Oracle 1Z0-071 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three statements are true about performing DML operations on a view with no INSTEAD OF triggers defined?

Options:

A- Insert statements can always be done on a table through a view.
B- The WITH CHECK clause has no effect when deleting rows from the underlying table through the view.
C- Delete statements can always be done on a table through a view.
D- Views cannot be used to add rows to an underlying table If the table has columns with NOT NULL constraints lacking default values which are not referenced in the defining query of the view.
E- Views cannot be used to query rows from an underlying table if the table has a PRIMARY KEY and the primary key columns are not referenced in the defining query of the view.
F- Views cannot be used to add or modify rows in an underlying table If the defining query of the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.

Answer:

D, F

Explanation:

A: Insert statements can be done through a view only if all NOT NULL constraints without default values of the base table are included in the view. Therefore, statement A is incorrect.

B: The WITH CHECK OPTION ensures that all DML operations performed through the view result in data that conforms to the view's defining query. It affects DELETE as well as other DML operations, making statement B incorrect.

C: Similar to inserts, DELETE operations can be done through a view unless the view contains constructs that inherently do not support it, such as certain joins or set operations. Statement C is generally incorrect.

D: If a view does not include all NOT NULL columns without defaults of the underlying table, it cannot be used to add rows because the missing columns will lack values. This makes statement D correct.

E: This statement is incorrect as primary keys do not affect querying through views; they affect insert and update operations where uniqueness and non-nullability are enforced.

F: If the defining query of a view includes DISTINCT, the view generally cannot be used to perform update or insert operations as it may not be able to uniquely determine rows. This

makes statement F correct.

Question 2

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 systerm 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

Explanation:

The true statements about built-in data types in Oracle are:

B: A BFILE is a data type in Oracle that allows for a read-only link to binary files stored outside the database in the operating system. This is correct as per Oracle's documentation.

D: The default length for a CHAR column, when not specified, is one character. This is according to the Oracle SQL standard.

F: A BLOB is used for storing binary data within the Oracle database, allowing for storage of large amounts of unstructured binary data.

The incorrect options are:

A: A VARCHAR2 column does not blank-pad values; it is CHAR that may blank-pad to the fixed length.

C: A CHAR column requires a length specification, although if omitted, the default is one character.

E: A VARCHAR2 column requires a length specification; without it, the statement will fail.

Oracle Documentation on Data Types: Data Types

Oracle Documentation on LOBs: LOBs

Oracle Documentation on Character Data Types: Character Data Types

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the description of EMPLOYEES table:

Which three queries return all rows for which SALARY+COMMISSION is greate than 20000?

Options:

A- SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary+NULLF(commission,0)>=20000;
B- SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary+NVL2(commission,commission,0)>=20000;
C- SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL2(salary)+commission,salary+commission,
D- SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary+NVL(commission,0)>=20000;
E- SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL(salary+commission,0)>=20000;
F- SELECT * FROM employees WHERE NVL(salary+commission,0)>==20000;

Answer:

A, B, D

Explanation:

In Oracle Database 12c, when dealing with NULL values in arithmetic expressions, the functions NVL, NVL2, and equivalent techniques using NULLIF or arithmetic operations with NULL can be crucial.

Option A: SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary + NULLIF(commission, 0) >= 20000;

NULLIF(value1, value2) returns NULL if value1 is equal to value2, otherwise it returns value1. In this case, if commission is NULL, it treats it as 0.

This query correctly adds salary and commission (assuming 0 when commission is NULL) and checks if the total is at least 20000.

Option B: SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary + NVL2(commission, commission, 0) >= 20000;

NVL2(expr1, expr2, expr3) returns expr2 if expr1 is not NULL; otherwise, it returns expr3.

Here, if commission is not NULL, it uses commission, otherwise 0.

This condition correctly calculates salary + commission (assuming commission as 0 if it is NULL) and checks if the total is at least 20000.

Option D: SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary + NVL(commission, 0) >= 20000;

NVL(expr1, expr2) returns expr2 if expr1 is NULL; otherwise, it returns expr1. This query treats commission as 0 if it is NULL.

