Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-071

Exam Name: Oracle Database 12c SQL

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

A. It ignores NULL values
B. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query
C. The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical
D. Reversing the order of the intersected tables the result

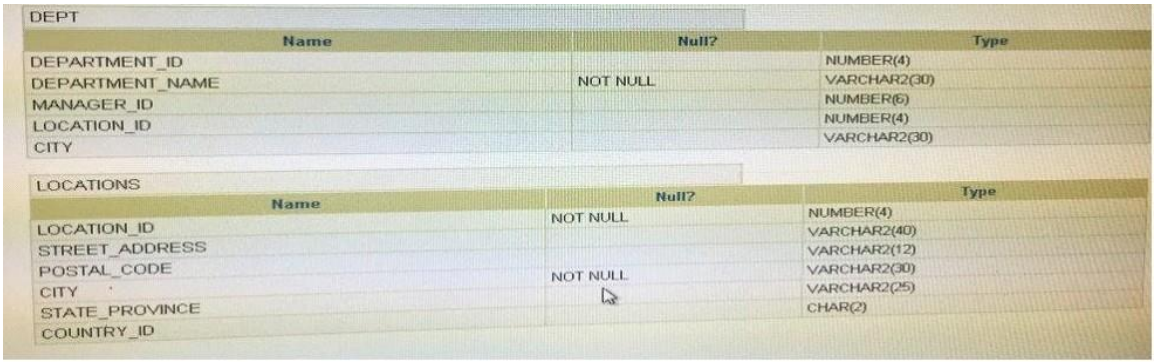
Answer: B
Explanation:
INTERSECT Returns only the rows that occur in both queries' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.
The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.

QUESTION 2
Which two statements are true regarding the COUNT function? (Choose two.)

A. COUNT(*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing NULL value in any of the columns
B. COUNT(cust_id) returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate customer IDs and NULL value in the CUST_ID column
C. COUNT(DISTINCT inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULL values in the INV_AMT column
D. A SELECT statement using COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause
E. The COUNT function can be used only for CHAR, VARCHAR2 and NUMBER data types

Answer: AC
Explanation:
Using the COUNT Function
The COUNT function has three formats:
COUNT(*)
COUNT(expr)
COUNT(DISTINCT expr)
COUNT(*) returns the number of rows in a table that satisfy the criteria of the SELECT statement, including duplicate rows and rows containing null values in any of the columns. If a WHERE clause is included in the SELECT statement, COUNT(*) returns the number of rows that satisfy the condition in the WHERE clause.
In contrast,
COUNT(expr) returns the number of non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.
COUNT(DISTINCT expr) returns the number of unique, non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.

QUESTION 3
View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIOMS tables.



DEPT

Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
CITY		VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATIONS

Name	Null?	Type
LOCATION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
STREET_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)
POSTAL_CODE		VARCHAR2(12)
CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
STATE_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2(25)
COUNTRY_ID		CHAR(2)

You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each department.
Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

A. UPDATE dept d
SET city = ANY (SELECT city FROM locations l);
B. UPDATE dept d
SET city = (SELECT city FROM locations l)
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id;
C. UPDATE dept d
SET city = (SELECT city
FROM locations l
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);
D. UPDATE dept d
SET city = ALL (SELECT city
FROM locations l
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);

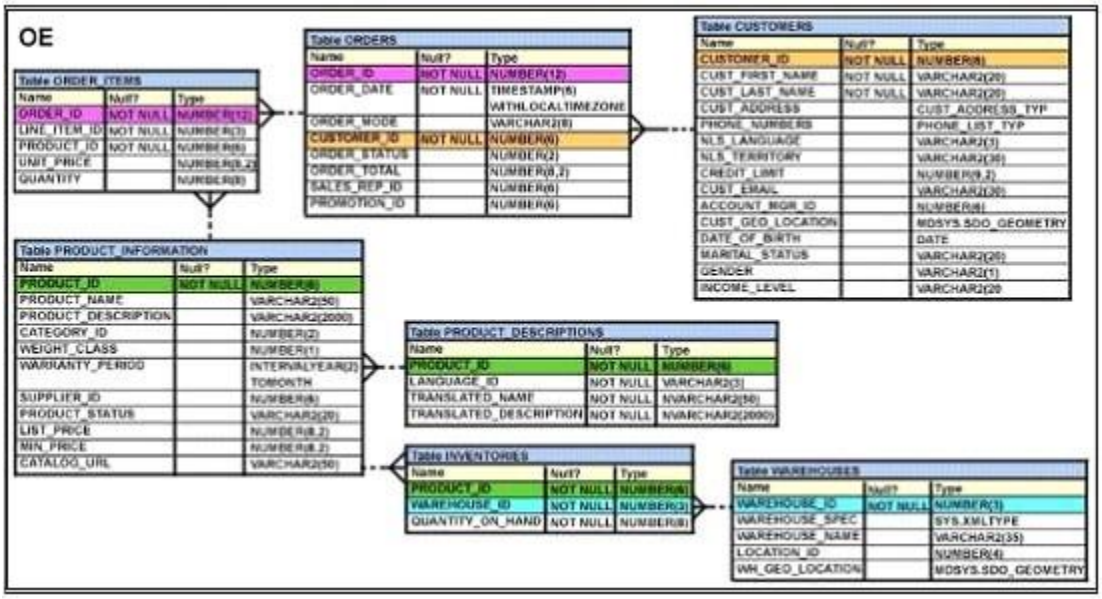
Answer: C

QUESTION 4
Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database? (Choose three.)

A. Combining more than two columns or expressions into a single column in the output
B. Displaying a date in a nondefault format
C. Substituting a character string in a text expression with a specified string
D. Finding the number of characters in an expression

Answer: BCD

QUESTION 5
View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.
ORDER__ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table. It is also the foreign key in the ORDER_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.



Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?

A. DELETE order_id
FROM orders
WHERE order_total < 1000;
B. DELETE orders
WHERE order_total < 1000;
C. DELETE
FROM orders
WHERE (SELECT order_id
FROM order_items);
D. DELETE orders o, order_items i
WHERE o.order id = i.order id;

Answer: B

QUESTION 6
When does a transaction complete? (Choose all that apply.)

A. When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
B. When a DELETE statement is executed
C. When a data definition language statement is executed
D. When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction
E. When a ROLLBACK command is executed

Answer: CDE

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