

Oracle

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Oracle Database 12c SQL

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Question: 1

Choose the best answer.

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null	Type
EMP_ID	NOT NUL	NUMBER
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2 (40)
DEPT_ID		NUMBER(2)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
JOIN_DATE		DATE

Which query is valid?

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

Answer: A

Question: 2

Which three are true about the CREATE TABLE command?

- A. It can include the CREATE...INDEX statement for creating an index to enforce the primary key constraint.
- B. The owner of the table should have space quota available on the tablespace where the table is defined.
- C. It implicitly executes a commit.
- D. It implicitly rolls back any pending transactions.
- E. A user must have the CREATE ANY TABLE privilege to create tables.
- F. The owner of the table must have the UNLIMITED TABLESPACE system privilege.

Answer: A, B, C

Question: 3

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column of data type number.
Which two queries execute successfully?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15,'Not Available')) FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit * .15,'Not Available') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15,'Not Available') FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15),'Not available') from customers;
- E. SELECT NVL2(cust_credit_limit,TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15),'NOT Available') FROM customers;

Answer: D, E

Question: 4

Choose two

Examine the description of the PRODUCT DETAILS table:

NAME	NULL	TYPE
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PRODUCT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
PRODUCT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE

- A. PRODUCT_ID can be assigned the PRIMARY KEY constraint.
- B. EXPIRY_DATE cannot be used in arithmetic expressions.
- 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. PRODUCT_PRICE contains the value zero by default if no value is assigned to it.
- F. PRODUCT_NAME cannot contain duplicate values.

Answer: A, D

Question: 5

The CUSTOMERS table has a CUST_LAST_NAME column of data type VARCHAR2.

The table has two rows whose CUST_LAST_NAME values are Anderson and Ausson.

Which query produces output for CUST_LAST_NAME containing Oder for the first row and Aus for the second?

- A. SELECT REPLACE (REPLACE(cust_last_name,'son',''),'An','O') FROM customers;
- B. SELECT REPLACE (TRIM(TRAILING 'son' FROM cust_last_name),'An','O') FROM customers;
- C. SELECT INITCAP (REPLACE(TRIM('son' FROM cust_last_name),'An','O')) FROM customers;
- D. SELECT REPLACE (SUBSTR(cust_last_name,-3),'An','O') FROM customers;

Answer: A

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