

1Z0-071 - Oracle Database 12c SQL

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1. the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST_HISTORY tables.

CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CITY		VARCHAR2 (20)

CUST_HISTORY		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_CITY		VARCHAR2 (20)
CHANGE_DATE		DATE

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers. The CUST_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.

You need to find those customers who have never changed their address.

Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

- A. INTERSECT
- B. UNION ALL
- C. MINUS
- D. UNION

Answer: C

2. Examine the structure of the invoice table.

Name	Null?	Type
INV_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
INV_DATE		DATE
INV_AMT		NUMBER (10, 2)

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A) `SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_date,'Pending','Incomplete')
FROM invoice;`
- B) `SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_amt,inv_date,'Not Available')
FROM invoice;`
- C) `SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_date,sysdate-inv_date,sysdate)
FROM invoice;`
- D) `SELECT inv_no,NVL2(inv_amt,inv_amt*.25,'Not Available')
FROM invoice;`

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

3. Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

- A. It ignores NULL values
- B. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query
- C. The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical
- D. Reversing the order of the intersected tables the result

Answer: B

Explanation:

INTERSECT Returns only the rows that occur in both queries' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.

The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.

4. Which two statements are true regarding the COUNT function? (Choose two.)

- A. COUNT(*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing NULL value in any of

the columns

- B. COUNT(cust_id) returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate customer IDs and NULL value in the CUST_ID column
- C. COUNT(DISTINCT inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULL values in the INV_AMT column
- D. A SELECT statement using COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause
- E. The COUNT function can be used only for CHAR, VARCHAR2 and NUMBER data types

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Using the COUNT Function

The COUNT function has three formats:

COUNT(*)

COUNT(expr)

COUNT(DISTINCT expr)

COUNT(*) returns the number of rows in a table that satisfy the criteria of the SELECT statement, including duplicate rows and rows containing null values in any of the columns.

If a WHERE clause is included in the SELECT statement, COUNT(*) returns the number of rows that satisfy the condition in the WHERE clause.

In contrast,

COUNT(expr) returns the number of non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.

COUNT(DISTINCT expr) returns the number of unique, non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.

5. Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.
- B. The data dictionary views can consist of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.
- C. The usernames of all the users including the database administrators are stored in the data dictionary.

D. The USER_CONS_COLUMNS view should be queried to find the names of the columns to which a constraint applies.

E. Both USER_OBJECTS and CAT views provide the same information about all the objects that are owned by the user.

F. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as DBA, ALL and USER, use the same base tables from the data dictionary

Answer: C,D,F

6. Examine the commands used to create DEPARTMENT_DETAILS and COURSE_DETAILS:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT_DETAILS
(DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY ,
DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(50) ,
ROD VARCHAR2(50));
SQL> CREATE TABLE COURSE_DETAILS
(COURSE_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY ,
COURSE_NAME VARCHAR2(50) ,
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER REFERENCES DEPARTMENT_DETAILS(DEPARTMENT_ID));
```

You want to generate a list of all department IDs along with any course IDs that may have been assigned to them.

Which SQL statement must you use?

A) `SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id=c.department_id);`

B) `SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d LEFT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (d.department_id=c.department_id);`

C) `SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM course_details c LEFT OUTER JOIN department_details d ON (c.department_id=d.department_id);`

D) `SELECT d.department_id, c.course_id FROM department_details d RIGHT OUTER JOIN course_details c ON (c.department_id=d.department_id);`

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: C

7. Which three statements are true regarding the data types?

- A. Only one LONG column can be used per table.
- B. ATIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.
- C. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.
- D. The minimum column width that can be specified for a varchar2 data type column is one.
- E. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

Answer: A,D,E

8. Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use column alias in the GROUP BY clause.
- B. Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows after creating groups.
- C. The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregate function in the SELECT clause.
- D. Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows before creating groups.
- E. If the SELECT clause has an aggregate function, then those individual columns without an aggregate function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY clause.

Answer: D,E

9. 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.

Name	Null?	Type
TRANSACTION_ID		
BORROWED_DATE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (6)
DUE_DATE		DATE
BOOK_ID		DATE
MEMBER_ID		VARCHAR2 (6)
		VARCHAR2 (6)

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 'MEMBER ID', due_date 'DUE DATE', '$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;
```
- C)

```
SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "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;`

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

10. See the Exhibit and Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table:

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)

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows an increase in the credit limit by 15% for all customers. Customers whose credit limit has not been entered should have the message "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 TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15,'Not Available')) "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;`
- D. `SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15),'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;`

Answer: D

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