

# **Oracle**

## **1Z0-071 Exam**

### **Oracle Database SQL Exam**

#### **Questions & Answers Demo**

# Version: 16.0

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## Question: 1

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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. (Choose three.)

- 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"

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**Answer: A,B,D**

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Explanation:

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.

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## Question: 2

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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.

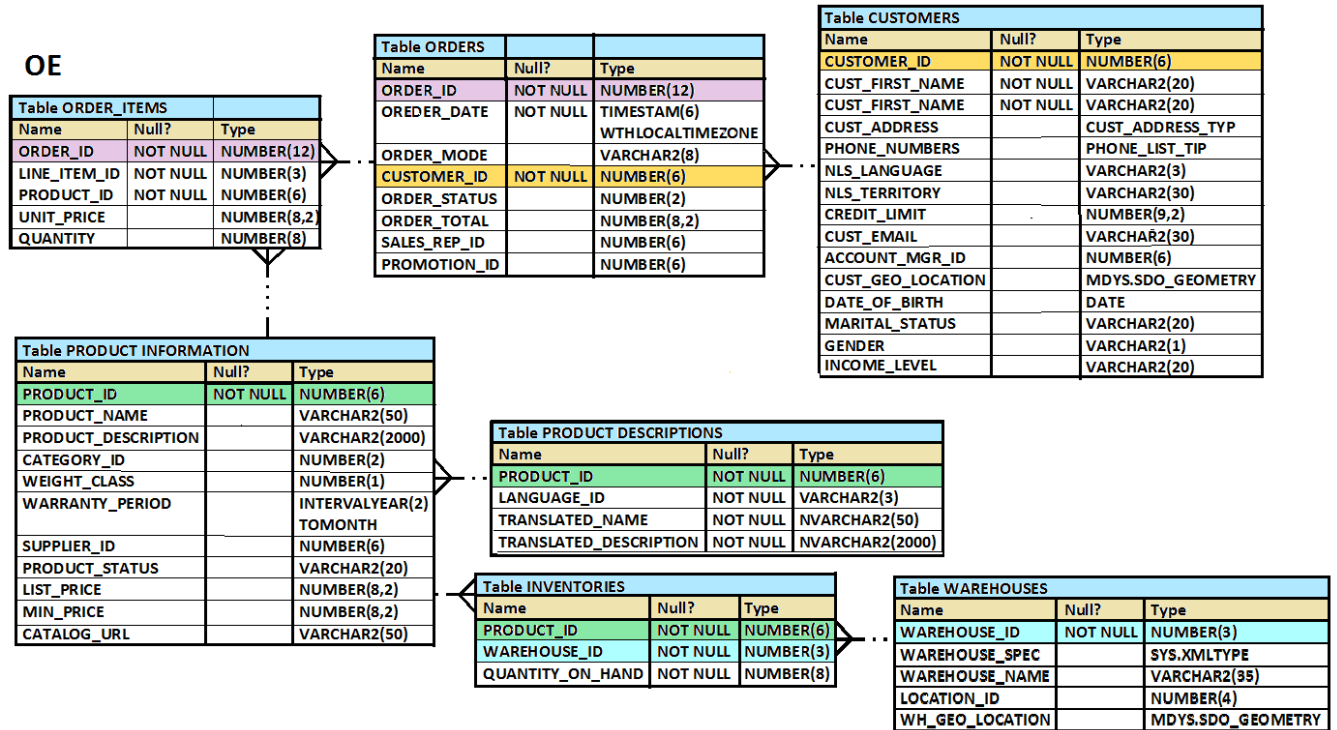
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**Answer: B,D,E**

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**Question: 3**

View the exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.



Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST\_PRICE as NULL?

- A. SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT list\_price)FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price is NULL
- B. SELECT COUNT (NVL(list\_price, 0))FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price is NULL
- C. SELECT COUNT (list\_price)FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price i= NULL
- D. SELECT COUNT (list\_price)FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price is NULL

**Answer: B**

**Question: 4**

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

- 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.

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**Answer: B,E**

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Explanation:

[http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and\\_or.php](http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php)

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**Question: 5**

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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.

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**Answer: B,E**

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Explanation:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054\\_01/network.1111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.1111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28)

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**Question: 6**

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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.

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**Answer: C,D**

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**Question: 7**

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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.

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**Answer: A**

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Explanation:

<http://psoug.org/definition/WHEN.htm>

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### Question: 8

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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%';

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**Answer: B**

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**Question: 9**

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Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (100)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6, 2)
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)

Examine this query:

```

1 SELECT e.last_name,
2        e.salary,
3        a.avg_sal
4 FROM employees e
5 WHERE e.salary > (SELECT AVG(a.salary) AS avg_sal
6                   FROM employees a
7                   WHERE a.department_id = e.department_id)
8 ORDER BY e.last_name;
```

Which line produces an error?

- A. Line 5
- B. Line 3
- C. Line 7
- D. Line 8

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**Answer: B**

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**Question: 10**

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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.

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**Answer: D**

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