EXAM 1z0-071
Sample Questions

You need to generate a list of all customer last names with their credit limits from the CUSTOMERS table. Those customers who do not have a credit limit should appear last in the list.

Which two queries would achieve the required result?

☐ A) SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_credit_limit DESC;

☐ B) SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_credit_limit;

☐ C) SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;

☐ D) SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit
   FROM customers
   ORDER BY cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit NULLS LAST;

Answer is: B & C

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name"
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 10
UNION
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 30
```

Identify three ORDER BY clauses either one of which can complete the query.

☐ A) ORDER BY 2,1

☐ B) ORDER BY CUST_NO

☐ C) ORDER BY 2,cust_id

☐ D) ORDER BY "CUST_NO"

☐ E) ORDER BY "Last Name"

Answer is: A & C & E

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.

Using the PROMOTIONS table, you need to find out the average cost for all promos in the ranges $0-2000 and $2000-5000 in category A.

You issue the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT AVG(CASE
              WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 0 AND 2000 AND promo_category='A'
                   THEN promo_cost
              ELSE null END) "CAT_2000A",
          AVG(CASE
               WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 2001 AND 5000 AND promo_category='A'
                    THEN promo_cost
              ELSE null END) "CAT_5000A"
     FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome?

- A) It executes successfully and gives the required result.

- B) It generates an error because NULL cannot be specified as a return value.

- C) It generates an error because CASE cannot be used with group functions.

- D) It generates an error because multiple conditions cannot be specified for the WHEN clause.

Answer is: A

Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

○ A) By default, the output is not sorted.

○ B) NULL values are not ignored during duplicate checking.

○ C) Names of all columns must be identical across all SELECT statements.

○ D) The number of columns selected in all SELECT statements need not be the same.

Answer is: B

Examine the following SQL commands:

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE products (
prod_id NUMBER(3) CONSTRAINT p_ck CHECK (prod_id > 0),
prod_name CHAR(30),
prod_qty NUMBER(6),
CONSTRAINT p_name NOT NULL (prod_name),
CONSTRAINT prod_pk PRIMARY KEY (prod_id));

SQL>CREATE TABLE warehouse (
warehouse_id NUMBER(4),
roomno NUMBER(10) CONSTRAINT r_id CHECK(roomno BETWEEN 101 AND 200),
location VARCHAR2(25),
prod_id NUMBER(3),
CONSTRAINT wr_pr_pk PRIMARY KEY (warehouse_id,prod_id),
CONSTRAINT prod_fk FOREIGN KEY (prod_id) REFERENCES products(prod_id));
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above SQL commands?

○ A) Both commands execute successfully.

○ B) The first CREATE TABLE command generates an error because the NULL constraint is not valid.

○ C) The second CREATE TABLE command generates an error because the CHECK constraint is not valid.

○ D) The first CREATE TABLE command generates an error because CHECK and PRIMARY KEY constraints cannot be used for the same column.

○ E) The first CREATE TABLE command generates an error because the column PROD_ID cannot be used in the PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints.

Answer is: B

The SQL statements executed in a user session are as follows:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE product
        (pcode   NUMBER(2),
         pname   VARCHAR2(10));
SQL> INSERT INTO product   VALUES (1, 'pen');
SQL> INSERT INTO product   VALUES (2,'pencil');
SQL> SAVEPOINT a;
SQL> UPDATE product SET pcode = 10 WHERE pcode = 1;
SQL> SAVEPOINT b;
SQL> DELETE FROM product   WHERE pcode = 2;
SQL> COMMIT;
SQL> DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode=10;
SQL> ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT a;
```

Which two statements describe the consequences of issuing the ROLLBACK TO SAVE POINT a command in the session?

☐ A) The rollback generates an error.

☐ B) No SQL statements are rolled back.

☐ C) Only the DELETE statements are rolled back.

☐ D) Only the second DELETE statement is rolled back.

☐ E) Both the DELETE statements and the UPDATE statement are rolled back.

Answer is: A &B

You want to create a table EMPLOYEES in which the values of columns EMPLOYEES_ID and LOGIN_ID must be unique and not null.

Which two SQL statements would create the required table?

