

# DumpsTorrent Actual and Updated Oracle 1z0-071 PDF Questions

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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

4.Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

- A. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database
- C. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table
- D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement
- E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted

Answer: A,D

Explanation: Gaps in the Sequence

Although sequence generators issue sequential numbers without gaps, this action occurs independent of a commit or rollback. Therefore, if you roll back a statement containing a sequence, the number is lost. Another event that can cause gaps in the sequence is a system crash. If the sequence caches values in

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## Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q109-Q114):

### NEW QUESTION # 109

Which two true about a sql statement using SET operations such as UNION?

- A. The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type group of the corresponding column returned by the first query
- B. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query
- C. The data type of each column returned by the second query must exactly match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query
- D. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query
- E. The names and number of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

In the context of SQL statements using SET operations like UNION in Oracle Database 12c:

- \* A. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query. This is correct. Oracle allows the union of columns as long as their data types are implicitly convertible, not necessarily identical.
- \* C. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query. This is correct. For a UNION operation to be valid, all SELECT statements involved must have the same number of columns, although their names and exact data types need not match.

Options B, D, and E are incorrect:

- \* B is incorrect because exact data type matches are not required, only that they be implicitly convertible.
- \* D is also incorrect for the same reason as B; it's enough that the types are compatible, not identical.
- \* E is incorrect as the names

### NEW QUESTION # 110

Which two statements are true about conditional INSERT ALL? (Choose two.)

- A. Each row returned by the subquery can be inserted into only a single target table.
- B. Each WHEN condition is tested for each row returned by the subquery.
- C. It cannot have an ELSE clause.
- D. The total number of rows inserted is always equal to the number of rows returned by the subquery.
- E. A single WHEN condition can be used for multiple INTO clauses.

**Answer: C,E**

### NEW QUESTION # 111

Examine the data in the NEW\_EMPLOYEES table:

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table:

You want to:

1. Update existing employee details in the EMPLOYEES table with data from the NEW\_EMPLOYEES table.
2. Add new employee detail from the NEW\_EMPLOYEES table to the EMPLOYEES table.

Which statement will do this:

- A. MERGE INTO employees e  
USING new\_employees n  
WHERE e.employee\_id = ne.employee\_id  
WHEN FOUND THEN

```

UPDATE SET e.name=ne.name,e.job_id =ne.job_id, e.salary=ne.salary
WHEN NOT FOUND THEN
  INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id,ne.name,ne.job_id,ne.salary) ;
• B. MERGE INTO employees e
  USING new employees ne
  WHERE e.employee_id = ne.employee_id
  WHEN MATCHED THEN
    UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary = ne.salary
  WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
    INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id,ne.name, ne.job_id,ne.salary) ;
• C. MERGE INTO employees e
  USING new employees ne
  ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id)
  WHEN FOUND THEN
    UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary = ne.salary
  WHEN NOT FOUND THEN
    INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id,ne.name,ne.job_id,ne.salary) ;
• D. MERGE INTO employees e
  USING new_employee n
  ON (e.employee_id = ne.employee_id)
  WHEN MATCHED THEN
    UPDATE SET e.name = ne.name, e.job_id = ne.job_id, e.salary = ne.salary
  WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
    INSERT VALUES (ne.employee_id,ne.name,ne.job_id,ne.salary);

```

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 112

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

□ You want to display details of all customers who reside in cities starting with the letter D followed by at least two characters. Which query can be used?

- A. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D\_%';
- B. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE city LIKE 'D\_';
- C. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE city = 'D\_%';
- D. SELECT \* FROM customers WHERE city = '%D\_';

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 113

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

□ Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

- A. It would give an error because the USING INDEX clause cannot be used on a composite primary.
- B. It would execute successfully and only ORD\_ITM\_IDX index would be created.
- C. It would execute successfully and two indexes ORD\_ITM\_IDX and ORD\_ITM\_ID PK would be created.
- D. It would give an error because the USING INDEX is not permitted in the CREATE TABLE command.

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION # 114

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