

## 1Z0-071 Dumps

### Oracle Database 12c SQL

<https://www.certleader.com/1Z0-071-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

Evaluate the following SQL statements that are issued in the given order:

```
CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ename VARCHAR2(15),
salary NUMBER (8,2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp(emp_no));
ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
What would be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_PK?
```

- A. It would remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and recreating it.
- B. It would remain disabled and has to be enabled manually using the ALTER TABLE command.
- C. It would be automatically enabled and immediate.
- D. It would be automatically enabled and deferred.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 2**

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement?

- A. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers
- B. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'
- C. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980
- D. finding the number of customers, in each city, who's marital status is 'married'.
- E. listing of those customers, whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city 'Tokyo'.

**Answer: AE**

**NEW QUESTION 3**

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

- A. A foreign key column cannot contain null values.
- B. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain null values.
- C. A constraint is enforced only for INSERT operation on the table.
- D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- E. All constraints can be defined at the column level and at the table level.

**Answer: BD**

**NEW QUESTION 4**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST\_HISTORY tables.

CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CITY		VARCHAR2 (20)

CUST_HISTORY		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_CITY		VARCHAR2 (20)
CHANGE_DATE		DATE

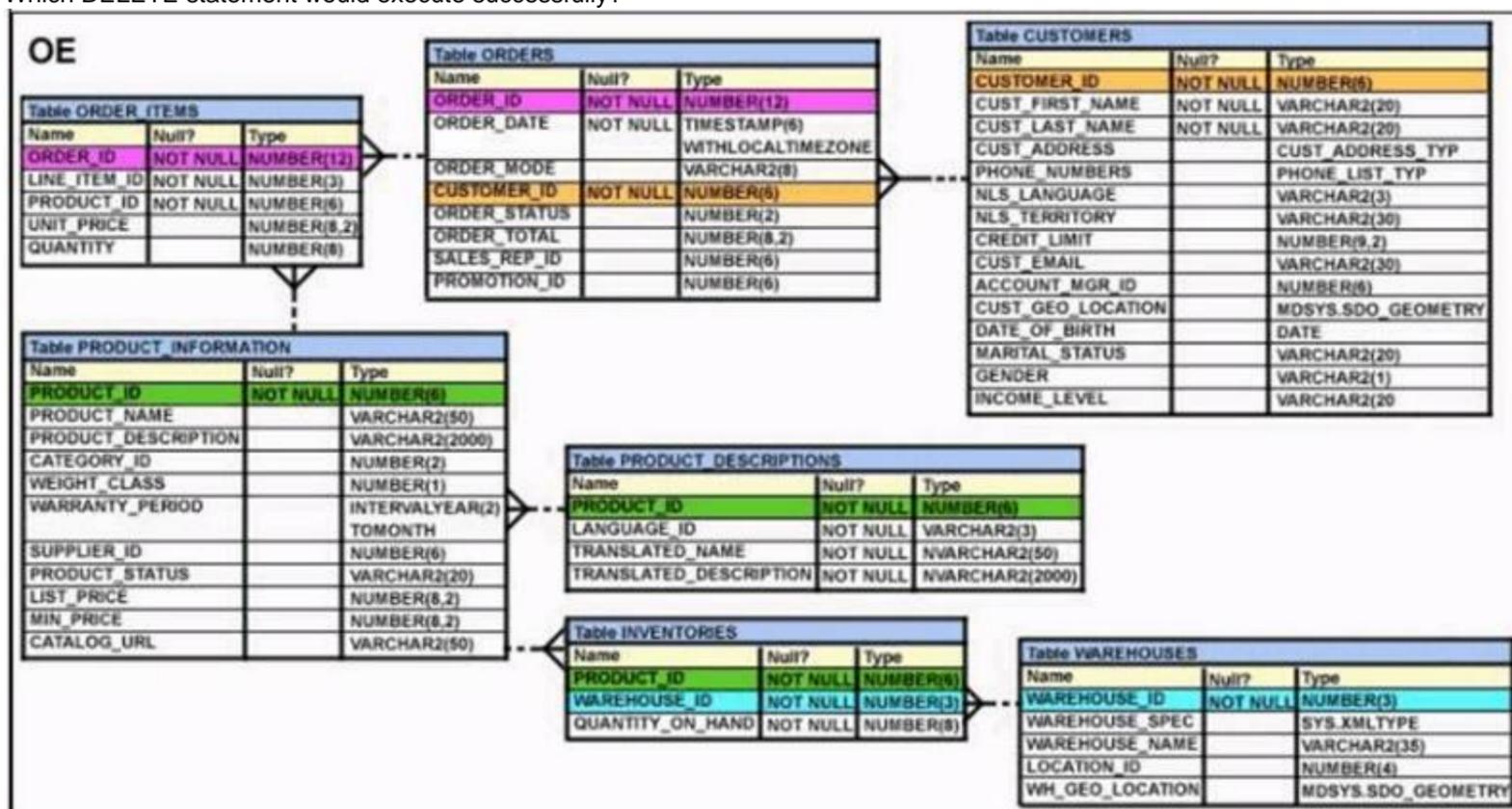
The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers. The CUST\_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company. You need to find those customers who have never changed their address. Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

