



Free Questions for 1Z0-071 by dumpssheet

Shared by Santos on 22-07-2024

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the ORDER_ITEMS table:

Name	Null	Type
ORDER_ID		NUMBER(38)
PRODUCT_ID		NUMBER(38)
QUANTITY		NUMBER(38)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(10,2)

Examine this incomplete query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT quantity * unit_price total_paid FROM order_items ORDER BY ;
```

Which two can replace so the query completes successfully?

Options:

A- quantity

B- quantity, unit_price

C- total_paid

D- product_id

E- quantity * unit_price

Answer:

C, E

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
LAST_NAME	NOY NULL	VARCHAR2(15)
SALARY		NUMBER(6,2)

Which two queries will result in an error?

Options:

A- SELECT FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES;

B- SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES;

C- SELECT LAST_NAME, 12 * SALARY AS ANNUAL_SALARY
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE ANNUAL_SALARY > 100000
ORDER BY 12 * SALARY ;

D- SELECT LAST_NAME, 12 * SALARY AS ANNUAL_SALARY
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE 12 * SALARY > 100000
ORDER BY ANNUAL_SALARY;

E- SELECT LAST_NAME, 12 * SALARY AS ANNUAL_SALARY
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE 12 * SALARY > 100000
ORDER BY 12 * SALARY;

F- SELECT LAST_NAME, 12 * SALARY AS ANNUAL_SALARY
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE ANNUAL_SALARY > 100000
ORDER BY ANNUAL_SALARY;

Answer:

C, F

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In your session NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD--MON_RR.

Which two queries display the year as four digits?

Options:

A- SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR(SYSDATE,'MM/DD/YYYY'),'MM/DD/YYYY') FROM DUAL;

B- SELECT TO_CHAR (ADD_MONTHS (SYSDATE,6)) FROM DUAL;

C- SELECT TO_DATE (SYSDATE, 'RRRR-MM-DD') FROM DUAL;

D- SELECT TO_DATE (ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6), 'dd-mon-yyyy') FROM DUAL;

E- SELECT TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') FROM DUAL;

F- SELECT TO_CHAR (ADD_MONTHS (SYSDATE, 6), 'dd-mon-yyyy') FROM DUAL;

Answer:

E, F

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true about CURRENT_TIMEITAMP?

Options:

- A- The date is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.
- B- The value varies depending on the setting of SESSIONTIMEZONE.
- C- It returns the same date as CURRENT_DATE.
- D- The time is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.
- E- It returns a value of data type TIMESTAMP
- F- It always returns the same value as SYSTIMESTAMP

Answer:

D, F

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

BOX_SIZE	MIN_WEIGHT	MAX_WEIGHT
----- SMALL	-----	----- 0

Which two queries only return CUBE?

Options:

- A- SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON weight >= min_weight AND weight < max_weight;
- B- SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON weight > min_weight;
- C- SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON weight BETWEEN min_weight AND max_weight;
- D- SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON weight < max_weight;
- E- SELECT shape FROM bricks JOIN boxes ON NOT (weight > max_weight);

Answer:

A, C

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this partial statement:

```
SELECT ename, sal,comm FROM emp
```

Now examine this output:

ENAME	SAL	COMM
MARTIN	1250	1400
WARD	1250	500
ALIEN	1600	300
TURNER	1500	0
ADAMS	1100	
BLARE	2850	
CLARR	2450	
FORD	3000	
JAMES	950	
JONES	2975	
RING	5000	
MILLER	1300	
SCOTT	3000	
SMITH	800	

WHICH ORDER BY clause will generate the displayed output?

Options:

- A- ORDER BY NVL(ename,0) DESC, ename
- B- ORDER BY NVL(comm,0) ASC NULLS FIRST, ename
- C- ORDER BY NVL(comm,0) ASC NULLS LAST, ename
- D- ORDER BY comm DESC NULLS LAST, ename

Answer:

A, D

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You have the privileges to create any type of synonym.

Which statement will create a synonym called EMP for the HCM.EMPLOYEE_RECORDS table that is accesible to all users?

Options:

- A- CREATE GLOBAL SYNONYM emp FOR hcm.employee_records;
- B- CREATE SYNONYM emp FOR hcm.employee_records;
- C- CREATE SYNONYM PUBLIC.emp FOR hcm.employee_records;
- D- CREATE SYNONYM SYS.emp FOR hcm.employee_records;
- E- CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp FOR hcm. employee_records;

Answer:

E

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine these statements:

```
CREATE TABLE alter_test (c1 VARCHAR2(10), c2 NUMBER(10));
```

```
INSERT INTO alter_test VALUES ('123' 123);
```

```
COMMIT;
```

Which is true about modifying the columns in ALTER_TEST?

Options:

- A-** c1 can be changed to NUMBER(10) and c2 can be changed to VARCHAR2 (10).
- B-** c2 can be changed to NUMBER(5) but c1 cannot be changed to VARCHAR2 (5).
- C-** c2 can be changed to VARCHAR2(10) but c1 cannot be changed to NUMBER (10).
- D-** c1 can be changed to NUMBER(10) but c2 cannot be changed to VARCHAR2 (10).
- E-** c1 can be changed to VARCHAR2(5) and c2 can be changed to NUMBER (12,2).

Answer:

E

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two will execute successfully?

Options:

- A- SELECT COALESCR('DATE', SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
- B- SELECT NVL('DATE',SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
- C- SELECT COALESCE(O,SYSDATE) TRCH DUAL;
- D- SELECT NVL('DATE',200) FROM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL);
- E- SELECT COALESCE('DATE',SYSDATE) FROM (SELECT NULL AS "DATE" FROM DUAL) ;

Answer:

B, D

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this statement:

```
CREATE TABTE orders
```

```
(sarial_no NUMBER UNIQUE,
```

```
order_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY ,
```

```
order_date DATE NOT NULL,
```

status VARCHAR2 (10) CHECK (status IN ('CREDIT', 'CASH')),

product_id NUMBER REFERENCES products (product_id),

order_total NUMBER);

On which two columns of the table will an index be created automatically?

Options:

A- SERIAL_NO

B- ORDER_DATE

C- PRODUCT_ID

D- ORDER TOTAL

E- ORDER_ID

F- STATUS

Answer:

A, E

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two are true about global temporary tables?

Options:

- A-** They can be created only by a user with the DBA role, but can be accessed by all users who can create a session.
- B-** Backup and recovery operations are available for these tables.
- C-** If the ON COMMIT clause is session-specific, the table is dropped when the session is terminated.
- D-** Their data is always stored in the default temporary tablespace of the user who created them.
- E-** Indexes can be created on them.
- F-** If the ON COMMIT clause is transaction-specific, all rows in the table are deleted after each COMMIT or ROLLBACK.

Answer:

C, F

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