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Oracle Database 12c SQL

Oracle 1z0-071

Version Demo

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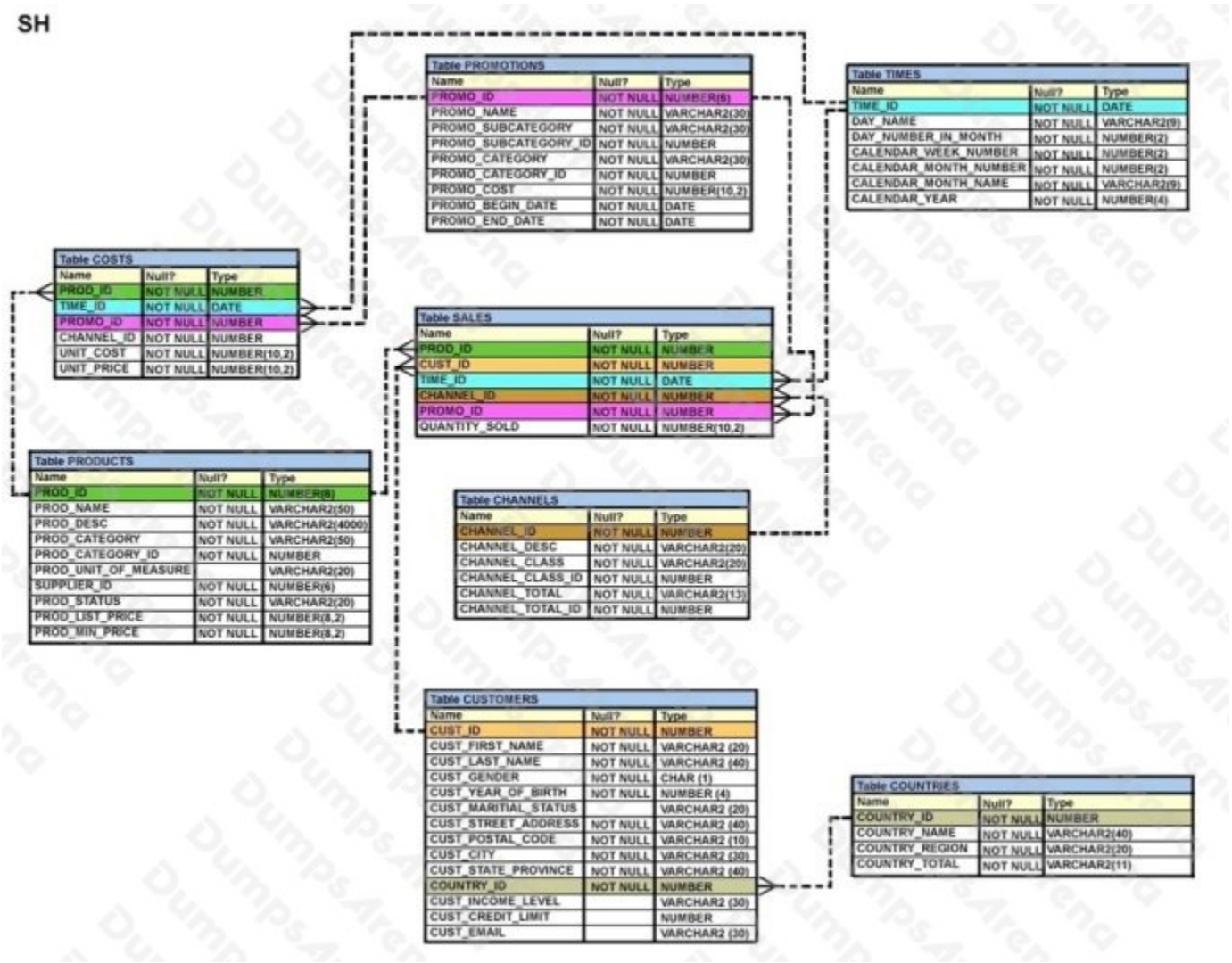
QUESTION NO: 1

View the exhibit and examine the description of SALES and PROMOTIONS tables.



You want to delete rows from the SALES table, where the PROMO_NAME column in the PROMOTIONS table has either blowout sale or everyday low price as values. Which three DELETE statements are valid? (Choose three.)

A. DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promo_name = 'blowout sale')
AND promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price')
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price');

B. DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = ‘blowout sale’)
OR promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = ‘everyday low price’)

C. DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name = ‘blowout sale’)
OR promo_name = ‘everyday low price’);

D. DELETE
FROM sales
WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_name IN = ‘blowout sale’,‘everyday low price’));

ANSWER: B C D

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

A. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the session user to enter the century.

B. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow a session user to enter the century.

C. The default internal storage of dates is in character format.

D. The default internal storage of dates is in numeric format.

ANSWER: A D

QUESTION NO: 3

You need to display the first names of all customers from the CUSTOMERS table that contain the character ‘e’ and have the character ‘a’ in the second last position.

Which query would give the required output?

A. SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';

B. SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>'' AND SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1)='a';

C. SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')IS NOT NULL AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, 1, -2)='a';

D. SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e')<>0 AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, LENGTH(cust_first_name), -2)='a';

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 4

Which three are true about the CREATE TABLE command? (Choose three.)