- A. INTERSECT
- B. UNION ALL
- C. MINUS
- D. UNION

Answer: C

**NEW QUESTION 5**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables. ORDER\_ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER\_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option. Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?



- A. DELETE orders o, order\_items I WHERE o.order\_id = i.order\_id;
- B. DELETE FROM orders WHERE (SELECT order\_id FROM order\_items);
- C. DELETE orders WHERE order\_total < 1000;
- D. DELETE order\_id FROM orders WHERE order\_total < 1000;

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 6**

Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

- A. By default, the output is not sorted.
- B. Null values are not ignored during duplicate checking.
- C. Names of all columns must be identical across all select statements.
- D. The number of columns selected in all select statements need not be the same.

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 7**

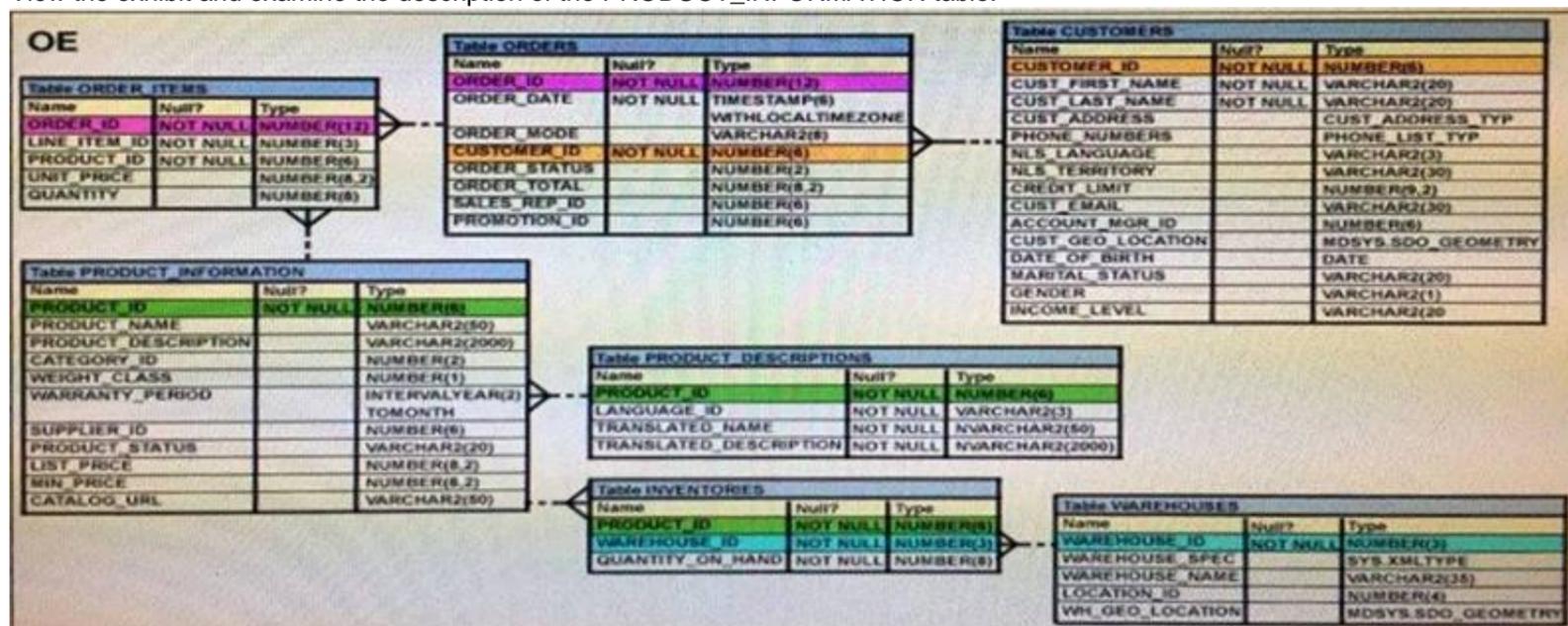
Which statement is true regarding the USING clause in table joins? (Choose two.)

