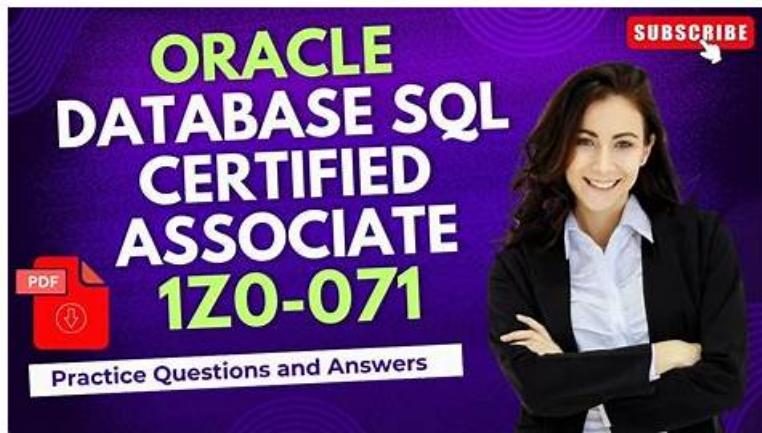


Oracle 1z0-071 Sample Questions - 1z0-071 Testking



P.S. Free & New 1z0-071 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by UpdateDumps: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nxc_L52L1O4ThBlzvB1lCL-IVGQ6MFW

For all of you, it is necessary to get the Oracle certification to enhance your career path. UpdateDumps is the leading provider of its practice exams, study guides and online learning courses, which may help you. For example, the 1z0-071 practice dumps contain the comprehensive contents which are relevant to the actual test, with which you can pass your 1z0-071 Actual Test with high score. Besides, you can print the 1z0-071 study torrent into papers, which can give a best way to remember the questions. We guarantee full refund for any reason in case of your failure of 1z0-071 test.

Oracle 1z1-071 certification exam is an excellent opportunity for professionals who want to validate their knowledge and skills in SQL programming language. Oracle Database SQL certification exam is globally recognized and highly valued by employers in the IT industry. By passing 1z0-071 exam, candidates can enhance their career prospects and can increase their chances of getting hired for high-paying jobs in the database administration and development field.

Oracle 1z1-071: Oracle Database SQL exam is a certification exam that is designed to test the SQL skills and knowledge of database professionals. 1z0-071 Exam is intended for individuals who have a good understanding of SQL and want to become Oracle certified professionals. 1z0-071 exam is based on Oracle Database 12c and tests the candidates' ability to create, modify, and manage database objects, including data manipulation, data retrieval, and data control.

>> Oracle 1z0-071 Sample Questions <<

1z0-071 Testking & PDF 1z0-071 Download

We have free demo for 1z0-071 learning materials, we recommend you to have a try before buying, so that you can have a deeper understanding of what you are going to buy. In addition, 1z0-071 exam dumps contain both questions and answers, they will be enough for you to pass your exam and get the certificate successfully. In order to build up your confidence for 1z0-071 Learning Materials, we are pass guarantee and money back guarantee if you fail to pass the exam, and the money will be returned to your payment account.

Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

Examine the data in the ORDERS table:

Examine the data in the INVOICES table:

Examine this query:

SELECT order_id, order_date FROM orders

INTERSECT

SELECT order_id, order_date FROM invoices;

Which two rows will it return?

- A. 4 01-FEB-2019
- B. 1 <null>

- C. 5 01-MAR-2019
- D. 3 01-JAN-2019
- E. 2 <null>
- F. 3 <null>

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The INTERSECT operator in SQL returns the results that are common to both of the SELECT statements. It functions similarly to a set intersection in mathematics. When comparing rows for the INTERSECT operation, Oracle Database uses all the expressions in the SELECT lists to derive the result set. NULL values are considered equal for the INTERSECT operator.

Evaluating the provided data from the ORDERS and INVOICES tables, let's see which rows have the same ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE in both tables:

- * A: Order ID 3 has a NULL order date in the ORDERS table and does not match with any row in the INVOICES table, so it will not be returned.
- * B: Order ID 2 has a NULL order date in the ORDERS table but has a non-NULL order date in the INVOICES table, so it will not be returned.
- * C: Order ID 1 has a NULL order date in both tables, but INTERSECT considers NULLs as equal, so this will be returned.
- * D: Order ID 5 has a date of 01-MAR-2019 in the ORDERS table and 01-APR-2019 in the INVOICES table, so it will not be returned since the dates do not match.
- * E: Order ID 4 has a date of 01-FEB-2019 in both tables, so this row will be returned as it matches in both.
- * F: Order ID 3 has a NULL order date in the ORDERS table but has 01-JAN-2019 in the INVOICES table, so it will not be returned.

