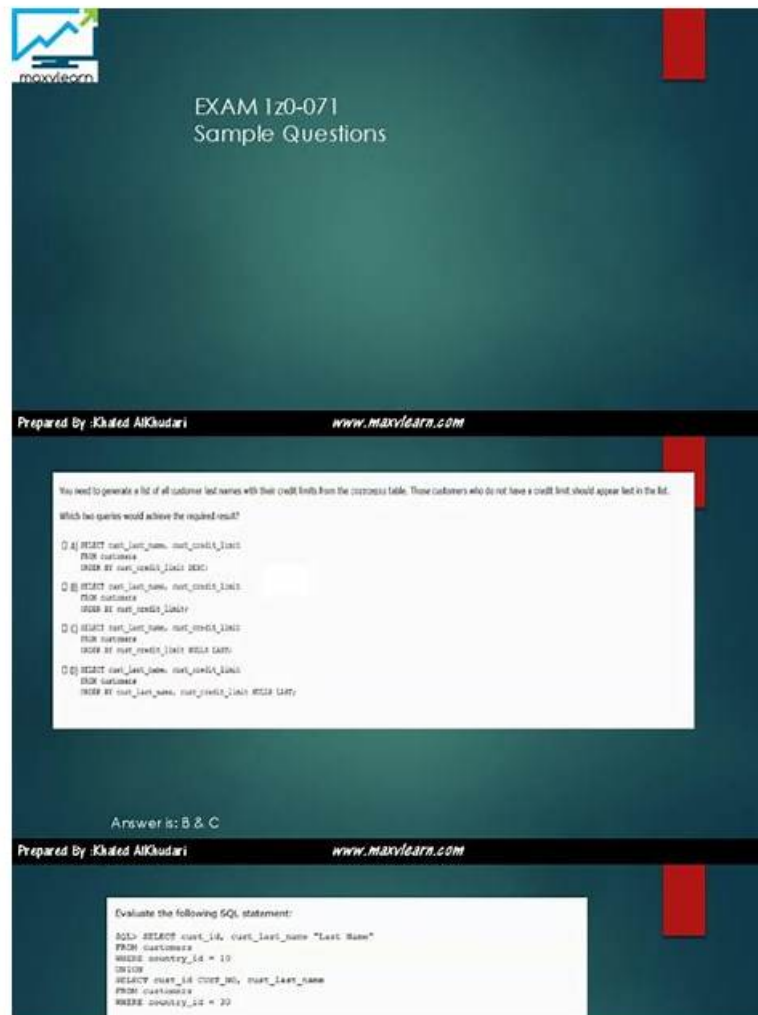


1z0-071 Test Collection Pdf, Sample 1z0-071 Questions Answers



The image shows a sample exam page for the 1z0-071 Oracle Database SQL certification. It features a dark blue background with a white box containing the questions and answers. The page is titled "EXAM 1z0-071 Sample Questions" and is prepared by Khalid AlKhudari. The questions are multiple-choice, and the answers are provided at the bottom of the page.

EXAM 1z0-071 Sample Questions

Prepared By: Khalid AlKhudari www.maxvlearn.com

You need to generate a list of all customer last names with their credit limits from the customers table. Those customers who do not have a credit limit should appear last in the list.

Which two queries would achieve the required result?

- ☐ A) `SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit DESC;`
- ☐ B) `SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit;`
- ☐ C) `SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;`
- ☐ D) `SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
FROM customers
ORDER BY cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;`

