

# Free Questions for 1Z0-071 by certsdeals

Shared by Sullivan on 09-08-2024

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# **Question 1**

### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

TABLE NAME	PEFERENCE CONSTRAINT NAME		COLUMN NAME CONSTRAINT TYPE	
CONSTRAINT NAME	E SEARCH CONDIT	ION		
DEPT	CC_DEPT	DEPTNO	С	deptno>9
DEPT	SYS_C0012476	DNAME	С	"DNAME" IS NOT
NULL				
DEPT	SYS_C0012478	DEPTNO	Р	commission < salary
EMP	CC COMM	COMMISSION	С	commission < salary
EMP	CC_COMM	SALARY	С	empno > 10
EMP	CC_EMPNO	EMPNO	С	salary > 1000
EMP	CR_DEPT	DEPTNO	R	SYS_C0012478
EMP	CR_MGR	MANAGER	R	SYS_C0012484
EMP	SYS_C0012479	DNAME	С	ENAME" IS NOT
NULL				
EMP	SYS_C0012480	JOB	С	"JOB" IS NOT NULL

Which three statements are true?

### **Options:**

A- The COMMISSION column can contain negative values .
B- The MANAGER column is a foreign key referencing the EMPNO column.
C- The SALARY column must have a value .
D- An index is created automatically in the MANAGER column.
E- The DEPTNO column in the EMP table can contain the value 1.
F- The DEPTNO column in the EMP table can contain NULLS .
G- The DNAME column has a unique constraint.
Answer:
D, E, F
Question 2
Question Type: MultipleChoice
Which three are true about privileges?
Options:
•

- A- Schema owners can grant object privileges on objects in their schema to any other user or role.
- B- A combination of object and system privileges can be granted to a role.
- C- All types of schema objects have associated object privileges .
- D- Only users with the DBA role can create roles .
- E- Object privileges granted on a table automatically apply to all synonyms for that table.
- F- Only users with the GRANT ANY PRIVILEGE privilege can grant and revoke system privileges from other users.

#### **Answer:**

A, B, C

# **Question 3**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name Null? Type

EMP\_ID NOT NULL NUMBER

EMP\_NAME VARCHAR2 (40)

DEPT ID NUMBER (2 )

HIRE DATE DATE

NLS DATE FORMAT is DD-MON-RR.

Which two queries will execute successfully?

### **Options:**

SALARY

- A- SELECT dept\_ id, AVG (MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP By dept\_id HAVING hire\_date> 'O1-JAN-19';
- **B-** SELECT dept\_ id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id, salary;
- C- SELECT dept id, MAX (SUM(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept\_id;

NUMBER (8, 2)

- D- SELECT dept\_ iD, sum(salary) FROM employees WHERE hire\_date > '01-JAN-9' GROUP BY dept\_id;
- E- SELECT AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY salary;

#### **Answer:**

D, E

## **Question 4**

### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which two are true about rollbacks?

### **Options:**

- A- The ROLLBACK statement does not release locks resulting from table updates.
- B- Data Control L anguage (DCL) statements, such as GRANT and REVOKE, can be rolled back.
- **C-** A transaction interrupted by a system failure is automatically rolled back.
- D- If the ROLLBACK statement is used without TO SAVEPOINT, then all savepoints in the transaction are deleted .
- E- Data consistency is not guaranteed after a rollback.

#### **Answer:**

C, D

## **Question 5**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which is true about the & and && prefixes with substitution variables?

### **Options:**

- A- & can prefix a substitution variable name only in queries. DML
- B- An & prefix to an undefined substitution variable, which is referenced twice in the same query, will prompt for a value twice.
- C- The && prefix will not prompt for a value even if the substitution variable is not previously defined in the session.
- D- An && prefix to an undefined substitution variable, which is referenced multiple times in multiple queries, will prompt for a value once per query.
- E- Both & and && can prefix a substitution variable name in queries and DML statements.

#### **Answer:**

B, E

# **Question 6**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Examine this query:
SELECT INTERVAL '100' MONTH DURATION FROM DUAL;
What will be the output?
Options:
A- DURATION
+08-04
B- DUFATION
+100
C- DURATION
+08
D- an error
Answer:
A

# **Question 7**

### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Examine the data in the COLORS table:

RGB_HEX_VALUE	COLOR_NAME
FF0000	red
00FF00	green
0000FF	blue

Examine the data in the BRICKS table:

BRICK_ID	COLOR_RGB_HEX_VALUE
1	EF0000
2	00FF00
3	FFFFFF

Which two queries return all the rows from COLORS?

