

# Useful 1z0-071 Exam Dumps.zip & Leader in Qualification Exams & Practical Oracle Oracle Database SQL

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## FREE Dumps for Oracle 1Z0-071 Exam

1. Which two tasks can be performed by using Oracle SQL statements?

- A. changing the password for an existing database
- B. connecting to a database instance
- C. querying data from tables across databases
- D. starting up a database instance
- E. executing operating system (OS) commands in a session

Answer: C, E

2. Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000);
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_credit_limit = 1000 OR cust_credit_limit = 2000 OR
  cust_credit_limit = 3000;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

- A. Performance would improve query 2 only if there are null values in the CUST\_CREDIT\_LIMIT column.
- B. There would be no change in performance.
- C. Performance would degrade in query 2.
- D. Performance would improve in query 2.

Answer: B

3. Which statement is true regarding external tables?

- A. The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED.
- B. The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.
- C. ORACLE\_LOADER and ORACLE\_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.
- D. The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to unload data into regular table in the database from an external table.

Answer: D

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### Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q315-Q320):

#### NEW QUESTION # 315

Examine these SQL statements which execute successfully:

□ Which two statements are true after execution?

- A. The primary key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED.
- B. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE.
- C. The foreign key constraint will be disabled.
- D. The primary key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE.
- E. The foreign key constraint will be enabled and DEFERRED.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

After the execution of the given SQL statements:

B . The primary key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE. This is true. The last statement ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp\_emp\_no\_pk; enables the primary key constraint immediately.

E . The foreign key constraint will be enabled and IMMEDIATE. This is correct as well. The foreign key constraint emp\_mgr\_fk was not explicitly disabled, so it remains enabled and in the immediate checking mode.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect:

A is incorrect because constraints are immediate by default; they are not deferred unless explicitly stated.

C is incorrect because the foreign key constraint emp\_mgr\_fk was never disabled with the given statements.

D is incorrect because there is no statement altering the foreign key constraint to a deferred state.

#### NEW QUESTION # 316

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 SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name,") +1) LIKE'Mc%'
- B. WHERE UPPER(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name,") +1)) LIKE UPPER('MC%')
- C. WHERE SUBSTR(cust\_name,INSTR(cust\_name,") +1) LIKE'Mc%' OR 'MC%'
- D. WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name,") +1)) LIKE'Mc%'
- E. WHERE INITCAP (SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name,") +1)) IN ('MC%', 'Mc%')

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

To find customers whose last names start with "Mc" or "MC", we need to ensure our SQL query correctly identifies and compares these prefixes regardless of case variations. Let's analyze the given options:

\* Option B: WHERE UPPER(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE UPPER(' MC%') This clause uses UPPER to convert both the extracted substring (starting just after the first space, assuming it indicates the start of the last name) and the comparison string 'MC%' to uppercase.

This ensures case-insensitive comparison. The LIKE operator is used to match any last names starting with "MC", which will correctly capture both "Mc" and "MC". This option is correct.

\* Option C: WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust\_name, INSTR(cust\_name, ' ') + 1)) LIKE 'Mc%' This clause applies INITCAP to the substring, which capitalizes the first letter of each word and makes other letters lowercase. The result is compared to 'Mc%', assuming only the last name follows the space.

This approach will match last names starting with "Mc" (like "McEwen"), but not "MC". However, considering we're looking for "Mc" specifically, this clause works under the assumption that "Mc" is treated as proper capitalization for these last names. Thus, it can also be considered correct, albeit less inclusive than option B.

The other options either use incorrect syntax or apply case-sensitive matches without ensuring that both "Mc" and "MC" are captured:

\* Option A: Contains syntax errors (unmatched quotes and wrong use of IN).

\* Option D: Uses case-sensitive match without combining both "Mc" and "MC".

\* Option E: Only matches "Mc", which is too specific.

### NEW QUESTION # 317

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

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

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 318

Examine this description of the PRODUCTS table:

You successfully execute this command:

Which two statements execute without errors? (Choose two.)

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

**Answer: A,B**

### NEW QUESTION # 319

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.

- A. ORDER BY 2, 1

- B. ORDER BY CUST\_NO
- C. ORDER BY 2, cust\_id
- D. ORDER BY "Last name"
- E. ORDER BY "CUST NO"

**Answer: A,C,D**

### 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.

## NEW QUESTION # 320

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