- A. It can be used to join a maximum of three tables.
- B. It can be used to access data from tables through equijoins as well as nonequijoins.
- C. It can be used to join tables that have columns with the same name and compatible data types.
- D. It can be used to restrict the number of columns used in a NATURAL join.

Answer: CD

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 != NULL
- D. SELECT COUNT (list\_price)FROM product\_informationWHERE list\_price is NULL

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 9**

A subquery is called a single-row subquery when .

- A. There is only one subquery in the outer query and the inner query returns one or more values
- B. The inner query returns a single value to the outer query.
- C. The inner query uses an aggregating function and returns one or more values.
- D. The inner query returns one or more values and the outer query returns a single value.

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 10**

On your Oracle 12c database, you invoked SQL \*Loader to load data into the EMPLOYEES table in the HR schema by issuing the following command:

```
$> sqlldr hr/hr@pdb table=employees
```

Which two statements are true regarding the command?

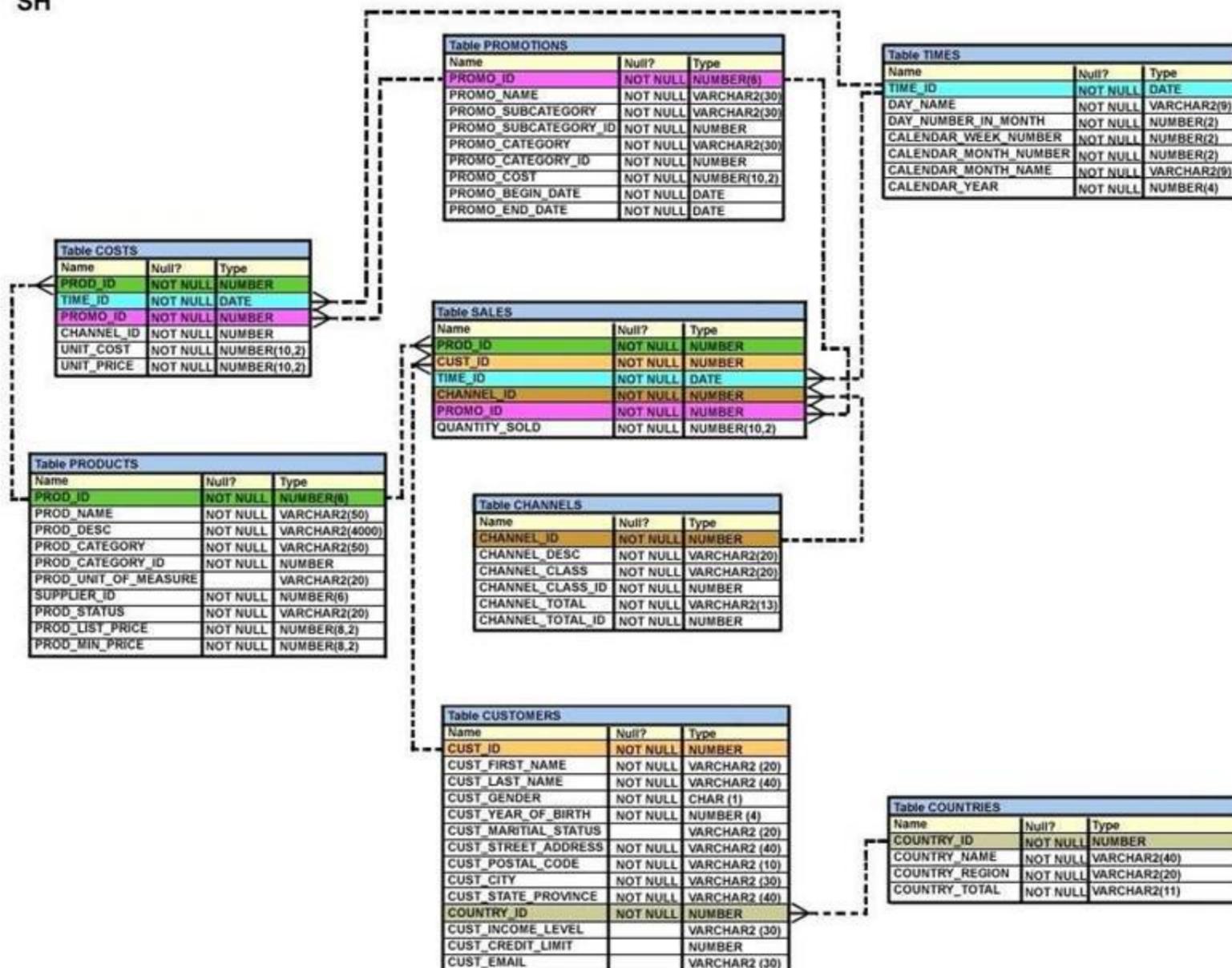
- A. It succeeds with default settings if the EMPLOYEES table belonging to HR is already defined in the database.
- B. It fails because no SQL \*Loader data file location is specified.
- C. It fails if the HR user does not have the CREATE ANY DIRECTORY privilege.
- D. It fails because no SQL \*Loader control file location is specified.

