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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*115/100
      FROM stores
     WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <= 36;
```

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Oracle 1z1-071 exam covers a range of topics, including SQL data retrieval, SQL data manipulation, and SQL data control. Candidates will need to demonstrate their understanding of SQL concepts and syntax, as well as their ability to write and execute SQL statements. 1z0-071 Exam also includes questions on database objects, data types, and data modeling.

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Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

Which three are true about system and object privileges? (Choose three.)

- A. WITH GRANT OPTION cannot be used when granting an object privilege to PUBLIC
- B. Revoking an object privilege that was granted with the WITH GRANT OPTION clause has a cascading effect.
- C. WITH GRANT OPTION can be used when granting an object privilege to both users and roles
- D. Revoking a system privilege that was granted with WITH ADMIN OPTION has a cascading effect
- E. Adding a primary key constraint to an existing table in another schema requires a system privilege
- F. Adding a foreign key constraint pointing to a table in another schema requires the REFERENCES object privilege

Answer: B,C,F

Explanation:

Explanation

Reference https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/network.111/b28531/authorization.htm#DBSEG004

NEW QUESTION # 34

Which three statements are true about indexes and their administration in an Oracle database?

- A. If a query filters on an indexed column then it will always be used during execution of the query
- B. An index can be created as part of a CREATE TABLE statement.
- C. An INVISIBLE index is not maintained when Data Manipulation Language (DML) is performed on its underlying table.
- D. A DROP INDEX statement always prevents updates to the table during the drop operation
- E. A descending index is a type of function-based index
- F. A UNIQUE and non-unique index can be created on the same table column

Answer: B,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 35

You own table DEPARTMENTS, referenced by views, indexes, and synonyms.

Examine this command which executes successfully:

DROP TABLE departments PURGE;

Which three statements are true?

- A. It will drop all indexes on the DEPARTMENTS table.
- B. It will delete all rows from the DEPARTMENTS table, but retain the empty table.
- C. Neither can it be rolled back nor can the DEPARTMENTS table be recovered.
- D. It will remove all views that are based on the DEPARTMENTS table.
- E. It will remove all synonyms for the DEPARTMENTS table.
- F. It will remove the DEPARTMENTS table from the database.

Answer: A,C,F

NEW QUESTION # 36

Which two statements are true about the results of using the INTERSECT operator in compound queries?

- A. Column names in each SELECT in the compound query can be different.
- B. INTERSECT returns rows common to both sides of the compound query.
- C. INTERSECT ignores NULLs.
- D. The number of columns in each SELECT in the compound query can be different.
- E. Reversing the order of the intersected tables can sometimes affect the output.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 37

Which four statements are true about constraints on Oracle tables?

- A. A PRIMARY KEY Constraint can be added after a table has been created and populated.
- B. A Column can have only one CHECK Constraint.
- C. A FOREIGN KEY Column can contain NULLs.
- D. A UNIQUE Constraint can use a pre-existing index on the constrained column or columns.
- E. A UNIQUE constraint permits NULLs.
- F. A CHECK Constraint can refer to values in other rows.
- G. A NOT NULL Constraint can be defined at the table level.

Answer: A,C,D,E

Explanation:

C: True. A UNIQUE constraint in Oracle SQL allows for the inclusion of NULL values; specifically, it permits multiple NULLs in a column or set of columns but ensures that all non-NULL values are unique.

D: True. A PRIMARY KEY constraint can indeed be added to a table after it has been created and even after it has been populated, as long as the existing data does not violate the primary key constraint rules (i.e., all values must be unique and not

NULL).

F: True. A UNIQUE constraint can utilize a pre-existing index on the columns it covers. If a suitable index already exists, Oracle can use this index to enforce the constraint, optimizing performance and resource utilization.

G: True. Columns that are part of a FOREIGN KEY constraint can contain NULL values. This is permissible under SQL standards and Oracle implementation, as a NULL foreign key value is considered to not refer to any row in the referenced table and thus does not violate referential integrity.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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