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The Oracle 1z0-071 exam covers a wide range of topics related to SQL and database management, including basic SQL concepts, data retrieval using SELECT statements, data manipulation using DML statements, table creation and management, and database security. It is designed for individuals who have a basic understanding of SQL and relational database concepts, and who want to improve their skills and knowledge in managing Oracle databases.

Oracle 1z1-071 exam is a multiple-choice exam that comprises 73 questions. Candidates are given two hours to complete the exam, and the passing score is 63%. To pass the exam, candidates need to have a thorough understanding of SQL syntax and database implementation techniques. 1z0-071 Exam is designed to validate one's knowledge of SQL concepts such as queries, data manipulation, data control language, and table creation.

Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

NEW QUESTION # 97

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you must generate a report that displays a credit limit increase of 15% for all customers. Customers with no credit limit should have "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

- A. `SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit*.15, 'Not Available') 'NEW CREDIT' FROM customers`
- B. `SELECT NVL (TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15), 'Not Available') 'NEW CREDIT' FROM customers`
- C. `SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15), 'Not Available') 'NEW CREDIT' FROM customers`
- D. `SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit, 'Not Available')*.15 'NEW CREDIT' FROM customers`

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 98

The CUSTOMERStable has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMITcolumn of data type NUMBER.
Which two queries execute successfully?

- A. `SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;`
- B. `SELECT NVL2 (cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;`
- C. `SELECT NVL (cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') FROM customers;`
- D. `SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit, TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') FROM customers;`
- E. `SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available')) FROM customers;`

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 99

In the customers table, the CUST_CITY column contains the value 'Paris' for the CUST_FIRST_NAME 'Abigail'.
Evaluate the following query:

□ What would be the outcome?

- A. An error message
- B. Abigail Pa
- C. Abigail IS
- D. Abigail PA

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 100

Which three statements are true about performing DML operations on a view with no Instead of triggers defined?

- A. Delete statements can always be done on a table tough a view.
- B. Views cannot be used to add rows to an underlying table if the table has columns with NOT NULL constraints lacking default values which are not referenced in the defining query of the view.
- C. WITH CHECK clause has no effect when deleting rows from the underlying table through the view.
- D. Views cannot be used to query rows from an underlying table if the table has a PRIMARY KEY and the PRIMARY KEY columns are not referenced in the defining query of the view.
- E. Views cannot be used to add or modify rows in an underlying table if the defining query of the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.
- F. Insert statements can always be done on a table through a view.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

When performing DML operations on a view without INSTEAD OF triggers:

* Option C: Views cannot be used to add rows to an underlying table if the table has columns with NOT NULL constraints lacking default values which are not referenced in the defining query of the view.

* This is true because the view would not provide values for NOT NULL columns without defaults, leading to an error.

* Option D: Views cannot be used to add or modify rows in an underlying table if the defining query of the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.

* Using DISTINCT in the view's defining query can make the view non-updatable, as it may aggregate multiple rows into one.

* Option E: Delete statements can always be done on a table through a view.

* Deletes through a view are typically unrestricted as long as the view does not involve aggregates, DISTINCT, or similar constructs