Answer: AC

**NEW QUESTION 10**

View the Exhibit and examine, the description for the SALES and CHANNELS tables. (Choose the best answer.)

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You issued this SQL statement:  
 INSERT INTO SALES VALUES (23, 2300, SYSDATE, (SELECT CAHNNEL\_ID  
 FROM CHANNELS  
 WHERE CHANNEL\_DESC='DIRECT SALES'), 12, 1, 500);  
 Which statement is true regarding the result?

- A. The statement will fail because the sub-query in the VALUES clause is not enclosed within single quotation marks.
- B. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used in a VALUES clause.
- C. The statement will execute and a new row will be inserted in the SALES table.
- D. The statement will fail because the VALUES clause is not required with the subquery.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 12**

Which two statements are true regarding the EXISTS operator used in the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. The outer query stops evaluating the result set of the inner query when the first value is found.
- B. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the result of the outer query.
- C. It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the outer query exist in the result set of the inner query.
- D. The outer query continues evaluating the result set of the inner query until all the values in the result set are processed.

**Answer: AC**

**Explanation:**

References:  
<http://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/exists.php>

**NEW QUESTION 16**

Which two statements are true regarding the SQL GROUP BY clause?

- A. You can use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause.
- B. Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes rows after creating groups.
- C. The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregating function in the SELECT clause.
- D. Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes rows before creating groups.
- E. If the SELECT clause has an aggregating function, then columns without an aggregating function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY clause.

**Answer: DE**

**NEW QUESTION 20**

You execute the SQL statement: SQL> CREATE TABLE citizens

(citizen\_id CHAR (10) PRIMARY KEY, last\_name VARCHAR2 (50) NOT NULL, first\_name VARCHAR2 (50), address VARCHAR2 (100), city VARCHAR2 (30) DEFAULT 'SEATTLE' NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT cnames CHECK (first\_name<>last\_name) ); What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the NOT NULL and DEFAULT options cannot be combined for the same column.
- B. It succeeds and CITY can contain only 'SEATTLE' or null for all rows.
- C. It fails because the condition for the CANAMES constraint is not valid.
- D. It succeeds and an index is crated for CITIZEN\_ID.

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 23**

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

- A. A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key.
- B. A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys.
- C. Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table levels.
- D. The foreign key and parent table primary key must have the same name.
- E. Both primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both column and table levels.

**Answer: BE**

**NEW QUESTION 24**

View the exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables.

DEPT		
Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
CITY		VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
LOCATION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
STREET_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)
POSTAL_CODE		VARCHAR2(12)
CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
STATE_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2(25)
COUNTRY_ID		CHAR(2)

You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each department.

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

- A. UPDATE dept dSET city = ALL (SELECT cityFROM locations IWHERE d.location\_id = I.location\_id);
- B. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations I)WHERE d.location\_id = I.location\_id;
- C. UPDATE dept dSET city = ANY (SELECT cityFROM locations I)
- D. UPDATE dept dSET city = (SELECT cityFROM locations IWHERE d.location\_id = I.location\_id);

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 26**

The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:

- 1. The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.
  - 2. The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.
  - 3. This is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.
  - 4. Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.
- Which is the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery?

