

# 1Z0-071<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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**QUESTION 1**

Examine the description of the MEMBERS table:

Name	Null?	Type
MEMBER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (50)
CITY		VARCHAR2 (25)

Examine the partial query:

```
SELECT city, last_name LNAME FROM members ...;
```

You want to display all cities that contain the string AN. The cities must be returned in ascending order, with the last names further sorted in descending order.

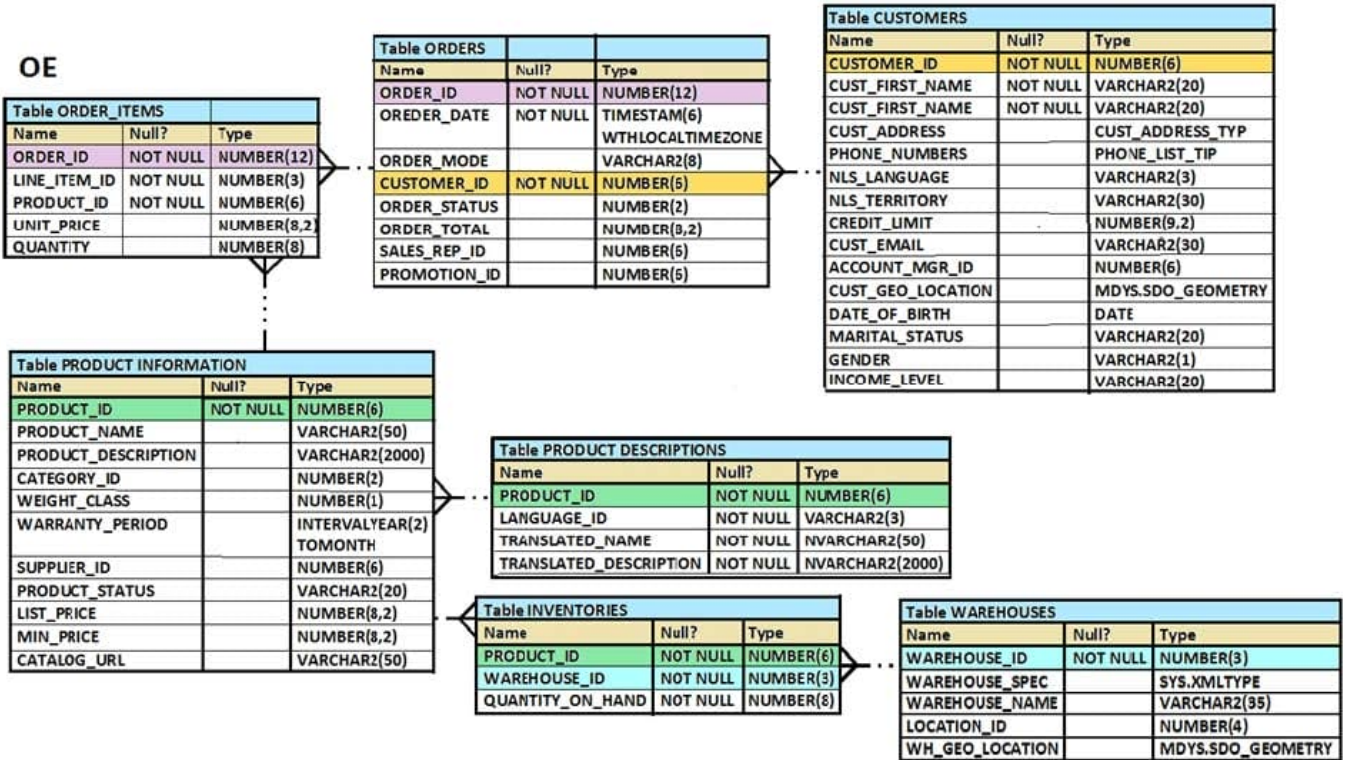
Which two clauses must you add to the query? (Choose two.)

- A. ORDER BY 1,2.
- B. ORDER BY last\_name DESC,city ASC
- C. ORDER BY 1, LNAME DESC
- D. WHERE city=\\'%AN%;
- E. WHERE city LIKE \\'%AN%;
- F. WHERE city IN (\\'%AN%\\')

Correct Answer: CE

**QUESTION 2**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT INFORMATION and INVENTORIES tables.



You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing PRODUCT\_ID, SUPPLIER ID, and QUANTITY ON HAND for all the products where in QUANTITY ON HAND is less than five. Which two SQL statements can accomplish the task? (Choose two)

