



# 1Z0-071<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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### QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the row containing that column is next queried.
- B. A column that is set to UNUSED still counts towards the limit of 1000 columns per table.
- C. A DROP COLUMN command can be rolled back.
- D. A primary key column referenced by another column as a foreign key can be dropped if using the CASCADE option.
- E. An UNUSED column's space is reclaimed automatically when the block containing that column is next queried.
- F. Partition key columns cannot be dropped.

Correct Answer: BDF

### QUESTION 2

Examine the description of the PRODUCT\_INFORMATION table:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PROD_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
LIST_PRICE		NUMBER(6, 2)

Which query retrieves the number of products with a null list price?

- A. `SELECT COUNT(NVL(list_price, 0)) FROM product_information WHERE list_price IS NULL;`
- B. `SELECT COUNT(list_price) FROM product_information WHERE list_price = NULL;`
- C. `SELECT COUNT(list_price) FROM product_information WHERE list_price IS NULL;`
- D. `SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT list_price) FROM product_information WHERE list_price IS NULL;`

Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 3

In your session NLS\_DATE\_FORMAT is set to DD-MON-RR.

Which two queries display the year as four digits? (Choose two.)

- A. `SELECT TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'RRRR-MM-DD') FROM DUAL;`
- B. `SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'MM/DD/YYYY') FROM DUAL;`



- C. SELECT TO\_DATE(ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6), '\dd-mon-yyyy\') FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO\_CHAR(ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6)) FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO\_CHAR(ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE, 6), '\dd-mon-yyyy\') FROM DUAL;
- F. SELECT TO\_DATE(TO\_CHAR(SYSDATE, '\MM/DD/YYYY\'), '\MM/DD/YYYY\') FROM DUAL;

Correct Answer: BE

#### QUESTION 4

Examine the description of the PRODUCTS table:

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PRODUCT_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(3)
SURCHARGE		VARCHAR2(2)
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE
DELIVERY_DATE		DATE

Which three queries use valid expressions?

- A. SELECT product\_id, unit\_price, 5 "Discount", unit\_price + surcharge - discount FROM products;
- B. SELECT product\_id, (unit\_price \* 0.15 / (4.75 + 552.25)) FROM products;
- C. SELECT product\_id, (expiry\_date - delivery\_date) \* 2 FROM products;
- D. SELECT product\_id, expiry\_date \* 2 FROM products;
- E. SELECT product\_id, unit\_price, unit\_price + surcharge FROM products;
- F. SELECT product\_id, unit\_price || "Discount", unit\_price + surcharge - discount FROM products;

Correct Answer: BCE

#### QUESTION 5

Which two are true about a SQL statement using SET operators such as UNION? (Choose two.)

- A. The data type group of each column returned by the second query must match the data type group of the corresponding column returned by the first query.



- B. The names and number of columns must be identical for all select statements in the query.
- C. The data type of each column returned by the second query must be implicitly convertible to the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
- D. The data type of each column returned by the second query must exactly match the data type of the corresponding column returned by the first query.
- E. The number, but not names, of columns must be identical for all select statements in the query.

Correct Answer: AE

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