- A. 2, 1, 4, 3
- B. 4, 1, 2, 3
- C. 4, 2, 1, 3
- D. 2, 4, 1, 3

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

References:  
<http://rajanimohanty.blogspot.co.uk/2014/01/correlated-subquery.html>

**NEW QUESTION 30**

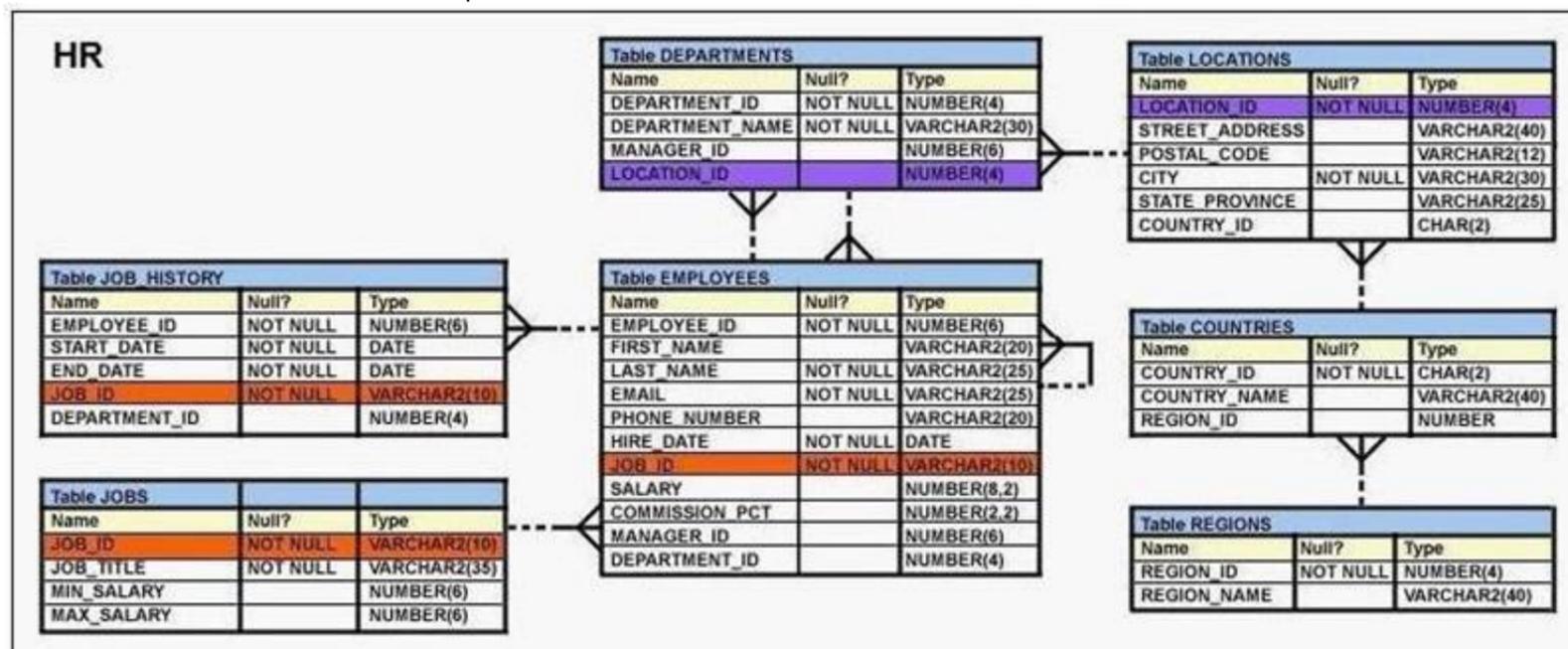
Which two statements best describe the benefits of using the WITH clause? (Choose two.)

- A. It can improve the performance of a large query by storing the result of a query block having the WITH clause in the session's temporary tablespace.
- B. It enables sessions to reuse the same query block in a SELECT statement, if it occurs more than once in a complex query.
- C. It enables sessions to store a query block permanently in memory and use it to create complex queries.
- D. It enables sessions to store the results of a query permanently.

Answer: AB

**NEW QUESTION 31**

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table.



You want to calculate the total remuneration for each employee. Total remuneration is the sum of the annual salary and the percentage commission earned for a year. Only a few employees earn commission.

Which SQL statement would you execute to get the desired output?