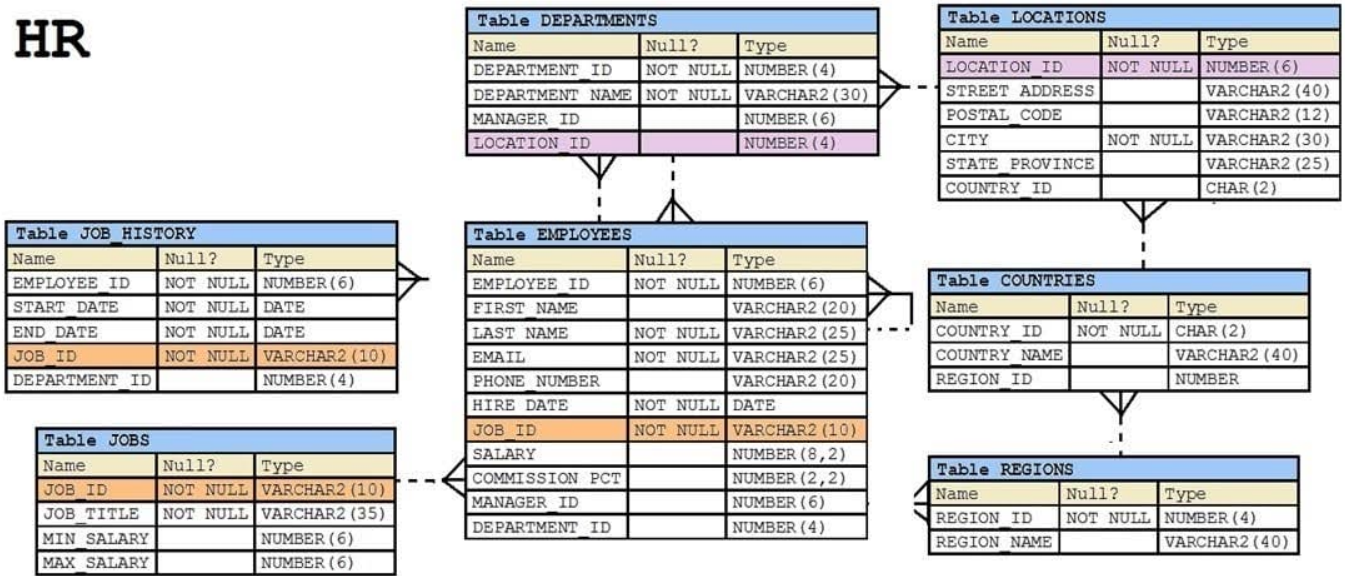
- A. SELECT product id, quantity on hand, supplier id FROM product information NATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity .on hand
- B. SELECT i. product id, i. quantity .on hand, pi. supplier\_id FROM product\_information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi. product. id=i. product id) AND quantity on hand
- C. SELECT i. product\_id, i. quantity\_on hand, pi. supplier id FROM product information pi JOIN inventories i USING (product id) AND quantity .on hand
- D. SELECT i.product id, i. quantity on hand, pi. supplier id FROM product information pi JOIN inventories i ON (pi.product id=i. product id)WHERE quantity on hand

Correct Answer: BD

**QUESTION 3**

View the exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.

**HR**



You wrote this SQL statement to retrieve EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, for all employees:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name
FROM employees
NATURAL JOIN departments;
```

The desired output is not obtained after executing the above SQL statement. What could be the reason for this?

- A. The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.
- B. The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.
- C. The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.
- D. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.

Correct Answer: D

Natural join needs only one column to be the same in each table. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have two columns that are the same (Department\_ID and Manager\_ID)

**QUESTION 4**

Which three queries use valid expressions?

- A. SELECT product\_id,(unit\_price \* 0.15 / (4.75 + 552.25)) FROM products;
- B. SELECT product\_id,(expiry\_date - delivery\_date) \* 2 FROM products;
- C. SELECT product\_id,unit\_price || 5 "Discount" , unit\_price + surcharge - discount FROM products;

D. SELECT product\_id, expiry\_date \* 2 from products;

E. SELECT product\_id,unit\_price,5 "Discount", unit\_price + surcharge-discount FROM products;

F. SELECT product\_id, unit\_price, unit\_price + surcharge FROM products;

Correct Answer: ABF

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#### QUESTION 5

Examine these SQL statements that are executed in the given order:

```
CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no    NUMBER (2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ename     VARCHAR 2 (15),
salary    NUMBER (8, 2),
mgr_no    NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp
(emp_no));
```

```
ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;
```

```
ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

What will be the status of the foreign key EMP\_MGR\_FK?

A. It will be enabled and immediate.

B. It will be enabled and deferred.

C. It will remain disabled and can be re-enabled manually.

D. It will remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and re-creating it.

Correct Answer: C

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