



Free Questions for 1Z0-071 by actualtestdumps

Shared by Daniel on 20-10-2022

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(38)

Which two queries return rows for employees whose manager works in a different department?

Options:

- A-** SELECT emp.*
FROM employees emp
WHERE manager_id NOT IN (
SELECT mgr.employee_id
FROM employees mgr
WHERE emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
);
- B-** SELECT emp.*

```
FROM employees emp
WHERE NOT EXISTS (
SELECT NULL
FROM employees mgr
WHERE emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
);
```

```
C- SELECT emp.*
FROM employees emp
LEFT JOIN employees mgr
ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
AND emp.department_id < > mgr.department_id;
```

```
D- SELECT emp.*
FROM employees emp
RIGHT JOIN employees mgr
ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id
WHERE emp.employee_id IS NOT NULL;
```

```
E- SELECT emp.*
FROM employees emp
JOIN employees mgr
ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id
AND emp.department_id <> mgr.department_id;
```

Answer:

D, E

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You and your colleague Andrew have these privileges on the EMPLOYEE_RECORDS table:

1. SELECT
2. INSERT
3. UPDATE
4. DELETE

You connect to the database instance and perform an update to some of the rows in EMPLOYEE_RECORDS, but don't commit yet.

Andrew connects to the database instance and queries the table

No other user are accessing the table

Which two statements are true at this point?

Options:

- A- Andrew will be able to modify any rows in the table that have not been modified by your transaction
- B- Andrew will be unable to see the changes you have made
- C- Andrew will be able to see the changes you have made
- D- Andrew will be unable to perform any INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE on the table
- E- Andrew will be able to SELECT from the table, but be unable to modify any existing rows.

Answer:

A, B

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true about Entity Relationships?

Options:

- A- A Relationship can be mandatory for both entities
- B- A one-to-one relationship is always a self-referencing relationship
- C- A many-to-many relationship can be implemented only by using foreign keys
- D- A table name can be specified just once when selecting data from a table having a selfreferencing relationship
- E- A one-to-many relationship in one direction is a one-to-one relationship in the other direction

Answer:

A, C

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table

Name	NULL?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

Which two queries return the highest salary in the table?

Options:

A- SELECT department_id, MAX(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;

B- SELECT MAX (salary)
FROM employees;

C- SELECT MAX (salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;

D- SELECT MAX (salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id
HAVING MAX (salary) = MAX (MAX (salary));

E- SELECT MAX (MAX (salary))
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;

Answer:

B, E

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table

Name	NULL?	Type
EMP_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
DEPT_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
SALARY		NUMBER(6,2)

You write this failing statement:

```
SELECT dept_no AS department_id, MAX (salary) As max_sal
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE salary >10000
```

```
GROUP BY department_id
```

```
ORDER BY max_sal;
```


Which clause causes the error?

Options:

A- ORDER BY

B- WHERE

C- GROUP BY

D- SELECT

Answer:

C

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine these statements and results

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM emp
```

```
COUNT(*)
```

14

```
SQL> CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE t emp As SELECT * FROM emp;
```

Table created

```
SQL> INSERT INTO temp SELECT * FROM emp;
```

14 rows created

```
SQL> COMMIT;
```

Commit complete*

```
SQL> INSERT INTO temp SELECT * FROM emp;
```

14. rows created

```
SQL> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM t emp
```

How many rows are retrieved by the last query?

Options:

A- 28

B- 0

C- 14

D- 42

Answer:

C

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements about INVISIBLE indexes are true?

Options:

A- an INVISIBLE Index consumes no storage

B- You can only create one INVISIBLE index on the same column list

C- The query optimizer never considers INVISIBLE Indexes when determining execution plans

D- You use ALTER INDEX to make an INVISIBLE Index VISIBLE

E- All INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements maintain entries in the index

Answer:

D, E

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statements is true about using functions in WHERE and HAVING?

Options:

- A-** using single-row functions in the WHERE clause requires a subquery
- B-** using single-row functions in the HAVING clause requires a subquery
- C-** using aggregate functions in the WHERE clause requires a subquery
- D-** using aggregate functions in the HAVING clause requires a subquery

Answer:

A, D

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this data in the EMPLOYERS table

ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY	DEPT_ID
1	Smith	1000	10
2	Jones	2000	10
3	Marhkham	1500	20
4	Black	1300	20

Which statement will execute successfully?

Options:

- A-** SELECT dept_id, MAX (Last_name), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id
- B-** SELECT dept_id, LENGTH (last_name), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id
- C-** SELECT dept_id, STDDEV (last_name), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id

D- SELECT dept_id, INSTR (last_name,'A'), SUM (salary) FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id

Answer:

A

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Whith three statements are true about built in data types?

Options:

- A-** A VARCHAR2 blank pads column values only if the data stored is non numeric and contains no special characlers
- B-** A BFILE stores unstructured binary data in operating system files
- C-** A CHAR column definition does not require the length to be specified
- D-** The default length for a CHAR column is always one character
- E-** A VARCHAR2 column definition does not require the length to be specified
- F-** A BLOB stores unstructured binary data within the database

Answer:

B, D, F

To Get Premium Files for 1Z0-071 Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/products/1z0-071>

For More Free Questions Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/oracle/pdf/1z0-071>

