



1Z0-071^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SQL statement? (Choose three.)

- A. WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.
- B. The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregate functions.
- C. The HAVING clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.
- D. The WHERE clause is used to exclude rows before the grouping of data.
- E. The HAVING clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.

Correct Answer: BDE

QUESTION 2

Which three statements are true about an ORDER BY clause?

- A. An ORDER BY clause always sorts NULL values last.
- B. An ORDER BY clause can perform a binary sort
- C. An ORDER BY clause can perform a linguistic sort
- D. By default an ORDERBY clause sorts rows in ascending order
- E. An ORDR BY clause will always precede a HAVI NG clause if both are used in the same top-level

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 3

Which three statements are true about dropping and unused columns in an Oracle database?

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

Correct Answer: AEF



QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true about substitution variables?

- A. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be endorsed in single quotation marks.
- B. A substitution variable used to prompt for a column name must be endorsed in double quotation marks.
- C. A substitution variable prefixed with and always prompts only once for a value in a session.
- D. A substitution variable can be used with any clause in a SELECT statement.
- E. A substitution variable can be used only in a SELECT statement.
- F. A substitution variable prefixed with 6 prompts only once for a value in a session unless is set to undefined in the session.

Correct Answer: DF

QUESTION 5

Which three are true about scalar subquery expressions?

- A. A scalar subquery expression that returns zero rows evaluates to zero
- B. They cannot be used in the values clause of an insert statement*
- C. They can be nested.
- D. A scalar subquery expression that returns zero rows evaluates to null.
- E. They cannot be used in group by clauses.
- F. They can be used as default values for columns in a create table statement.

Correct Answer: CDE

Reference: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B12037_01/server.101/b10759/expressions010.htm

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