A.

```
SELECT * FROM colors c

LEFT JOIN bricks b ON b. color_rgb_hex_value=c.rgb_hex_value WHERE b.brick_id > 0;

00FF00 green 2 00FF00
```

B.

```
SELECT *
FROM bricks b RIGHT JOIN colors c on b. color rgb hex value=c.rgb hex value;
                             00FF0000FF00green
                                    0000FF blue
                                     FF0000 red
C.
SELECT *
FROM bricks b JOIN colors c on b. color_rgb_hex_value=c.rgb_hex_value;
                             00FF00 00FF00 green
D.
SELECT *
FROM bricks b FULL JOIN colors c on b. color_rgb_hex_value=c.rgb_hex_value;
                                    FF0000 red
2
                             00FF00 00FF00 green
                                    0000FF blue
                             FFFFFF
3
                             EF0000
E.
SELECT *
FROM colors c LEFT JOIN bricks b USING(rgb_hex_value);
```

A- A synonym cannot be created for a PL /SQL package.	
B- A SEQUENCE can have a synonym.	
C- A synonym can be available to all users .	
D- A synonym created by one user can refer to an object belonging to another user.	
E- Any user can drop a PUBLIC synonym.	
Answer:	
A C D	
A, C, D	
A, C, D	
A, C, D	
Question 9	
Question 9	
Question 9	
Question 9  Question Type: MultipleChoice  A session's NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD Mon YYYY.	
Question 9 Question Type: MultipleChoice	
Question 9  Question Type: MultipleChoice  A session's NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD Mon YYYY.	
Question 9  Question Type: MultipleChoice  A session's NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD Mon YYYY.	

- A- SELECT to\_date(' 2019-01-01 ', 'YYYY -MM-DD' ) FROM DUAL;
- B- SELECT DATE '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL;
- C- SELECT TO\_CHAR('2019-01-01') FROM DUAL; 2019-01-01
- D- SELECT '2019-01-01' FROM DUAL; 2019-01-01
- E- SELECT TO\_ DATE('2019-01-01') FROM DUAL;

#### **Answer:**

A, B

# **Question 10**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true?

#### **Options:**

- A- All conditions evaluated using DECODE can also be evaluated using CASE.
- B- All conditions evaluated using CASE can also be evaluated using DECODE.

- C- CASE is a function and DECODE is not.
- **D-** DECODE is a function and CASE is not.
- E- Neither CASE nor DECODE is a function.
- F- Both CASE and DECODE are functions.

#### **Answer:**

A, D

# **Question 11**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the BRICKS table;

Name	Null?	Туре
BRICK_ID		NUMBER(38)
SHAPE		VARCHAR2(30)
COLOR		VARCHAR2(30)
WEIGHT		NUMBER

Examine the description of the BRICKS\_STAGE table;

Name	Null?	Туре
WEIGHT		NUMBER
SHAPE		VARCHAR2(30)
COLOR		VARCHAR2(30)

Which two queries execute successfully?

### **Options:**

A- SELECT shape, color, weight from bricks

**MINUS** 

SELECT \* FROM bricks\_stage;

**B-** SELECT shape, color FROM bricks

**MINUS** 

SELECT WEIGHT, color FROM bricks\_stage;

C- select \* from bricks

**MINUS** 

select \* from bricks\_stage;

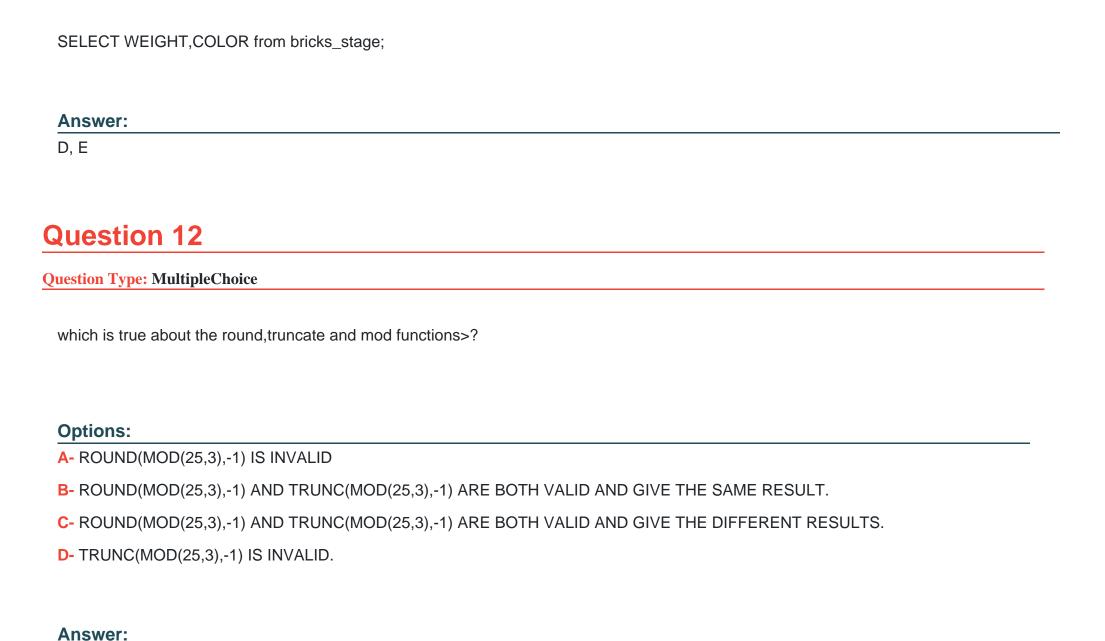
D- SELECT shape, color FROM bricks

**MINUS** 

SELECT color, shape FROM bricks\_stage;

E- SELECT brick\_id,shape FROM bricks

MINUS



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