☐ A) CREATE TABLE employees(
    employee_id NUMBER,
    login_id NUMBER,
    employee_name VARCHAR2(25),
    hire_date DATE,
    CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee_id, login_id));

☐ B) CREATE TABLE employees(
    employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,
    login_id NUMBER UNIQUE,
    employee_name VARCHAR2(25),
    hire_date DATE);

☐ C) CREATE TABLE employees(
    employee_id NUMBER,
    login_id NUMBER,
    employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
    hire_date DATE,
    CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));

☐ D) CREATE TABLE employees(
    employee_id NUMBER,
    login_id NUMBER,
    employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
    hire_date DATE,
    CONSTRAINT emp_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id),
    CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL (employee_id, login_id));

☐ E) CREATE TABLE employees(
    employee_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp_id_nn NOT NULL,
    login_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT login_id_nn NOT NULL,
    employee_name VARCHAR2(100),
    hire_date DATE,
    CONSTRAINT emp_num_id_uk UNIQUE (employee_id, login_id));

Answer is: A & E

Examine the description of the EMP_DETAILS table given below:

```
NAME                      NULL                   TYPE
-------------------       -------------------    ----------------------------------
EMP_ID                    NOT NULL               NUMBER
EMP_NAME                  NOT NULL               VARCHAR2 (40)
EMP_IMAGE                                        LONG
```

Which two statements are true regarding SQL statements that can be executed on the EMP_DETAIL table?

☐ A) An EMP_IMAGE column can be included in the GROUP BY clause.

☐ B) An EMP_IMAGE column cannot be included in the ORDER BY clause.

☐ C) You cannot add a new column to the table with LONG as the data type.

☐ D) You can alter the table to include the NOT NULL constraint on the EMP_IMAGE column.

Answer is: B & C

Evaluate the following query:

```
SELECT INTERVAL '300' MONTH,
INTERVAL '54-2' YEAR TO MONTH,
INTERVAL '11:12:10.1234567' HOUR TO SECOND
FROM dual;
```

What is the correct output of the above query?

A) +25-00 , +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457

B) +00-300, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457

C) +25-00 , +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457

D) +00-300 , +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457

Answer is: A

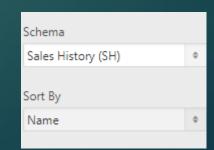View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS, SALES, and CUSTOMER tables.

You need to generate a report showing the promo name along with the customer name for all products that were sold during their promo campaign and before 30th October 2007.

You issue the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_name,cust_name
        FROM promotions p JOIN sales s
        ON(time_id BETWEEN promo_begin_date AND promo_end_date)
        JOIN customer c
        ON (s.cust_id = c.cust_id) AND time_id < '30-oct-2007';
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

- A) It executes successfully and gives the required result.

- B) It executes successfully but does not give the required result.

- C) It produces an error because the join order of the tables is incorrect.

- D) It produces an error because equijoin and nonequijoin conditions cannot be used in the same SELECT statement.

Hint: go to https://livesql.oracle.com
And select the schema called SH , you will find all theses tables

Schema

Sales History (SH)

Sort By

Name

Answer is: A

Hint: go to https://livesql.oracle.com
And select the schema called SH , you will find all theses tables

Schema

Sales History (SH)

Sort By

Name

Answer is: C

Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

☐ A) A table can have only one primary key and one foreign key.

☐ B) A table can have only one primary key but multiple foreign keys.

☐ C) Only the primary key can be defined at the column and table levels.

☐ D) The foreign key and parent table primary key must have the same name.

☐ E) Both primary key and foreign key constraints can be defined at both column and table levels.

Answer is: B & E

Examine the structure of the TRANSACTIONS table:

```
Name                Null?           Type
---------           ----------      --------------
TRANS_ID            NOT NULL        NUMBER(3)
CUST_NAME                           VARCHAR2(30)
TRANS_DATE                          DATE
TRANS_AMT                           NUMBER(10,2)
```

You want to display the transaction date and specify whether it is a weekday or weekend.

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL>SELECT TRANS_DATE,CASE
WHEN TRIM(TO_CHAR(trans_date,'DAY')) IN ('SATURDAY','SUNDAY') THEN 'weekend'
ELSE 'weekday'
END "Day Type"
FROM transactions;

SQL>SELECT TRANS_DATE, CASE
WHEN TO_CHAR(trans_date,'DAY') BETWEEN 'MONDAY' AND 'FRIDAY' THEN 'weekday'
ELSE  'weekend'
END "Day Type"FROM transactions;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above queries?

A) Both give wrong results.

B) Both give the correct result.

C) Only the first query gives the correct result.

D) Only the second query gives the correct result.