Answer is: B & C

Prepared By: Khalid AlKhudari www.maxvlearn.com

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name"  
FROM customers  
WHERE country_id = 10  
UNION  
SELECT cust_id, cust_no, cust_last_name  
FROM customers  
WHERE country_id = 20
```

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Oracle 1z0-071 certification is an excellent way for professionals to validate their skills in SQL development and enhance their career prospects. Oracle Database SQL certification is highly recognized by top IT organizations worldwide, and it is a testament to the candidate's knowledge and expertise in Oracle databases. If you are a SQL developer, database administrator, or database designer, taking the Oracle 1z0-071 exam can be a significant step towards advancing your career in the IT industry.

Oracle 1z0-071 exam is an essential certification for professionals working in the database administration field. Passing 1z0-071 exam demonstrates a solid understanding of SQL and relational database management concepts and is recognized globally by employers in the IT industry. Candidates should have a fundamental understanding of SQL and relational database concepts, as well as practical experience in working with Oracle databases. With this certification, professionals can advance their careers and increase their earning potential.

Oracle 1z1-071 exam tests candidates on various topics such as SQL SELECT statements, data manipulation language (DML) and data definition language (DDL) commands, table creation and modification, and database objects. 1z0-071 Exam also covers advanced SQL topics such as subqueries, joins, and set operators. 1z0-071 exam format consists of 73 multiple-choice questions,

and candidates have 105 minutes to complete the exam.

>> 1z0-071 Test Collection Pdf <<

Sample 1z0-071 Questions Answers, Exam 1z0-071 Dump

Customizable Oracle Database SQL (1z0-071) practice exams allow you to adjust the time and Oracle 1z0-071 questions numbers according to your practice needs. Scenarios of our 1z0-071 Practice Tests are similar to the actual 1z0-071 exam. You feel like sitting in the real 1z0-071 exam while taking these 1z0-071 practice exams.

Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q161-Q166):

NEW QUESTION # 161

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

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_name, CASE
      WHEN promo_cost >= (SELECT AVG(promo_cost)
                          FROM promotions
                          WHERE promo_category='TV')
      THEN 'HIGH'
      ELSE 'LOW'
      END COST_REMARK
FROM promotions;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

- A. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the promo category 'TV'.
- B. It produces an error because the subquery gives an error.
- C. It produces an error because subqueries cannot be used with the CASE expression.
- D. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the table.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 162

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the ORDER_ITEMS table.

ORDER_ID	LINE_ITEM_ID	PRODUCT_ID	UNIT_PRICE	QUANTITY
2356	2	2274	148.5	34
2356	7	2316	22	55
2356	8	2323	18	55
2356	5	2308	58	47
2356	6	2311	95	51
2356	1	2264	199.1	38
2357	7	2276	236.5	38
2357	8	2289	48	41
2357	1	2211	3.3	140
2357	4	2257	371.8	29
2357	6	2268	75	32
2357	2	2245	462	26
2357	3	2252	788.7	26
2357	5	2262	95	29
2358	4	1803	55	13
2358	3	1797	316.8	12
2358	5	1808	55	14

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

Statement 1:

```
SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) "Maximum Order"
FROM order_items;
```

Statement 2:

```
SELECT MAX(unit_price*quantity) "Maximum Order"
FROM order_items
GROUP BY order_id;
```

Which statements are true regarding the output of these SQL statements? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. Both the statements would give the same output.
- B. Both statements would ignore NULL values for the UNIT_PRICE and QUANTITY columns.
- C. Statement 1 would not return give the same output.
- D. Statement 2 would return multiple rows of output.
- E. Statement 1 would return only one row of output.

Answer: B,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 163

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 164

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERStable.

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement?

- A. listing of those customers, whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city 'Tokyo'.
- B. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers
- C. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose marital status is 'married'.
- D. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'
- E. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 165

You and your colleague Andrew have these privileges on the EMPLOYEE_RECORDS table:

1. SELECT
2. INSERT
3. UPDATE
4. DELETE

You connect to the database instance and perform an update to some of the rows in EMPLOYEE_RECORDS, but don't commit yet.

Andrew connects to the database instance and queries the table

No other user are accessing the table

Which two statements are true at this point?

- A. Andrew will be unable to see the changes you have made
- B. Andrew will be able to modify any rows in the table that have not been modified by your transaction
- C. Andrew will be able to see the changes you have made
- D. Andrew will be able to SELECT from the table, but be unable to modify any existing rows.
- E. Andrew will be unable to perform any INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE on the table

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 166

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