

# Latest 1z0-071 Exam Questions & Trustworthy 1z0-071 Pdf

## [Latest] Oracle Database SQL (1Z0-071) Certification Exam Questions Study Guide 2024 Updates

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292). 01. which three statements are true regarding the data types?  
a) only one long column can be used per table.  
b) timestamp data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.  
c) the blob data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.  
d) the minimum column width that can be specified for a varchar2 data type column is one.  
e) the value for a char data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

✓ Ans: a) Only one LONG column can be used per table.  
d) The minimum column width that can be specified for a varchar2 data type column is one.

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Taking 1z0-071 practice exams is also important because it helps you overcome your mistakes before the final attempt. When we talk about the 1z0-071 certification exam, the Oracle 1z0-071 practice test holds more scoring power because it is all about how you can improve your Oracle Database SQL (1z0-071) exam preparation. Lead1Pass offers desktop practice exam software and web-based 1z0-071 Practice Tests. These 1z0-071 practice exams help you know and remove mistakes. This is the reason why the experts suggest taking the 1z0-071 practice test with all your concentration and effort.

Oracle 1z0-071 (Oracle Database SQL) Certification Exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals in the field of database management. Oracle is a leading provider of database management systems, and this certification exam is one of the most widely recognized and respected credentials in the industry. It is an entry-level exam that covers the basic concepts and principles of SQL programming, as well as the features and functionality of the Oracle Database.

Achieving Oracle 1z1-071 certification is a valuable asset for professionals in the technology industry. Oracle Database SQL certification demonstrates a high level of technical expertise and knowledge in database management, and can lead to career advancement opportunities and higher salaries.

Oracle 1z0-071 Certification Exam consists of 73 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within 100 minutes. 1z0-071 exam covers a range of topics, including SQL fundamentals, data retrieval, data manipulation, table creation, and table maintenance. Candidates must demonstrate a deep understanding of SQL programming concepts and be able to apply their knowledge to real-world scenarios.

## Trustworthy 1z0-071 Pdf, 1z0-071 Real Questions

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### Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

#### NEW QUESTION # 31

The PROD\_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table. Which references the PRODUCTS table.

Similarly, the CUST\_ID and TIME\_ID columns are Also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_sales(prod_id, I cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
```

```
AS SELECT I prod_id, cust_id, time_id FROM sales.
```

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

- **A. The NEW\_SALES table would get created and all the NOT NULL constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.**
- B. The NEW\_SALES table would get created and all the FOREIGN KEY constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table
- C. The NEW\_SALES table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause I do not match.
- D. The NEW\_SALES table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 32

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

- A. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.
- **B. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses.**
- C. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery.
- D. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables.
- **E. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery.**
- **F. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.**

**Answer: B,E,F**

Explanation:

Explanation

References:

<http://docs.oracle.com/javadb/10.6.2.1/ref/rrefsqlj13658.html>

#### NEW QUESTION # 33

View the exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATION 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 LOCATION table for each department.

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

UPDATE dept d

- A. SET city = ANY (SELECT city  
FROM locations l)  
UPDATE dept d
- B. SET city = ALL (SELECT city  
FROM locations l  
WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id);  
UPDATE dept d
- C. SET city = (SELECT city  
FROM locations l  
WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id;  
UPDATE dept d
- D. SET city = (SELECT city  
FROM locations l  
WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id);

Answer: D

#### NEW QUESTION # 34

Examine the structure of the BOOKS\_TRANSACTIONS table:

Name	Null?	Type
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

Answer: D

### NEW QUESTION # 35

Examine the description of the ENPLYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
EMPLOYEE_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
SALARY	NOT NULL	NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)

Which two queries return all rows for employees whose salary is greater than the average salary in their department?

- A. SELECT"  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary >  
( SELECT AVG  
(salary) FROM  
employees
- B. SELECT.  
FROM  
SELECT e.", AVG (salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department id) avg\_sal  
FROM employees e  
WHERE salary > avg\_sal;
- C. SELECT "  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary > ANY  
SELECT AVG (salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY department\_id);
- D. SELECT"  
FROM employees e1  
WHERE salary >!  
SELECT AVG (salary)  
FROM employees e2  
WHERE e1. Department\_id = e2, department\_id
- E. SELECT  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary > AVG (salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department\_id);

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

GROUP BY department\_id

Explanation:

To return all rows for employees whose salary is greater than the average salary in their department, you would use either a subquery or an analytic function:

Option B:

SELECT ... FROM employees WHERE salary > AVG(salary) OVER (PARTITION BY department\_id); This uses the window function AVG with PARTITION BY to calculate the average salary per department, and it compares each employee's salary to this average.

Option C:

SELECT ... FROM employees e1 WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees e2 WHERE e1.department\_id = e2.department\_id); This correlated subquery compares each employee's salary to the average salary in their department using a subquery to calculate the average salary for that department.

Options A, D, and E are incorrect because:

Option A: The use of ANY with the subquery does not ensure comparison with the average salary of their respective department.

Option D: This is syntactically incorrect; the subquery alias avg\_sal is not accessible outside the subquery.

Option E: The subquery does not correlate with the outer query to ensure that each employee's salary is compared to the average salary of their respective department.

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