

# Exam 1z0-071 Bible - Test 1z0-071 Testking

## NEW QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true regarding group functions? (Choose three.)

- A. They can be used on columns or expressions.
- B. They can be passed as an argument to another group function.
- C. They can be used only with a SQL statement that has the GROUP BY clause.
- D. They can be used on only one column in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.
- E. They can be used along with the single-row function in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.

Answer: ABE

Explanation: References:

<https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/mastering-oracle-sql/0596006322/ch04.html>

## NEW QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

- A. A foreign key column cannot contain null values.
- B. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain null values.
- C. A constraint is enforced only for INSERT operation on the table.
- D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- E. All constraints can be defined at the column level and at the table level.

Answer: BD

## NEW QUESTION 3

View the exhibit and examine the ORDERS table. ORDERS

Name Null? Type

ORDER ID NOT NULL NUMBER(4) ORDATE DATE DATE CUSTOMER ID NUMBER(3)

ORDER TOTAL NUMBER(7,2)

The ORDERS table contains data and all orders have been assigned a customer ID. Which statement would add a NOT NULL constraint to the CUSTOMER\_ID column?

- A. ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- B. ALTER TABLE orders ADD CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- C. ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY customer\_id CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_nn NOT NULL (customer\_id);
- D. ALTER TABLE orders ADD customer\_id NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT orders\_cust\_id\_nn NOT NULL;

Answer: C

## NEW QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

- A. All constraints can be defined at the column level and at the table level.
- B. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
- C. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULLS.
- D. A foreign key column cannot contain NULLS.
- E. A constraint is enforced only for INSERT operations.

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### Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which two statements are true regarding savepoints? (Choose two.)

- A. Savepoints are effective only for COMMIT.
- B. Savepoints can be used for both DML and DDL statements.
- C. Savepoints are effective for both COMMIT and ROLLBACK.
- **D. Savepoints may be used to ROLLBACK.**
- **E. Savepoints can be used for only DML statements.**

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306\\_01/server.102/b14200/statements\\_10001.htm#SQLRF01701](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/statements_10001.htm#SQLRF01701)

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

Examine the data in the COLORS table:

RGB_HEX VALUE	COLOR NAME
FE0000	red
00FF00	green
0000FF	blue

Examine the data in the BRICKS table:

BRICK ID	COLOR_RGB_HEX_VALUE
1	FF0000
2	00FF00
3	FF00FF

Which two queries return all the rows from COLORS?

- A. SELECT  
FROM colors C  
LEFT JOIN bricks  
USING (rgb\_hex\_value);
- **B. SELECT  
FROM bricks b  
FULL JOIN colors C  
ON b.color\_rgb\_hex\_value = c.rgb\_hex\_value;**
- **C. SELECT.  
FROM bricks b  
RIGHT JOIN colors c  
ON b.color\_rgb\_hex\_value = c.rgb\_hex\_value;**
- D. SELECT  
FROM colors C

- LEET JOIN bricks b
- ON b. color\_rgb\_hex value = c. rgb\_hex.
- E. SELECT \*  
EROM bricks | b  
JOIN colors C  
ON b. color\_rgb\_hex\_value =c. rgb\_hex value;

**Answer: B,C**

Explanation:  
value

WHERE b. brick\_id > 0;

**NEW QUESTION # 46**

View the Exhibit and examine the details of PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT_NAME	CATEGORY_ID	SUPPLIER_ID
Inkjet C/8/HQ	12	102094
Inkjet C/4	12	102090
LaserPro 600/6/BW	12	102087
LaserPro 1200/8/BW	12	102099
Inkjet B/6	12	102096
Industrial 700/ID	12	102086
Industrial 600/DQ	12	102088
Compact 400/LQ	12	102087
Compact 400/DQ	12	102088
HD 12GB /R	13	102090
HD 10GB /I	13	102071
HD 12GB @7200 /SE	13	102057
HD 18.2GB @10000 /E	13	102078
HD 18.2GB @10000 /I	13	102050
HD 18GB /SE	13	102083
HD 6GB /I	13	102072
HD 8.2GB@5400	13	102093

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT\_NAME from the table where the CATEGORY\_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER\_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name
FROM product_information
```

WHERE (category\_id = 12 AND category\_id = 13) AND supplier\_id = 102088; Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

- A. It would execute and the output would display the desired result.
- B. It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.
- C. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.
- D. It would execute but the output would return no rows.

**Answer: D**

**NEW QUESTION # 47**

Which two statements are true about a self join?



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