It correctly sums salary and commission and compares the result against 20000.

Options C, E, and F contain either syntax errors or logical errors in handling NULLs and comparisons.

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Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You want to return the current date and time from the user session, with a data type of TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE.

Which function will do this?

Options:

A- CURRENT DATE
B- CURRENT_ TIMESTAMP
C- SYSDATE
D- LOCALTIMESTAMP

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Answer:

D

Explanation:

A: CURRENT_DATE returns the current date in the session time zone, not with a TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE data type.

B: CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns the current date and time in the session time zone with a TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE data type. This is correct.

C: SYSDATE returns the current date and time from the operating system of the database server

in the DATE data type.

D: LOCALTIMESTAMP returns the current date and time in the session time zone with a TIMESTAMP data type, without the TIME ZONE.

The TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE data type and relevant functions are documented in the Oracle Database SQL Language Reference 12c.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this statement which executes successfully:

Which statement will violate the CHECK constraint?

Options:

A- UPDATE emp80
SET department_id=90
WHERE department_id=80;
B- DELETE FROM emp80
WHERE department_id=90;
C- SELECT *
FROM emp80
WHERE department_id=80
D- SELECT *
FROM emp80
WHERE department_id=90;

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The CHECK constraint is generally used to limit the range of values that can be placed in a column. If a CHECK constraint exists on the department_id to only allow values such as 80 (assuming from the context provided):

A . UPDATE emp80 SET department_id=90 WHERE department_id=80: This UPDATE statement attempts to set the department_id to 90 for rows where it is currently 80. If there is a CHECK constraint preventing department_id from being anything other than 80, this statement

would violate that constraint.

Incorrect options:

B: DELETE operations do not affect CHECK constraints as they do not involve modifying or setting column values.

C and D: SELECT statements do not modify data and thus cannot violate data integrity constraints like CHECK constraints.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

.No user-defined locks are used in your database.

Which three are true about Transaction Control Language (TCL)?

Options:

A- COMMIT erases all the transaction's savepoints and releases its locks.
B- COMMIT ends the transaction and makes all its changes permanent.
C- ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does not release its locks.
D- ROLLBACK to SAVEPOTNT undoes the transaction's changes made since the named savepoint and then ends the transaction.
E- ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes alt the transaction's changes, releases its locks, and erases all its savepoints.
F- ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes but does not erase its savepoints.

Answer:

A, B, E

Explanation:

For Transaction Control Language (TCL) operations:

A . COMMIT erases all the transaction's savepoints and releases its locks: When a COMMIT operation is executed, it finalizes all changes made during the transaction, removes any savepoints that have been set during the transaction, and releases any locks held on the database objects by the transaction.

B . COMMIT ends the transaction and makes all its changes permanent: A COMMIT command completes the transaction, making all data modifications permanent and visible to other sessions.

E . ROLLBACK without the TO SAVEPOINT clause undoes all the transaction's changes, releases its locks, and erases all its savepoints: The ROLLBACK command, when used without specifying a SAVEPOINT, undoes all changes made during the transaction, releases any locks held, and removes any savepoints that were established during the transaction.

Incorrect options:

C: ROLLBACK, without any specification, not only undoes all the transaction's changes but also releases all locks held by the transaction.

D: ROLLBACK to a SAVEPOINT only undoes changes up to the named savepoint and does not end the transaction; the transaction continues until a COMMIT or a full ROLLBACK is issued.

F: ROLLBACK without a TO SAVEPOINT clause also erases all savepoints created during the transaction.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this query:

SELECT INTERVAL '100' MONTH DURATION FROM DUAL;

What will be the output?

Options:

A- DURATION
+08-04
B- DUFATION
+100
C- DURATION
+08
D- an error

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When you use the INTERVAL literal for months, the result is displayed in years and months if the total number of months exceeds 12.

In the query given:

SELECT INTERVAL '100' MONTH DURATION FROM DUAL;

the output will display the interval of 100 months converted to years and the remaining months. 100 months is equal to 8 years and 4 months. Hence, the correct answer is:

DURATION +08-04

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