

Quiz 2026 Oracle 1z0-071: Oracle Database SQL Authoritative Dump Check



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Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

Examine this query and its output:

Examine this query with an incomplete `WHERE` clause:

Which two are true about operators that can be used in the `WHERE` clause?

- A. Using `not in` or `<>` all will give the same result.

- B. Using <> any will display all the product names except the product named Fork.
- C. Using in will display all the product names,
- D. Using <> any will display all the product names.
- E. Using not in or <> any will give the same result.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

- A. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.
- B. Reversing the order of the intersected tables alters the result.
- C. It ignores NULLs.
- D. The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

INTERSECT Returns only the rows that occur in both queries' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.

The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which two are true about savepoints?

- A. A rollback to savepoint command issued before the start of a transaction results In an error.
- B. After issuing a savepoint, you can roll back to the savepoint name within the current transaction.
- C. They make uncommitted updates visible to sessions owned by other users.
- D. You can commit updates done between two savepoints without committing other updates In the current transaction.
- E. They make uncommitted updates visible to other sessions owned by the? same user.
- F. After issuing a savepoint, you cannot roll back the complete transaction.

Answer: B,E

NEW QUESTION # 47

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES table.

□ The following query is written to retrieve all those product IDs from the SALES table that have more than 55000 sold and have been ordered more than 10 items.

□ Which statement is true regarding this SQL statement?

- A. It produces an error because COUNT (*) should be specified in the SELECT clause also.
- B. It executes successfully and generates the required result.
- C. It produces an error because COUNT (*) should be only in the HAVING clause and not in the WHERE clause.
- D. It executes successfully but produces no result because COUNT(prod_id) should be used instead of COUNT(*)).

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 48

The CUSTOMERStable has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMITcolumn of data type NUMBER.

Which two queries execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not
- B. Available') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;

