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Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2 (20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER (8, 2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER (8, 2)

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Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

Which statement will compute the total annual compensation for each employee?

- A. `SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_salary * 12 * NVL (monthly_commission_pct, 0)) AS annual_comp FROM employees`
- B. `SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary + monthly_commission_pct) * 12 AS annual_comp FROM employees;`
- C. `SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_salary * 12 * monthly_commission_pct) AS annual_comp FROM employees`
- D. `SELECT last_name, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_commission_pct * 12) AS annual_comp FROM employees`

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct statement for computing the total annual compensation for each employee is option C. This is because the monthly

commission is a percentage of the monthly salary (indicated by the column name MONTHLY_COMMISSION_PCT). To calculate the annual compensation, we need to calculate the annual salary (which is monthly_salary * 12) and add the total annual commission to it.

Here's the breakdown of the correct statement, option C:

(monthly_salary * 12) computes the total salary for the year.

NVL(monthly_commission_pct, 0) replaces NULL values in the monthly_commission_pct column with 0, ensuring that the commission is only added if it exists.

(monthly_salary * 12 * NVL(monthly_commission_pct, 0)) computes the annual commission by first determining the monthly commission (which is a percentage of the monthly salary), and then multiplying it by 12 to get the annual commission.

Finally, (monthly_salary * 12) + (monthly_salary * 12 * NVL(monthly_commission_pct, 0)) adds the annual salary and the annual commission to get the total annual compensation.

The other options are incorrect:

Option A is incorrect because it adds the monthly_commission_pct directly to the monthly_salary, which does not consider that monthly_commission_pct is a percentage.

Option B is incorrect because it adds the commission percentage directly without first applying it to the monthly salary.

Option D is incorrect because it does not handle the NULL values in the commission column, which would result in a NULL total annual compensation whenever the monthly_commission_pct is NULL.

Reference:

Oracle Documentation on NVL function: NVL

Oracle Documentation on Numeric Literals: Numeric Literals

NEW QUESTION # 52

Which statement fails to execute successfully?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Oracle SQL, when performing a JOIN operation, the ON clause is used to specify the condition that relates the two tables being joined. The WHERE clause can be used to further filter the result set.

A) This is a valid join condition using the WHERE clause to filter the rows after the join has been made.

B) This statement will fail because the ON clause should only contain conditions that relate the two tables. The condition for filtering the departments table should be in the WHERE clause, not in the ON clause. This is a common mistake when writing JOIN statements.

C) This is a correct statement. The ON clause specifies how the tables are related and the WHERE clause specifies an additional filtering condition for the query.

D) This statement is also correct. It's similar to the first statement (A) and properly places the department_id filter in the ON clause, which is acceptable though not typically best practice as it can be less readable than using a WHERE clause for non-join conditions. When the JOIN operation is executed, the database first pairs rows from the joined tables that meet the join condition specified by the ON clause. Then, it filters the result of the JOIN operation based on the condition specified in the WHERE clause.

Reference:

Oracle Documentation on Joins: <https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/SQLRF/queries006.htm#SQLRF52359>

NEW QUESTION # 53

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

□ CUSTNO is the PRIMARY KEY.

You must determine if any customers' details have been entered more than once using a different CUSTNO, by listing all duplicate names.

Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

- A. RIGHT OUTER JOIN with self join
- B. subquery
- C. self Join
- D. PULL OUTER JOIN with self join

- E. LEFT OUTER JOIN with self join

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 54

Examine these statements which execute successfully:

```
ALTER SESSION SET NLS_DATE_FORMAT = 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24 MI: SS'
```

```
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = '-5:00';
```

```
SELECT DBTIMEZONE, SYSDATE FROM DUAL
```

Examine the result:

□ If LOCALTIMESTAMP was selected at the same time what would it return?

- A. 11-JUL-2019 6,00,00,000000 AM
- **B. 11-JUL-2019 6,00,00,00000000 AM - 05:00**
- C. 11-JUL-2019 11,00,00,000000AM -05:00
- D. 11-JUL-2019 11,00,00,00000000 AM

Answer: B

Explanation:

The LOCALTIMESTAMP function in Oracle Database returns the current date and time in the session time zone. Given that the session time zone was set to -5:00 with the ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE command, LOCALTIMESTAMP will return the date and time adjusted to this session time zone.

The SYSDATE function, on the other hand, returns the current date and time from the operating system of the database server, which is not affected by the session time zone setting. In the result shown, SYSDATE returns 11-JUL-2019 11:00:00, which reflects the system time zone, not the session time zone.

The time difference between the DBTIMEZONE (+00:00) and the session time zone (-5:00) is 5 hours. Since SYSDATE shows the time as 11:00:00 in the system time zone, the LOCALTIMESTAMP adjusted to the session time zone would show the time as 06:00:00.

The correct answer is A: 11-JUL-2019 6:00:00.00000000 AM - 05:00. This represents the local timestamp in the session time zone, which is 5 hours behind the DBTIMEZONE.

Please note that the exact format returned by LOCALTIMESTAMP includes the fractional seconds up to 9 decimal places, and the time zone offset is specified as part of the timestamp.

NEW QUESTION # 55

View the exhibit and examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.

□ You want to update EMPLOYEES table as follows:

* Update only those employees who work in Boston or Seattle (locations 2900 and 2700).

* Set department_id for these employees to the department_id corresponding to London (location_id 2100).

* Set the employees' salary in location_id 2100 to 1.1 times the average salary of their department.

* Set the employees' commission in location_id 2100 to 1.5 times the average commission of their department.

You issue the following command:

□ What is outcome?

- A. It generates an error because multiple columns (SALARY, COMMISSION) cannot be specified together in an UPDATE statement.
- **B. It executes successfully but does not give the desired update.**
- C. It executes successfully and gives the desired update.
- D. It generates an error because a subquery cannot have a join condition in a UPDATE statement.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 56

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