Answer is: C

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the PROMOTIONS and SALES tables.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT p.promo_id, p.promo_name, s.prod_id
FROM sales s RIGHT OUTER JOIN promotions p
ON (s.promo_id = p.promo_id);
```

Which statement is true regarding the output of the above query?

A) It gives the details of promos for which there have been sales.

B) It gives the details of promos for which there have been no sales.

C) It gives details of all promos irrespective of whether they have resulted in a sale or not.

D) It gives details of product IDs that have been sold irrespective of whether they had a promo or not.

Answer is: C

You need to display the date `11-oct-2007` in words as `'Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven'`.

Which SQL statement would give the required result?

A) `SELECT TO_CHAR('11-oct-2007', 'fmDdspth "of" Month, Year')`
   `FROM DUAL;`

B) `SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdspth of month, year')`
   `FROM DUAL;`

C) `SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('11-oct-2007'), 'fmDdthsp "of" Month, Year')`
   `FROM DUAL;`

D) `SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR('11-oct-2007','fmDdspth ''of'' Month, Year'))`
   `FROM DUAL;`

NOTE: BOTH GIVE SAME
SELECT TO_CHAR(to_date('11-oct-2007'),'fmDdthsp "of" Month,Year') from dual
SELECT TO_CHAR(to_date('11-oct-2007'),'fmDdspth "of" Month,Year') from dual

Answer is: C

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES and PRODUCTS tables.

In the SALES table, PROD_ID is the foreign key referencing PROD_ID in the PRODUCTS table.

You want to list each product ID and the number of times it has been sold.

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT p.prod_id, COUNT(s.prod_id)
   FROM products p _____ sales s
   ON p.prod_id  = s.prod_id
   GROUP BY p.prod_id;
```

Which two JOIN options can be used in the blank in the above query to get the required output?

☐ A) JOIN

☐ B) FULL OUTER JOIN

☐ C) LEFT OUTER JOIN

☐ D) RIGHT OUTER JOIN

Answer is: A , C

You issue the following command to alter the COUNTRY column in the DEPARTMENTS table:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE departments
     MODIFY (country DEFAULT 'USA');
```

Which statement is true?

A) It produces an error because column definitions cannot be altered to add DEFAULT values.

B) It executes successfully and all the rows that have a NULL value for the COUNTRY column will be updated with the value 'USA'.

C) It executes successfully. The modification to add the DEFAULT value takes effect only from subsequent insertions to the table.

D) It produces an error because the data type for the column is not specified.

Answer is: C

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

You need to generate a report in the following format:

```
CATEGORIES
-------------------------------------------------
5MP Digital Photo Camera's category is Photo
Y Box's category is Electronics
Envoy Ambassador's category is Hardware
```

Which two queries would give the required output? (Choose two.)

☐ A) SELECT prod_name || q'''s category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES
       FROM products;

☐ B) SELECT prod_name || q'['s]'category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES
       FROM products;

☐ C) SELECT prod_name || q'\'s\' || ' category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES
       FROM products;

☐ D) SELECT prod_name || q'<'s >' || 'category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES
       FROM products;

SELECT prod_NAME || q'\'s\'||' category is ' || prod_category
FROM
SH.PRODUCTS P
WHERE ROWNUM<10

SELECT prod_NAME || q'<'s >'||' category is ' || prod_category
FROM
SH.PRODUCTS P
WHERE ROWNUM<10

Answer is: C , D

SALESID: Number
STOREID: Number
ITEMID: Number
QTY: Number, should be set to 1 when no value is specified
SLSDATE: Date, should be set to current date when no value is specified
PAYMENT: Characters up to 30 characters, should be set to CASH when no value is specified

Which statement would create the table?

A) CREATE TABLE sales(
     salesid NUMBER(4),
     storeid NUMBER(4),
     Itemid NUMBER(4),
     qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
     slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
     payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");

B) CREATE TABLE sales(
     salesid NUMBER(4),
     storeid NUMBER(4),
     itemid NUMBER(4),
     QTY NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
     slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
     payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT 'CASH');

C) CREATE TABLE sales(
     salesid NUMBER(4),
     storeid NUMBER(4),
     itemid NUMBER(4),
     qty NUMBER DEFAULT 1,
     slsdate DATE DEFAULT 'SYSDATE',
     payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT CASH);

D) CREATE TABLE sales(
     salesid NUMBER(4),
     storeid NUMBER(4),
     itemid NUMBER(4),
     qty NUMBER DEFAULT = 1,
     slsdate DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
     payment VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT = "CASH");

Answer is: B

Which CREATE TABLE statement is valid?

A) CREATE TABLE ord_details
    (ord_no NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
   item_no NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,
   ord_date DATE NOT NULL);

B) CREATE TABLE ord_details
    (ord_no NUMBER(2) UNIQUE, NOT NULL,
   item_no NUMBER(3),
   ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);

C) CREATE TABLE ord_details
    (ord_no NUMBER(2) ,
   item_no NUMBER(3),
   ord_date DATE DEFAULT NOT NULL,
   CONSTRAINT ord_uq UNIQUE (ord_no),
   CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no));

D) CREATE TABLE ord_details
    (ord_no NUMBER(2),
   item_no NUMBER(3),
   ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,
   CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no));

Answer is: D

Evaluate the following SQL commands:

