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```
A. SELECT name, concat(address||', '||city||', ',country) AS full_address,
start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,'01-JAN-2000') <= 36;

B. SELECT name, concat(address||', '||city||', ',country) AS full_address,
start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE TO_NUMBER(start_date-TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <= 36;

C. SELECT name, address||', '||city||', '||country AS full_address, start_date,
property_price, property_price*15/100
FROM stores
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <= 36;
```

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Oracle 1z1-071 (Oracle Database SQL) Certification Exam is a multiple-choice exam that consists of 73 questions. Candidates are given 100 minutes to complete the exam and must score at least 63% to pass. 1z0-071 exam is available in English and Japanese and can be taken at authorized testing centers worldwide. 1z0-071 exam fee varies depending on the country and region.

Oracle 1z1-071 exam is designed for professionals who have a basic understanding of SQL and want to enhance their skills to work with Oracle Database. 1z0-071 Exam is ideal for database administrators, developers, data analysts, and anyone who wants to demonstrate their expertise in SQL. Passing the Oracle Database SQL exam is a great way to enhance your career prospects, as it is recognized globally and highly valued by employers.

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The Oracle 1z0-071 exam covers a wide range of topics, including SQL fundamentals, SQL data manipulation, SQL data control, and SQL queries. It is designed to assess the candidate's ability to work with SQL language in Oracle databases. 1z0-071 Exam is conducted online and consists of a total of 73 questions. 1z0-071 exam duration is 105 minutes, and the passing score for the exam is 66%.

Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q200-Q205):

NEW QUESTION # 200

Examine this SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to see its output:

CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE	STATUS
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_MODE_LOV	C	order_mode in ('direct', 'online')			ENABLED
ORDER TOTAL MIN	C	order total >= 0			ENABLED
ORDER PK	P				ENABLED
ORDERS CUSTOMER ID	R		CUSTOMERS ID	SET NULL	ENABLED
ORDERS SALES REP	R		EMP EMP ID	SET NULL	ENABLED

SELECT constraints_name, constraints_type, search_condition, r_constraints_name, delete_rule, status, FROM user_constraints WHERE table_name = 'ORDERS'; Which two statements are true about the output? (Choose two.)

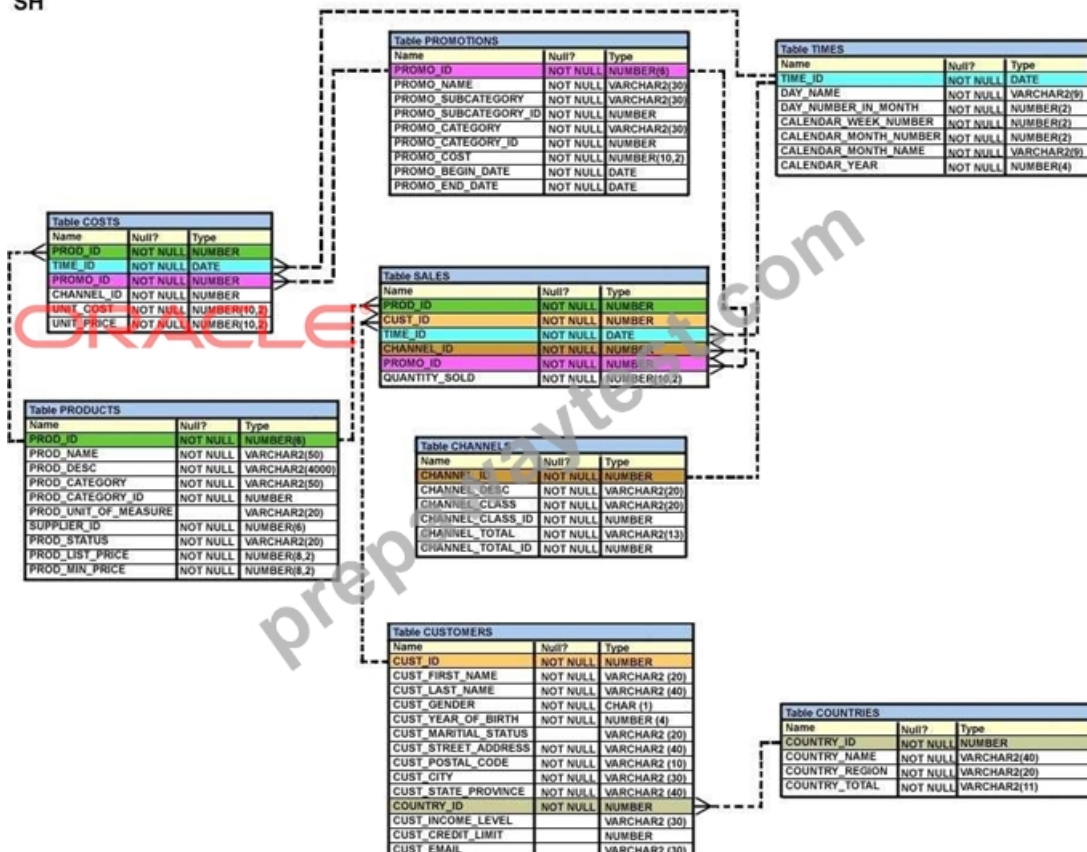
- A. The DELETE_RULE column indicates the desired state of related rows in the child table when the corresponding row is deleted from the parent table.
- B. The STATUS column indicates whether the table is currently in use.
- C. The R_CONSTRAINT_NAME column contains an alternative name for the constraint.
- D. In the second column, 'c' indicates a check constraint.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 201

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

SH



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 fail because the VALUES clause is not required with the subquery.
- **D. The statement will execute and a new row will be inserted in the SALES table.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 202

Examine the description of the BRICKS table;

Name	Null?	Type
BRICK_ID		NUMBER(38)
SHAPE		VARCHAR2(30)
COLOR		VARCHAR2(30)
WEIGHT		NUMBER

Examine the description of the BRICKS_STAGE table;

Name	Null?	Type
WEIGHT		NUMBER
SHAPE		VARCHAR2(30)
COLOR		VARCHAR2(30)

Which two queries execute successfully?

- A. SELECT brick_id,shape FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT WEIGHT,COLOR from bricks_stage;
- B. SELECT shape,color FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT WEIGHT,color FROM bricks_stage;
- C. SELECT shape,color,weight from bricks
MINUS
SELECT * FROM bricks_stage;
- **D. select * from bricks
MINUS
select * from bricks_stage;**
- E. SELECT shape,color FROM bricks
MINUS
SELECT color,shape FROM bricks_stage;

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Oracle SQL, when using the set operators like MINUS, the number of columns and their data types in the SELECT statements must match in sequence.

A . This query will not execute successfully because the SELECT * FROM bricks_stage will return all columns from the BRICKS_STAGE table, which are WEIGHT, SHAPE, and COLOR, but the first SELECT statement specifies only SHAPE and COLOR. The order and number of columns must match.

B . This query will not execute successfully. The SELECT statements have a different number of columns, and the data types of the columns in the same positions do not match between the two queries. The first column in the first SELECT is SHAPE (VARCHAR2), and in the second SELECT, it is WEIGHT (NUMBER).

C . This query will execute successfully. The SELECT * from both tables will ensure that the number of columns and their data types

are the same, as SELECT * selects all columns from the table. As long as the two tables have the same column order and data types for those columns, the query will execute.

D . This query will not execute successfully. Even though the columns are of the same data types, their order in the SELECT statements must match for the set operator to work. The order of SHAPE and COLOR is switched between the two queries.

E . This query will not execute successfully. The number of columns in the SELECT statements is the same, but their data types do not match between the two queries. BRICK_ID (NUMBER) in the first query does not match WEIGHT (NUMBER) in the second, and SHAPE (VARCHAR2) does not match COLOR (VARCHAR2).

Reference:

Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "Combining Queries with Set Operators" Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, 12c Release 1 (12.1): "MINUS"

NEW QUESTION # 203

Which statement is true about TRUNCATE and DELETE?

- A. You can never tow from a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.
- **B. For large tables TRUNCATE is faster than DELETE.**
- C. For tables with multiple indexes and triggers is faster than TRUNCATE.
- D. You can never TRUNCATE a table if foreign key constraints will be violated.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A: True. TRUNCATE is generally faster than DELETE for removing all rows from a table because TRUNCATE is a DDL (Data Definition Language) operation that minimally logs the action and does not generate rollback information. TRUNCATE drops and re-creates the table, which is much quicker than deleting rows one by one as DELETE does, especially for large tables. Also, TRUNCATE does not fire triggers.

Reference:

Oracle documentation specifies that TRUNCATE is faster because it doesn't generate redo logs for each row as DELETE would. TRUNCATE cannot be rolled back once executed, since it is a DDL command and does not generate rollback information as DML commands do.

NEW QUESTION # 204

The PRODUCT_INFORMATION table has a UNIT_PRICE column of data type NUMBER(8, 2).

Evaluate this SQL statement:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(unit_price,'$9,999') FROM PRODUCT_INFORMATION;
```

