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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two are true about queries using set operators (UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT and MINUS)?

Options:

- A-** There must be an equal number of columns in each SELECT list.
- B-** The name of each column in the first SELECT list must match the name of the corresponding column in each subsequent SELECT list.
- C-** Each SELECT statement in the query can have an ORDER BY clause.
- D-** None of the set operators can be used when selecting CLOB columns.
- E-** The FOR UPDATE clause cannot be specified.

Answer:

A, E

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine these two queries and their output:

```
SELECT deptno, dname FROM dept;
```

Deptno	Dname
10	account ing
20	research
30	sales
40	operations

```
SELECT ename, job, deptno FROM emp ORDER BY deptno;
```

Ename	job	deptno
CLARK	MANAGER	10
KING	PRESIDENT	10
MILLER	CLERK	10
JONES	MANAGER	20

Now examine this query:

```
SELECT ename, dname
```

```
FROM emp CROSS JOIN dept WHERE job = 'MANAGER'
```

```
AND dept.deptno IN (10, 20) ;
```

Options:

A- 64

B- 6

C- 3

D- 12

Answer:

B

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this statement:

```
SELECT last name
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
ORDER BY CASE WHEN salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees)
```

```
THEN 'A'
```

ELSE last_name

END ,last_name DESC;

Which two statements are true?

Options:

- A- The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in descending order.
- B- The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in ascending order.
- C- All remaining employee names will appear in ascending order.
- D- All remaining employee names will appear in an unspecified order.
- E- All remaining employee names will appear in descending order.
- F- The names of employees earning the maximum salary will appear first in an unspecified order.

Answer:

E, F

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
EMPLOYEE NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6,2)
DEPARTMENT ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)

Which statement will fail?

Options:

A- SELECT department_id, COUNT (*)

FROM employees

HAVING department_id <> 90 AND COUNT(*) >= 3

GROUP BY department_id;

B- SELECT department_id, COUNT (*)

FROM employees

WHERE department_id <> 90 AND COUNT(*) >= 3

GROUP BY department_id;

C- SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)

FROM employees

WHERE department_id <> 90 HAVING COUNT(*) >= 3

GROUP BY department_id;

```
D- SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)  
FROM employees  
WHERE department_id <> 90 GROUP BY department_id  
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 3;
```

Answer:

B

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this partial query:

```
SELECT ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country_code, SUM(s.amount_sold) SALES
```

```
FROM sales s, times t, channels ch, countries co
```

```
WHERE s.time_id = t.time_id
```

```
AND s.country_id = co.country_id
```

```
AND s.channel_id = ch.channel_id
```

AND ch.channel type IN ('Direct Sales', 'Internet')

AND t.month IN ('2000-09', '2000-10')

AND co.country code IN ('GB', 'US')

Examine this output:

CHANNEL TYPE	MONTH	co	SALES
internet	2000-09	GB	16569
internet	2000-09	US	124224
internet	2000-09		140793
internet	2000-10	GB	14539
internet	2000-10	US	137054
internet			292387
Direct Sales	2000-09	GB	85223
Direct Sales	2000-09	US	638201
Direct Sales	2000-09		723424
Direct Sales	2000-10	GB	91925
Direct Sales	2000-10	US	638201
Direct Sales	2000-09		774222
Direct Sales			1497646

Which GROUP BY clause must be added so the query returns the results shown?

Options:

- A- GROUP BY ch.channel_type, t.month, co.country code;
- B- GROUP BY ch.channel_type,ROLLUP (t month, co. country_code) ;
- C- GROUP BY CUBE (ch. channel_type, t .month, co. country code);
- D- GROUP BYch. channel_type, t.month,ROLIUP (co. country_code) ;

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine these statements:

```
CREATE TABLE dept (  
deptno NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,  
diname VARCHAR2(10) ,  
mgr NUMBER ,
```

```
CONSTRAINT dept_fkey FOREIGN KEY(mgr) REFERENCES emp (empno));  
  
CREATE TABLE emp (  
  
Empno NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,  
  
Ename VARCHAR2 (10) ,  
  
deptno NUMBER,  
  
CONSTRAINT emp_fkey FOREIGN KEY (deptno) REFERENCES dept (deptno) DISABLE);  
  
ALTER TABLE emp MODIFY CONSTRAINT emp_fkey ENABLE;
```

Which two are true?

Options:

- A-** The MGR column in the DEPT table will not be able to contain NULL values.
- B-** The CREATE TABLE EMP statement must precede the CREATE TABLE DEPT statement for all three statements to execute successfully.
- C-** Both foreign key constraint definitions must be removed from the CREATE TABLE statements, and be added with ALTER TABLE statements once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements to execute successfully in the order shown.
- D-** The DEPT FKEY constraint definition must be removed from the CREATE TABLE DEF statement and be added with an ALTER TABLE statement once both tables are created, for the two CREATE TABLE statements

to execute successfully in the order shown.

E- The Deptno column in the emp table will be able to contain nulls values.

F- All three statements execute successfully in the order shown

Answer:

D, E

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true about views?

Options:

A- Views can be indexed.

B- The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being updated or inserted in the underlying table through the view.

C- Tables in the defining query of a view must always exist in order to create the view.

D- Views can be updated without the need to re-grant privileges on the view.

E- The WITH CHECK clause prevents certain rows from being displayed when querying the view.

Answer:

B, D

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two are true?

Options:

- A-** CONCAT joins two or more character strings together.
- B-** FLOOR returns the largest integer less than or equal to a specified number.
- C-** CONCAT joins two character strings together.
- D-** INSTR finds the offset within a string of a single character only.
- E-** INSTR finds the offset within a character string, starting from position 0.
- F-** FLOOR returns the largest positive integer less than or equal to a specified number.

Answer:

B, C

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