manager_id) WHERE e.employee_id = 123;`
- C)** `SELECT e.last_name, e.manager_id FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees mon (e.employee_id = m.employee_id) WHERE e.employee_id = 123;`

**D)** SELECT m.last\_name, e.manager\_id FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees\_mon (e.manager\_id = m.manager\_id) WHERE e.employee\_id = 123;

**Answer:**

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D

## Question 2

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which three statements are true about multiple-row subqueries? (Choose three.)

**Options:**

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- A)** They can contain a subquery within a subquery.
- B)** They can return multiple columns as well as rows.
- C)** They cannot contain a subquery within a subquery.
- D)** They can return only one column but multiple rows.
- E)** They can contain group functions and GROUP BY and HAVING clauses.

F) They can contain group functions and the GROUP BY clause, but not the HAVING clause.

**Answer:**

---

A, B, E

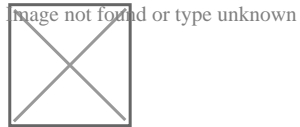
## Question 3

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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View the exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.



You want to select all employees having 100 as their MANAGER\_ID manages and their manager.

You want the output in two columns: the first column should have the employee's manager's LAST\_NAME and the second column should have the employee's LAST\_NAME.

Which SQL statement would you execute?

**Options:**

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- A) `SELECT m.last_name 'Manager', e.last_name 'Employee'FROM employees m JOIN employees eON m.employee_id = e.manager_idWHERE m.manager_id=100;`
- B) `SELECT m.last_name 'Manager', e.last_name 'Employee'FROM employees m JOIN employees eON m.employee_id = e.manager_idWHERE e.manager_id=100;`
- C) `SELECT m.last_name 'Manager', e.last_name 'Employee'FROM employees m JOIN employees eON e.employee_id = m.manager_idWHERE m.manager_id=100;`
- D) `SELECT m.last_name 'Manager', e.last_name 'Employee'FROM employees m JOIN employees eWHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id AND e.manager_id=100`

**Answer:**

---

B

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

`ALTER TABLE orders`

`SET UNUSED (order_date);`

Which statement is true?

**Options:**

---

- A) After executing the ALTER TABLE command, a new column called ORDER\_DATE can be added to the ORDERS table.
- B) The ORDER\_DATE column must be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute successfully.
- C) ROLLBACK can be used to restore the ORDER\_DATE column.
- D) The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER\_DATE column.

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 5

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Evaluate the following SQL statements that are issued in the given order:

```
CREATE TABLE emp
```

```
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
ename VARCHAR2(15),  
salary NUMBER (8,2),  
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp(emp_no));  
  
ALTER TABLE emp  
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;  
  
ALTER TABLE emp  
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What would be the status of the foreign key EMP\_MGR\_PK?

**Options:**

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- A) It would remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and recreating it.
- B) It would remain disabled and has to be enabled manually using the ALTER TABLE command.
- C) It would be automatically enabled and immediate.
- D) It would be automatically enabled and deferred.

**Answer:**

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B

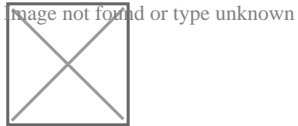
## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, SALES1 and SALES2, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the SALES1 table, which are not present in the SALES2 table.



Which set operator generates the required output?

### Options:

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- A) INTERSECT
- B) UNION
- C) PLUS
- D) MINUS
- E) SUBTRACT



**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/queries004.htm)

## Question 7

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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In which normal form is a table, if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

**Options:**

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- A) second normal form
- B) first normal form
- C) third normal form

D) fourth normal form

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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<https://blog.udemy.com/database-normal-forms/>

## Question 8

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which three statements are true regarding the data types? (Choose three.)

**Options:**

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A) The minimum column width that can be specified for a varchar2 data type column is one.

- B)** Only one LONG column can be used per table.
- C)** A TIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.
- D)** The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.
- E)** The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

**Answer:**

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A, B, E

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which statement is true about an inner join specified in a query's WHERE clause?

**Options:**

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- A)** It only applies for equijoin conditions.
- B)** It applies for equijoin and nonequijoin conditions.
- C)** It requires column names to be the same in all tables being joined.

D) It must have primary-key and foreign-key constraints defined on the join columns.

**Answer:**

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B

## Question 10

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table.

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Which query can be used to display the last names and city names only for members from the states MO and MI?

**Options:**

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A) SELECT last\_name, city FROM members WHERE state = 'MO' AND state = 'MI';

B) SELECT last\_name, city FROM members WHERE state LIKE 'M%';

- C) SELECT last\_name, city FROM members WHERE state IN ('MO', 'MI');
- D) SELECT DISTINCT last\_name, city FROM members WHERE state ='MO' OR state ='MI';

**Answer:**

---

C

## Question 11

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

**Options:**

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- A) adding a column constraint while inserting a row into a table
- B) adding a column with a default value while inserting a row into a table
- C) removing all data from a single column on which a unique constraint is defined
- D) removing all data only from a single column on which a primary key constraint is defined

**Answer:**

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C

## Question 12

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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View the exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS\_MASTER and MONTHLY\_ORDERS tables.

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Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

```
MERGE INTO orders_master o
```

```
USING monthly_orders m
```

```
ON (o.order_id = m.order_id)
```

```
WHEN MATCHED THEN
```

```
UPDATE SET o.order_total = m.order_total
```

```
DELETE WHERE (m.order_total IS NULL)
```

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

INSERT VALUES (m.order\_id, m.order\_total);

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

**Options:**

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- A) The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- B) The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1, 2 and 4.
- C) The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1, 2 and 3.
- D) The ORDERS\_MASTER table would contain the ORDER\_IDs 1 and 2.

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28286/statements\\_9016.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/statements_9016.htm)

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