

2026 Oracle 1z0-071–Reliable Labs



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Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q317-Q322):

NEW QUESTION # 317

View the exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTER and MONTHLY_ORDERS tables.

ORDERS_MASTER	
ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
1	1000
2	2000
3	3000

MONTHLY_ORDERS	
ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
2	2500
3	

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

```
MERGE INTO orders_master o
USING monthly_orders m
ON (o.order_id = m.order_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET o.order_total = m.order_total
DELETE WHERE (m.order_total IS NULL)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES (m.order_id, m.order_total);
What would be the outcome of the above statement?
```

- A. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- B. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1 and 2.
- **C. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2 and 4.**
- D. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDER_IDs 1, 2 and 3.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

References:

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28286/statements_9016.htm

NEW QUESTION # 318

You create a table by using this command:

```
CREATE TABLE rate_list (rate NUMBER(6,2));
```

Which two are true about executing statements?

- A. INSERT INTO rate_list VALUES (-10) produces an error.
- **B. INSERT INTO rate_list VALUES (0.551) inserts the value as .55.**
- C. INSERT INTO rate_list VALUES (-.9) inserts the value as -.9.
- D. INSERT INTO rate_list VALUES (0.999) produces an error.
- E. INSERT INTO rate_list VALUES (87654.556) inserts the value as 87654.6.
- **F. INSERT INTO rate_list VALUES (-99.99) inserts the value as 99.99.**

Answer: B,F

NEW QUESTION # 319

Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table:

```
CUST_NAME
```

```
-----
Renske Ladwig
Jason Mallin
Samuel McCain
Allan MCEwen
Irene Mikkilineni
Julia Nayer
```

You want to display the CUST_NAME values where the last name starts with Mc or MC.

Which two WHERE clauses give the required result?

- **A. WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,') + 1)) LIKE 'Mc%'**
- B. WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%' OR 'MC%'
- C. WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,') + 1) LIKE 'Mc%'
- **D. WHERE UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,') + 1)) LIKE UPPER('MC%')**
- E. WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,') + 1)) IN ('MC%', 'Mc%')

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 320

View the exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.

ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2 (8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
ORDER TOTAL		NUMBER (8, 2)

CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER (9, 2)
CUST ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (40)

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST_LAST_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT is 600? Assume there exists only one row with CUST_LAST_NAME as Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT as 600.

- A. INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode, (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), order_total) VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);
- B. INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode, (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), order_total) VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', &&customer_id, 1000);
- C. INSERT INTO (SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, o.order_mode, c.customer_id, o.order_total FROM orders o, customers c WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id AND c.cust_last_name='Roberts' AND c.credit_limit=600) VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);
- D. INSERT INTO orders VALUES (1, '10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 321

Which statement will execute successfully?

- A. SELECT 3 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 3 ;
- B. SELECT 1 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 2 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 1, 2;
- C. SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 1, 2;
- D. SELECT 1, 2 FROM DUAL
UNION
SELECT 3, 4 FROM DUAL
ORDER BY 3, 4;

Answer: C

