Demo Questions

Oracle 1Z0-071 Exam

Oracle Datbase 12c SQL

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Question #1 *Topic 1*

Evaluate the following SQL statement:
SQL> select cust_id, cust_last_name "Last name"

FROM customers -

WHERE country_id = 10 -

UNION -
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name

FROM customers -

WHERE country_id = 30 -
Identify three ORDER BY clauses either one of which can complete the query.

- A. ORDER BY "Last name"
- B. ORDER BY 2, cust_id
- C. ORDER BY CUST_NO
- D. ORDER BY 2, 1
- E. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"

Correct Answer: *ABD*
Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations
-The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query.

-Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses.
-The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query.
-By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

Question #2 *Topic 1*

Which three statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

- A. WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.
- B. The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregate functions.
- C. The HAVING clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.
- D. The WHERE clause is used to exclude rows before the grouping of data.
- E. The HAVING clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

Correct Answer: *BDE*

Question #3 *Topic 1*

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

- A. The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to upload data into a normal table in the database from an external table.
- B. The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.
- C. The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED.
- D. ORACLE_LOADER and ORACLE_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.

Correct Answer: *A*
References:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm

Question #4 *Topic 1*

Which two statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements?

- A. An INSERT INTO...VALUES.. statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.

- B. An UPDATE... SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
- C. A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.
- D. An INSERT INTO... VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.
- E. A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.
- F. An UPDATE....SET.... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

Correct Answer: *BE*
References:
http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php

Question #5 *Topic 1*

Which two statements are true regarding roles? (Choose two.)

- A. A role can be granted to itself.
- B. A role can be granted to PUBLIC.
- C. A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.
- D. The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.
- E. Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.

Correct Answer: *BE*
References:
http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.1111/e16543/authorization.htm#autoId28

Question #6 *Topic 1*

Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two)

- A. A constraint is enforced only for an INSERT operation on a table.
- B. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.
- C. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can store NULLS.
- D. You can have more than one column in a table as part of a primary key.

Correct Answer: *CD*

Question #7 *Topic 1*

Evaluate the following statement.

```
INSERT ALL
   WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN
      INTO small_orders
   WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN
      INTO medium_orders
   WHEN order_total > 200000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN
      INTO large_orders
   SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id
      FROM orders;
```

Which statement is true regarding the evaluation of rows returned by the subquery in the INSERT statement?

- A. They are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any other WHEN clause.
- B. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- C. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
- D. The insert statement would give an error because the ELSE clause is not present for support in case none of WHEN clauses are true.

Correct Answer: *A*
References:
http://psoug.org/definition/WHEN.htm

Question #8 *Topic 1*

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table:

```
Name                            Null?                    Type

----------------                -------------------      -----------------
MEMBER_ID                       NOT NULL                 VARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAME                                               VARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAME                       NOT NULL                 VARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESS                                                  VARCHAR2 (50)
CITY                                                     VARCHAR2 (25)
STATE                                                    VARCHAR2 (3)
```

You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character.
Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE '%A_';
- B. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_';
- C. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_%';
- D. SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';

Correct Answer: *B*

Question #9 *Topic 1*

You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table for products with the lowest AMOUNT_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the same even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.

AMOUNT_SOLD -
Which query will provide the required result?

- A. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;
- B. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;
- C. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;
- D. SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales ORDER BY amount_sold FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

Correct Answer: *A*

Question #10 *Topic 1*

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table:
Name Null? Type

----------------- -------------- ----------------------------

MEMBER_ID NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (50)
You execute the SQL statement:
SQL > SELECT member_id, ' ' , first_name, ' ' , last_name "ID FIRSTNAME LASTNAME " FROM
members;
What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the alias name specified after the column names is invalid.
- B. It fails because the space specified in single quotation marks after the first two column names is invalid.
- C. It executes successfully and displays the column details in a single column with only the alias column heading.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the column details in three separate columns and replaces only the last column heading with the alias.

Correct Answer: *D*