Based on this analysis, the query will return:

- * Order ID 1 with a NULL order date.
- * Order ID 4 with an order date of 01-FEB-2019.

So the correct answer is:

NEW QUESTION # 56

Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:

You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as \$2 for all transactions.

Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. SELECT member_id AS MEMBER_ID, due_date AS DUE_DATE, \$2 AS LATE_FEE FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;
- B. SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", \$2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;
- C. SELECT member_id 'MEMBER ID', due_date 'DUE DATE', '\$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;
- D. **SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", '\$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 57

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT first_name, employee_id, NEXT_DAY(ADD_MONTHS(hire_date, 6), 1) "Review" FROM employees; The query was written to retrieve the FIRST_NAME, EMPLOYEE_ID, and review date for employees. The review date is the firsts Monday after the completion of six months of the hiring. The NLS_TERRITORY parameter is set to AMERICAI in the session.

Which statement is true regarding this query?

- A. The query would not execute because date functions cannot be nested.
- B. The query would execute to give the desired output.
- C. **The query would execute but the output would give review dates that are Sundays.**
- D. The query would not execute because the NEXT_DAYfunction accepts a string as argument.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 58

Examine this description of the PRODUCTS table:

Rows exist in this table with data in all the columns. You put the PRODUCTS table in read-only mode. Which three commands execute successfully on PRODUCTS?

- A. TRUNCATE TABLE products;
- B. ALTER TABLE products SET UNUSED(expiry_date);
- C. CREATE INDEX price_idx on products (price);
- D. DROP TABLE products
- E. ALTER TABLE products DROP COLUMN expiry_date;
- F. ALTER TABLE products DROP UNUSED COLUMNS

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:

B). CREATE INDEX price_idx on products (price); E. ALTER TABLE products DROP UNUSED COLUMNS; F. DROP TABLE products.

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation WITH all References:

When a table is in read-only mode, most types of modifications are prohibited. However, certain operations can still be performed.

A). Incorrect. You cannot drop a column from a table that is in read-only mode, as it is a modifying operation.

B). Correct. You can create an index on a read-only table. Creating an index does not modify the actual rows within the table; it builds a separate structure used for faster access. C. Incorrect. The SET UNUSED statement marks one or more columns as unused so they can be dropped when the database is not busy. This operation is considered a modifying operation and therefore is not allowed on a read-only table. D. Incorrect.

Truncate is a DDL operation that would delete all rows from a table. This operation is not allowed on a read-only table. E. Correct. The ALTER TABLE ... DROP UNUSED COLUMNS statement is used to drop columns that have been previously marked as unused using the SET UNUSED statement. This operation is allowed because it only affects previously marked unused columns, not actively used data. F. Correct.

Dropping a table is allowed even if it's in read-only mode because it is a DDL operation that does not operate on the rows of the table but rather on the object itself.

The behavior of read-only tables and the operations that can be performed on them are detailed in the Oracle Database SQL Language Reference and Oracle Database Administrator's Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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

CUSTOMER_VU is a view based on CUSTOMERS_BR1 table which has the same structure as CUSTOMERS table.

CUSTOMERS need to be updated to reflect the latest information about the customers.

What is the error in the following MERGE statement?

□

- A. The INTO clause is misplaced in the command.
- B. The CUSTOMER_ID column cannot be updated.
- C. CUSTOMER_VU cannot be used as a data source.
- D. The WHERE clause cannot be used with INSERT.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 60

.....

A bold attempt is half success. Stop hesitating again, just try and choose our 1z0-071 test braindump. Please trust me, if you pay attention on dumps content, even just remember the questions and answers you will clear your exam surely. 1z0-071 test braindump will be the right key to your exam success. As long as the road is right, success is near. Don't be over-anxious, wasting time is robbing oneself. Our Oracle 1z0-071 test braindump will be definitely useful for your test and 100% valid. Money Back Guaranteed!

1z0-071 Testking: <https://www.updatedumps.com/Oracle/1z0-071-updated-exam-dumps.html>

P.S. Free & New 1z0-071 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by UpdateDumps: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nxc_L52L1O4ThBlzvB1lCL-IVGQ6MFW