Which two statements are true about the output?

- **A. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 1023.99 will be displayed as \$1,023.**
- B. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 10235.99 will be displayed as \$1,023.
- **C. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 10235.99 will be displayed as #####**
- D. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 1023.99 will be displayed as \$1,024.
- E. A row whose UNIT_PRICE column contains the value 10235.99 will be displayed as \$1,0236.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The TO_CHAR function is used to convert a number to a string format in Oracle SQL. In this format mask '\$9,999', the dollar sign is a literal, and the 9 placeholders represent a digit in the output. The comma is a digit group separator.

A . This statement is incorrect because the format model does not have enough digit placeholders to display the full number 1023.99; it would round it to \$1,023 not \$1,024. B. This statement is correct. Given the format '\$9,999', the number 1023.99 will be formatted as \$1,023 because the format rounds the number to no decimal places. C. This is incorrect because the format '\$9,999' cannot display the number 10235.99; it exceeds the format's capacity. D. This is incorrect for the same reason as C, and the format would not change the thousands to hundreds. E. This statement is correct. If the number exceeds the maximum length of the format mask, which is 4 digits in this case, Oracle SQL displays a series of hash marks (#) instead of the number.

These formatting rules are described in the Oracle Database SQL Language Reference, which covers the TO_CHAR function and its number formatting capabilities.

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