

1Z0-071^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true regarding indexes?

- A. A SELECT statement can access one or more indices without accessing any tables.
- B. A table belonging to one user can have an index that belongs to a different user,
- C. When a table is dropped and is moved to the RECYCLE BIN, all Indexes built on that table are permanently dropped.
- D. A UNIQUE index can be altered to be non-unique.
- E. An update to a table can result in no updates to any of the table\\'s indexes.
- F. An update to a table can result in updates to any or all of the table\\'s indexes.

Correct Answer: BCE

QUESTION 2

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Туре
TRANSACTION_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
BORROWED_DATE		DATE
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)

You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as \$2 for all transactions. Which SQL statement must you execute?

A. SELECT member_id AS MEMBER_ID, due_date AS DUE_DATE, \$2 AS LATE_FEE FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

B. SELECT member_id \\'MEMBER ID\\', due_date \\'DUE DATE\\', \\'\$2 AS LATE FEE\\' FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

C. SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", \\'\$2\\' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

D. SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", \$2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

Correct Answer: C



QUESTION 3

Examine the description of the ORDERS table: Which three statements execute successfully?

Name	Null?	Туре
ORDER_ ID	0	NUMBER (38)
ORDER_DATE		DATE
Examine the	e description o	of the INVOICES table:
Name	Null?	Туре
		·
INVOICE	ID	NUMBER (38)
INVOICE DATE		DATE

A. (SELECT * FROM orders UNION ALL SELECT* FROM invoices) ORDER BY order _id;

B. SELECE order _id, order _ date FRON orders LNTERSECT SELECT invoice_ id, invoice_ id, order_ date FROM orders

C. SELECT order_ id, invoice_ data order_ date FROM orders MINUS SELECT invoice_ id, invoice_ data FROM invoices ORDER BY invoice_ id;

D. SELECT * FROM orders ORDER BY order_ id INTERSEOT SELECT * FROM invoices ORDER BY invoice_ id;

E. SELECT order_ id, order_ data FROM orders UNION ALL SELECT invoice_ id, invoice_ data FROM invoices ORDER BY order_ id;

F. SELECT * FROM orders MINUS SELECT * FROM INVOICES ORDER BY 1

G. SELECT * FROM orders ORDER BY order_ id UNION SELECT * FROM invoices;

Correct Answer: AEF

QUESTION 4

A session\\'s NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD Mon YYYY .

Which two queries return the value 1 Jan 2019?

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;

Correct Answer: AB



QUESTION 5

Examine the description of the SALES table:

Name Null? Туре PRODUCT ID NOT NULL NUMBER(10) NOT CUSTOMER ID NULL NUMBER(10) TIME ID NOT NULL DATE CHANNEL ID NOT NULL NUMBER(5) PROMO ID NUMBER(5) NOT NULL QUANTITY SOLD NUMBER(10,2) NOT NULL NUMBER(10,2) PRICE NUMBER(10,2) AMOUNT SOLD NOT NULL

The SALES table has 5,000 rows.

Examine this statement:

CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price)

AS

SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price

FROM sales

WHERE 1=1

Which two statements are true?

A. SALES1 is created with 1 row.

B. SALES1 has PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints on any selected columns Which had those constraints in the SALES table.

C. SALES1 Is created with 5,000 rows.

D. SALES1 has NOT NULL constraints on any selected columns Which had those constraints in the SALES table.

Correct Answer: CD

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