- A. SELECT first\_name, salary, salary\*12+(salary\*NVL2 (commission\_pct, salary,salary+commission\_pct))"Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- B. SELECT first\_name, salary, salary\*12+salary\*commission\_pct "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- C. SELECT first\_name, salary (salary + NVL (commission\_pct, 0)\*salary)\*12 "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;
- D. SELECT first\_name, salary\*12 + NVL(salary,0)\*commission\_pct, "Total"FROM EMPLOYEES;

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 33**

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

- A. All constraints can be defined at the column level and at the table level.
- B. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- C. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULLS.
- D. A foreign key column cannot contain NULLS.
- E. A constraint is enforced only for INSERT operations.

Answer: BC

**NEW QUESTION 36**

View the Exhibit and examine the details of PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT\_NAME CATEGORY\_ID SUPPLIER\_ID

Inkjet C/8/HQ 12

102094

Inkjet C/4 12

102090

LaserPro 600/6/BW 12

102087

LaserPro 1200/8/BW 12

102099

Inkjet B/6 12

102096

Industrial 700/ID 12

102086

Industrial 600/DQ 12

102088

Compact 400/LQ 12

102087

Compact 400/DQ 12

102088

HD 12GB /R 13

102090

HD 10GB /I 13

102071

HD 12GB @7200 /SE 13

102057

HD 18.2GB @10000 /E 13

102078

HD 18.2GB @10000 /I 13

102050

HD 18GB /SE 13

102083

HD 6GB / I 13  
102072  
HD 8.2GB@5400 13  
102093

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT\_NAME from the table where the CATEGORY\_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER\_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name FROM product_information
WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

- A. It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.
- B. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.
- C. It would execute and the output would display the desired result.
- D. It would execute but the output would return no rows.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 40**

View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables. Exhibit 1

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2 (20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER (8, 2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER (8, 2)

Exhibit 2

Table SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10, 2)

You issue the following query to display product name the number of times the product has been sold:

```
SOL>SELECT p.prod_name, i.item_cnt
FROM (SELECT prod_id, COUNT(*) item_cnt
FROM sales
GROUP BY prod_id) I RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p
ON i.prod_id = p.prod_id;
```

What happens when the above statement is executed?

- A. The statement executes successfully and produces the required output.
- B. The statement produces an error because a subquery in the FROM clause and outer-joins cannot be used together.
- C. The statement produces an error because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in a subquery in the FROM clause.
- D. The statement produces an error because ITEM\_CNT cannot be displayed in the outer query.

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 41**

Examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table: (Choose the best answer.)

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Management requires a report of unique promotion costs in each promotion category. Which query would satisfy this requirement?

- A. SELECT DISTINCT promo\_category, promo\_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1
- B. SELECT promo\_category, DISTINCT promo\_cost FROM promotions
- C. SELECT DISTINCT promo\_cost, promo\_category FROM promotions
- D. SELECT DISTINCT promo\_cost, DISTINCT promo\_category FROM promotions;

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 42**

Examine these SQL statements that are executed in the given order:

```
CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER (2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ename VARCHAR 2 (15),
salary NUMBER (8, 2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp (emp_no));
ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What will be the status of the foreign key EMP\_MGR\_FK?

- A. It will be enabled and immediate.
- B. It will be enabled and deferred.
- C. It will remain disabled and can be re-enabled manually.
- D. It will remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and re-creating it.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 45**

View the exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS table. (Choose the best answer.)

**PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS**

TASK_ID	BASED_ON	TASK_IN_CHARGE	TASK_START_DATE	TASK_END_DATE
P01		KING	10-SEPT-07	12-SEPT-07
P02	P01	KOCHAR	13-SEPT-07	14-SEPT-07
P03		GREEN	14-SEPT-07	18-SEPT-07
P04	P03	SCOTT	19-SEPT-07	20-SEPT-07

The PROJ\_TASK\_DETAILS table stores information about project tasks and the relation between them. The BASED\_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks.

Some tasks do not depend on the completion of other tasks.

You must generate a report listing all task IDs, the task ID of any task upon which it depends and the name of the employee in charge of the task upon which it depends.

Which query would give the required result?

- A. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_charge FROM proj\_task\_details p JOIN proj\_task\_details d ON (p.task\_id = d.task\_id);
- B. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_charge FROM proj\_task\_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj\_task\_details d ON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);
- C. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_charge FROM proj\_task\_details p JOIN proj\_task\_details d ON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);
- D. SELECT p.task\_id, p.based\_on, d.task\_in\_charge FROM proj\_task\_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj\_task\_details d ON (p.based\_on = d.task\_id);

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION 50**

Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT\_DETAILS and COURSE\_DETAILS:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT_DETAILS
(DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(50),
HOD VARCHAR2(50));
SQL>CREATE TABLE COURSE_DETAILS
(COURSE_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
COURSE_NAME VARCHAR2(50),
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER REFERENCES DEPARTMENT_DETAILS
(DEPARTMENT_ID));
```

You want to generate a report that shows all course IDs irrespective of whether they have corresponding department IDs or not but no department IDs if they do not have any courses.