```
SQL>CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq
    INCREMENT BY 10
    START WITH 120
    MAXVALUE 9999
    NOCYCLE;

SQL>CREATE TABLE ord_items
    (ord_no NUMBER(4)DEFAULT ord_seq.NEXTVAL NOT NULL,
    item_no NUMBER(3),
    qty NUMBER(3) CHECK (qty BETWEEN 100 AND 200),
    expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date > SYSDATE),
    CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no,item_no),
    CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY(ord_no) REFERENCES orders(ord_no));
```

The command to create a table fails. Identify the reason for the SQL statement failure.

A) You cannot use SYSDATE in the condition of a CHECK constraint.

B) You cannot use the BETWEEN clause in the condition of a CHECK constraint.

C) You cannot use the NEXTVAL sequence value as a DEFAULT value for a column.

D) You cannot use ORD_NO and ITEM_NO columns as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.

Answer is: A

You need to create a table with the following column specifications:

1. Employee ID (numeric data type) for each employee
2. Employee Name (character data type) that stores the employee name
3. Hire date, which stores the date of joining the organization for each employee
4. Status (character data type), that contains the value 'ACTIVE' if no data is entered
5. Resume (character large object [CLOB] data type), which contains the resume submitted by the employee

Which is the correct syntax to create this table?

```
A) CREATE TABLE EMP_1
        (emp_id NUMBER(4),
     emp_name VARCHAR2(25),
     start_date DATE,
     e_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
     resume CLOB(200));
```

```
B) CREATE TABLE 1_EMP
        (emp_id NUMBER(4),
     emp_name VARCHAR2(25),
     start_date DATE,
     emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
     resume CLOB);
```

```
C) CREATE TABLE EMP_1
        (emp_id NUMBER(4),
     emp_name VARCHAR2(25),
     start_date DATE,
     emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT "ACTIVE",
     resume CLOB);
```

```
D) CREATE TABLE EMP_1
        (emp_id  NUMBER,
     emp_name VARCHAR2(25),
     start_date DATE,
     emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
     resume CLOB);
```

Answer is: D

Which statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement?
(Choose all that apply.)

A. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregate functions in subqueries.
B. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups.
C. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups.
D. The aggregate functions and columns used in the HAVING clause must be specified in the SELECT list of the query.

select department_id, sum(salary)
from
employees
where department_id >30 --the where will be exected first
group by department_id
having avg(salary)>10 -- I USED here avg and it is not in the select

Answer is: A , C

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

A. The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED. No The default is zero

B. The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.

C. ORACLE_LOADER and ORACLE_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table. No In PUMP you can create dump files, but in loader only read data

D. The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to unload data into regular table in the database from an external table.

Answer is: D

Which two statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements?

A. AH INSERT INTO. . .VALUES. . statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.

B. An UPDATE...SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.

C. A DELETE FROM ..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.

D. An INSERT INTO...VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.

E. A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.

F. An UPDATE...SET.... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

Answer is: B , E

Which two statements are true regarding constraints? (Choose two.)

A. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.

B. A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL.

C. A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table.

D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.

E. All the constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level

Answer is: B , D

Evaluate the following statement:
INSERT ALL
WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN
INTO small_orders
WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN
INTO medium_orders
WHEN order_total > 2000000 THEN
INTO large_orders
SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id
FROM orders;
Which statement is true regarding the evaluation of rows returned by the subquery in the INSERT statement?

A. They are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any other WHEN clause.
B. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
C. They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.
D. The INSERT statement would give an error because the ELSE clause is not present for support in case none of the WHEN clauses are true.

Answer is: A