

Free Questions for 1Z0-071 by certsinside

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three statements about roles are true?

Options:

- A- Roles are assigned to roles using the ALTER ROLE Statement
- B- A role is a named group of related privileges that can only be assigned to a user
- C- Roles are assigned to users using the ALTER USER statement
- **D-** A single role can be assigned to multiple users.
- E- A single user can be assigned multiple roles
- F- Privileges are assigned to a role using the ALTER ROLE statement.
- G- Privileges are assigned to a role using the GRANT statement.

Answer:		
D, E, G		

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine these requirements:

1. Display book titles for books purchased before January 17, 2007 costing less than 500 or more than 1000.

2. Sort the titles by date of purchase, starting with the most recently purchased book.

Which two queries can be used?

Options:

A- SELECT book_title FROM books WHERE (price< 500 OR >1000) AND (purchase date< '17-JAN-2007') ORDER BY purchase date DESC;

B- SELECT book_title FROM books WHERE (price IN (500, 1000)) AND (purchase date < '17-JAN-2007') ORDER BY purchase_date ASC;

C- SELECT book_title FROM books WHERE (price NOT BETWEEN 500 AND 1000) AND (purchase_date< '17-JAN-2007') ORDER BY purchase_date DESC;

D- SELECT book_title FROM books WHERE (price BETWEEN 500 AND 1000) AND (purchase_date<'17-JAN-2007') ORDER BY purchase_date;

Answer:

A, C

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two are SQL features?

Options:

- A- providing graphical capabilities
- B- providing variable definition capabilities.
- C- providing database transaction control
- D- processing sets of data
- E- providing update capabilities for data in external files

Answer:

C, D

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement executes successfully?

Options:

- A- SELECT TO_DATE(TO_NUMBER(INTERVATL '800' SECOND)) FROM DUAL;
- B- SELECT TO_NUMBER(INTERVAL'800' SECOND, 'HH24:MM') FROM DUAL;
- C- SELECT TO_DATE(INTERVAL '800' SECOND,'HH24:MM') FROM DUAL;
- D- SELECT TO_NUWBER(TO_DATE(INTERVAL '800' SECOND)) FROM DUAL;
- E- SELECT TO_CHAR(INTERVAL '800' SECOND, 'HH24:MM') FROM DUAL;

Answer:

Е

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In the PROMOTIONS table, the PROMO_BEGIN_DATE column is of data type and the default date format is DD-MON-RR

Which two statements are true about expressions using PROMO_BEGIN_DATE in a query?

Options:

A- TONUMBER (PROMO BEGIN_DATE) - 5 will return a number

B- PROMO_ BEGIN_DATE - 5 will return a date

C- PROMO_ BEGIN_DATE - SYSDATE will return a number

D- PROMO_ BEGIN_DATE - SYSDATE will return an error

E- TODATE (PROMO BEGIN_DATE *5) will return a date

Answer:

B, C

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three statements are true about single-row functions?

Options:

A- The data type returned can be different from the data type of the argument.

- B- They can be nested to any level.
- C- They return a single result row per table.
- **D-** They can accept only one argument.
- E- The argument can be a column name, variable, literal or an expression.
- F- They can be used only in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

Answer:

Α, Β

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this statement:

SELECT 1 AS id, ' John' AS first name

FROM DUAL

UNION

SELECT 1 , ' John' AS name

FROM DUAL

ORDER BY 1;

What is returned upon execution?

Options:			
A- 0 rows			
B- an error			
C- 1 row			
D- 2 rows			

Answer:

С

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Туре
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NUI	L NUMBER (3)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)
LAST_NAME	NOT NUI	L VARCHAR2(15)
SALARY		NUMBER(6,2)

Which statement will execute successfully, returning distinct employees with non-null first names?

Options:

- A- SELECT DISTINCT * FROM employees WHERE first_ name IS NOT NULL;
- B- SELECT first_ name, DISTNCT last_ name FROM employees WHERE first_ name IS NOT NULL;
- C- SELECT Distinct * FROM employees WHERE first_ name < > NULL;
- D- SELECT first_ name, DISTINCT last_ name FROM employees WHERE first_ name < > NULL;

Answer:

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The STORES table has a column START_ DATE of data type DATE, containing the date the row was inserted.

You only want to display details of rows where START_ DATE is within the last 25 months.

Which WHERE clause can be used?

Options:

A- WHERE MONTHS_ BETWEEN (SYSDATE, start_ date) <= 25
B- WHERE MONTHS_ BETWEEN (start_ date, SYSDATE) <= 25
C- WHERE TO_ NUMBER (start_ date - SYSDATE) <= 25
D- WHERE ADD_ MONTHS (start_ date, 25) <= SYSDATE

Answer:

А

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of the PRODUCT_DETAILS table:

Name	Null?	Туре
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
PRODUCT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
PRODUCT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE

Which two statements are true?

Options:

- A- PRODUCT_ PRICE can be used in an arithmetic expression even if it has no value stored in it.
- B- PRODUCT_ ID can be assigned the PRIMARY KEY constraint.
- C- EXPIRY_ DATE cannot be used in arithmetic expressions.
- D- EXPIRY_ DATE contains the SYSDATE by default if no date is assigned to 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:

Α, Β

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