Which SQL statement must you use?

- A. SELECT course\_id, department\_id, FROM department\_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course\_details c USING (department\_id)
- B. SELECT c.course\_id, d.department\_id FROM course\_details c RIGHT OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id=d.department\_id)
- C. SELECT c.course\_id, d.department\_id FROM course\_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id=department\_id)
- D. department\_id)
- E. SELECT c.course\_id, d.department\_id FROM course\_details c FULL OUTER JOIN department\_details d ON (c.department\_id<>department\_id)
- F. department\_id)

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 52**

Examine the structure of the SALES table. (Choose two.)

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10, 2)
PRICE		NUMBER(10, 2)
AMOUNT_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10, 2)

Examine this statement:

```
SQL > CREATE TABLE sales1 (prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, price) AS
SELECT product_id, customer_id, quantity_sold, price FROM sales
WHERE 1 = 2;
```

Which two statements are true about the SALES1 table?

- A. It will not be created because the column-specified names in the SELECT and CREATE TABLE clauses do not match.
- B. It will have NOT NULL constraints on the selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.
- C. It will not be created because of the invalid WHERE clause.
- D. It is created with no rows.
- E. It has PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints on the selected columns which had those constraints in the SALES table.

**Answer: BD**

**NEW QUESTION 55**

Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use column alias in the GROUP BY clause.
- B. Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows after creating groups.
- C. The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregate function in the SELECT clause.
- D. Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows before creating groups.
- E. If the SELECT clause has an aggregate function, then those individual columns without an aggregate function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY clause.

**Answer: DE**

**NEW QUESTION 58**

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT_INFORMATION				
PDT_ID	SUP_ID	PDT_STATUS	LIST_PRICE	MIN_PRICE
1797	102094	orderable	349	288
2254	102071	obsolete	453	371
2382	102050	under development	850	731
2459	102099	under development	699	568
3127	102087	orderable	498	444
3353	102071	obsolete	489	413
3354	102066	orderable	543	478

Which two tasks would require subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. displaying all the products whose minimum list prices are more than average list price of products having the status orderable
- B. displaying the total number of products supplied by supplier 102071 and having product status OBSOLETE
- C. displaying the number of products whose list prices are more than the average list price
- D. displaying all supplier IDs whose average list price is more than 500
- E. displaying the minimum list price for each product status

**Answer:** AC

**NEW QUESTION 60**

Evaluate the following query:

```
SELECT INTERVAL '300' MONTH,
INTERVAL '54-2' YEAR TO MONTH,
INTERVAL '11:12:10.1234567' HOUR TO SECOND
FROM dual;
```

Which is the correct output of the above query?

- A. +00-300, +54-02,+00 11:12:10.123457
- B. +00-300,+00-650,+00 11:12:10.123457
- C. +25-00, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457
- D. +25-00,+00-650,+00 11:12:10.123457

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 63**

The BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database. SQL>SELECT \* FROM books\_transactions ORDER BY 3; What is the outcome on execution?

- A. The execution fails unless the numeral 3 in the ORDER BY clause is replaced by a column name.
- B. Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the three rows with the lowest values in the key column.
- C. Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the first three rows.
- D. Rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third column in the table.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 67**

Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE....DROP COLUMN.... command?

- A. A column can be dropped only if it does not contain any data.
- B. A column can be dropped only if another column exists in the table.
- C. A dropped column can be rolled back.
- D. The column in a composite PRIMARY KEY with the CASCADE option can be dropped.
- E. A parent key column in the table cannot be dropped.

**Answer:** BDE

**NEW QUESTION 72**

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

- A. The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to upload data into regular 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.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm)

**NEW QUESTION 75**

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:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 79**

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.

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

References:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054\\_01/network.11111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E25054_01/network.11111/e16543/authorization.htm#autold28)

**NEW QUESTION 82**

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