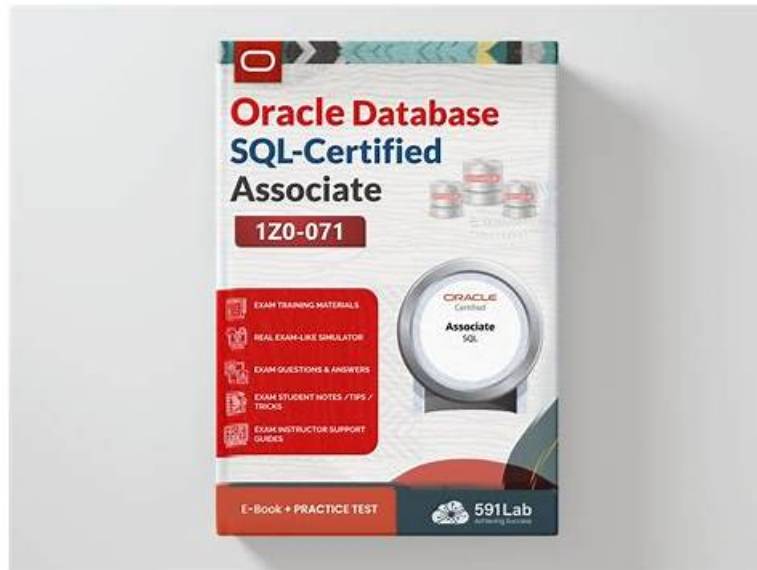


HOT Top 1z0-071 Exam Dumps: Oracle Database SQL - Trustable Oracle 1z0-071 Practice Test Online



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Details for 1Z0-071

The 1z0-071 exam contains about 78 questions and takes 2 hours for the applicants to complete all of them. There are mainly multiple-choice questions that cover a huge list of topics that include the following:

- Controlling User Access;
- Managing Data in Different Time Zones;
- Restricting and Sorting Data;
- Using Conditional Expressions as well as Conversion Functions;

Therefore, the first thing a responsible candidate should do is find a complete list of exam topics on the official Oracle webpage. Insofar as to be the Oracle Database SQL certified you must demonstrate a solid knowledge of how to model data and skills in using the SQL language to create and manipulate tables in the Oracle Database.

The passing score for this exam is 63%. It is even possible to take it in Spanish, not only the English language is available. To register for the test, simply go to your account at Pearson VUE and select your exam and don't forget that you need to buy a voucher from the Oracle site. Follow the instructions to complete the registration process. The 1z0-071 Exam will cost you \$245.

The 1z1-071 exam covers a wide range of topics related to SQL, including basic SQL concepts, data retrieval using SQL, data manipulation using SQL, and database objects such as tables, views, and indexes. 1z0-071 exam also tests candidates' knowledge of SQL functions, subqueries, and regular expressions. Candidates are expected to have a good understanding of SQL syntax and be able to write complex SQL queries.

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Oracle Database SQL Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

NEW QUESTION # 97

Choose the best answer.

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Which query is valid?

- A. **SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id, join_date;**
- B. SELECT dept_id, AVG(MAX(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- C. SELECT dept_id, join_date, SUM(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;
- D. SELECT dept_id, MAX(AVG(salary)) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id;

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 98

Which three statements are true about a self join?

- A. **The query must use two different aliases for the table.**
- B. **It can be an outer join.**
- C. It must be an inner join.
- D. The on clause must be used.
- E. **The on clause can be used.**
- F. It must be an equijoin.

Answer: A,B,E

NEW QUESTION # 99

In your session, the NLS_DATE_FORMAT is DD-MM-YYYY. There are 86400 seconds in a day. Examine this result:

DATE

02-JAN-2020

Which statement returns this?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '5' DAY, 'DD-MON-YY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '4' DAY, 'DD-MON-YY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '6' DAY, 'DD-MON-YY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;
- D. **SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '3' MONTH + INTERVAL '7' DAY - INTERVAL '360' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;**
- E. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('29-10-2019') + INTERVAL '2' MONTH + INTERVAL '5' DAY - INTERVAL '86410' SECOND, 'DD-MON-YYYY') AS "date" FROM DUAL;

Answer: D

Explanation:

To calculate the date from a given base date with intervals, Oracle allows you to add or subtract intervals from dates. Since the NLS_DATE_FORMAT is set to DD-MM-YYYY, the output is expected to be in that format.

Option B seems to calculate a date that is 3 months and 7 days ahead of October 29, 2019, and then subtracts

360 seconds (which is 6 minutes), resulting in a time that is still within the same day.

Here's how the calculation in option B would work out:

* Start date: 29-10-2019

* Add 3 months: 29-01-2020

* Add 7 days: 05-02-2020

* Subtract 360 seconds: Since it's only a few minutes, the date remains 05-02-2020.

However, this does not match the provided result of 02-JAN-2020. We would need to consider the exact amount of time being subtracted or added to find the correct answer.

But upon reviewing the options, they all have various syntax errors such as a missing TO_CHAR function, incorrect quotes, and date formats not matching the session's NLS_DATE_FORMAT. Therefore, we would need to correct these issues to find the right answer.

NEW QUESTION # 100

Examine the description of the PRODUCT_DETAILS table:

Which two statements are true?

- A. PRODUCT_PRICE contains the value zero by default if no value is assigned to it.
- B. PRODUCT_NAME cannot contain duplicate values.
- C. EXPIRY_DATE contains the SYSDATE by default if no date is assigned to it.
- D. PRODUCT_PRICE can be used in an arithmetic expression even if it has no value stored in it.
- E. EXPIRY_DATE cannot be used in arithmetic expressions.
- F. PRODUCT_ID can be assigned the PRIMARY KEY constraint.

Answer: D,F

NEW QUESTION # 101

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the STORES table.

STORES table

Name Null? Type

STORE_ID NUMBER

NAME VARCHAR2(100)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2(200)

CITY VARCHAR2(100)

COUNTRY VARCHAR2(100)

START_DATE DATE

END_DATE DATE

PROPERTY_PRICE NUMBER

You want to display the NAME of the store along with the ADDRESS, START_DATE, PROPERTY_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of property price.

The stores displayed must have START_DATE in the range of 36 months starting from 01-Jan-2000 and above.

Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

- 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, concat (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;
- D. SELECT name, address || ' ' || city || ' ' || country AS full_address, start_date,

Answer: C

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