A. It can include the CREATE..INDEX statement for creating an index to enforce the primary key constraint

B. It implicitly executes a commit

C. A user must have the CREATE ANY TABLE privilege to create tables

D. It implicitly rolls back any pending transactions

E. The owner of the table should have space quota available on the tablespace where the table is defined

F. The owner of the table must have the UNLIMITED TABLESPACE system privilege

ANSWER: B C E

QUESTION NO: 5

Examine the types and examples of relationship that follow:

1 One-to-one a) teacher to Student

2 One-to-many b) Employees to Manager

3 Many-to-one c) Person to SSN

4 Many-to-many d) Customers to Products

Which option indicates correctly matched relationships?

A. 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, and 4-c

B. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, and 4-b

C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, and 4-d

D. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, and 4-d

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 6

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

A. A subquery can appear on either side of a comparison operator.

B. Only two subqueries can be placed at one level.

C. A subquery can retrieve zero or more rows.

D. A subquery can be used only in SQL query statements.

E. There is no limit on the number of subquery levels in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

ANSWER: A C

QUESTION NO: 7

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

A. The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical.

B. It ignores NULL values.

C. Reversing the order of the intersected tables alters the result.

D. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 8

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

A. The WITH CHECK OPTION constraint can be used in a view definition to restrict the columns displayed through the view.

B. The OR REPLACE option is used to change the definition of an existing view without dropping and re-creating it.

C. Rows cannot be deleted through a view if the view definition contains the DISTINCT keyword.

D. Rows added through a view are deleted from the table automatically when the view is dropped.

E. A simple view in which column aliases have been used cannot be updated.

F. A subquery used in a complex view definition cannot contain group functions or joins.

ANSWER: B C

QUESTION NO: 9

Which statement is true about transactions?

A. A set of Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements executed in a sequence ending with a SAVEPOINT forms a single transaction.

B. Each Data Definition Language (DDL) statement executed forms a single transaction.

C. A set of DDL statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.

D. A combination of DDL and DML statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

References: https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/CNCPT/transact.htm#CNCPT038

QUESTION NO: 10

View the Exhibit and examine PRODUCTS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

PRODUCTS

PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT NAME
1	Inkjet C/8/HQ
2	CPU D300
3	HD 8GB /I
4	HD 12GB /R

ORDER_ITEMS

ORDER ID	PRODUCT ID	QTY	UNIT PRICE
11	1	10	100
22	2	15	120
33	3	10	50
44	1	5	10
66	2	20	125

You executed the following query to display PRODUCT_NAME and the number of times the product has been ordered:

SELECT p.product_name, i.item_cnt

FROM (SELECT product_id, COUNT (*) item_cnt

FROM order_items

GROUP BY product_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p ON i.product_id = p.product_id;

What would happen when the above statement is executed?

A. The statement would execute successfully to produce the required output.

B. The statement would not execute because inline views and outer joins cannot be used together.

C. The statement would not execute because the ITEM_CNT alias cannot be displayed in the outer query.

D. The statement would not execute because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in the inline.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 11

Examine the description of the ORDERS table:

ORDER_ID	ORDER_DATE
1	<null>
2	<null>
3	01-JAN-2019
4	01-FEB-2019
5	01-MAR-2019

Examine the description of the INVOICES table:

INVOICE_ID	ORDER_ID	ORDER_DATE
1	1	<null>
2	2	01-JAN-2019
3	3	<null>
4	4	01-FEB-2019
5	5	<null>

Examine this query:

```
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders
 MINUS
SELECT order_id, order_date FROM invoices
```

Which three rows will it return? (Choose three.)

A. 5 01-MAR-2019

B. 3

C. 1

D. 4 01-FEB-2019

E. 2

F. 5

G. 3 01-JAN-2019

ANSWER: A E G

QUESTION NO: 12

Examine the description of the SALES1 table:

Name	Null?	Type
SALES_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
STORE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
ITEMS_ID		NUMBER
QUANTITY		NUMBER
SALES_DATE		DATE

SALES2 is a table with the same description as SALES1.

Some sales data is duplicated in both tables.

You want to display the rows from the SALES1 table which are not present in the SALES2 table.

Which set operator generates the required output?

A. SUBTRACT

B. INTERSECT

C. UNION ALL

D. UNION

E. MINUS

ANSWER: E

QUESTION NO: 13

Which three statements are true about the DESCRIBE command? (Choose three.)

A. It can be used to display the structure of an existing view

B. It can be used only from SQL*Plus

C. It displays the PRIMARY KEY constraint for any column or columns that have that constraint

D. It can be used from SQL Developer

E. It displays all constraints that are defined for each column

F. It displays the NOT NULL constraint for any columns that have that constraint

ANSWER: A D F

QUESTION NO: 14

You need to allow user ANDREW to:

1. Modify the TITLE and ADDRESS columns of your CUSTOMERS table.

2. GRANT that permission to other users.

Which statement will do this?

A. GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION;

B. GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;

C. GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew WITH ADMIN OPTION;

D. GRANT UPDATE (title, address) ON customers TO andrew;

E. GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew WITH GRANT OPTION;

F. GRANT UPDATE ON customers.title, customers.address TO andrew;

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 15

You must write a query that prompts users for column names and conditions every time it is executed.

The user must be prompted only once for the table name.

Which statement achieves those objectives?

A.
```
SELECT &col1, '&col2'
FROM &table
WHERE &&condition = '&cond';
```

B.
```
SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM "&table"
WHERE &condition = &cond;
```

C.
```
SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM &&table
WHERE &condition = &cond;
```

D.
```
SELECT &col1, &col2
FROM &&table
WHERE &condition = &&cond
```

ANSWER: C