➢ Vendor: Oracle

➢ Exam Code: 1Z0-071

➢ Exam Name: Oracle Database SQL

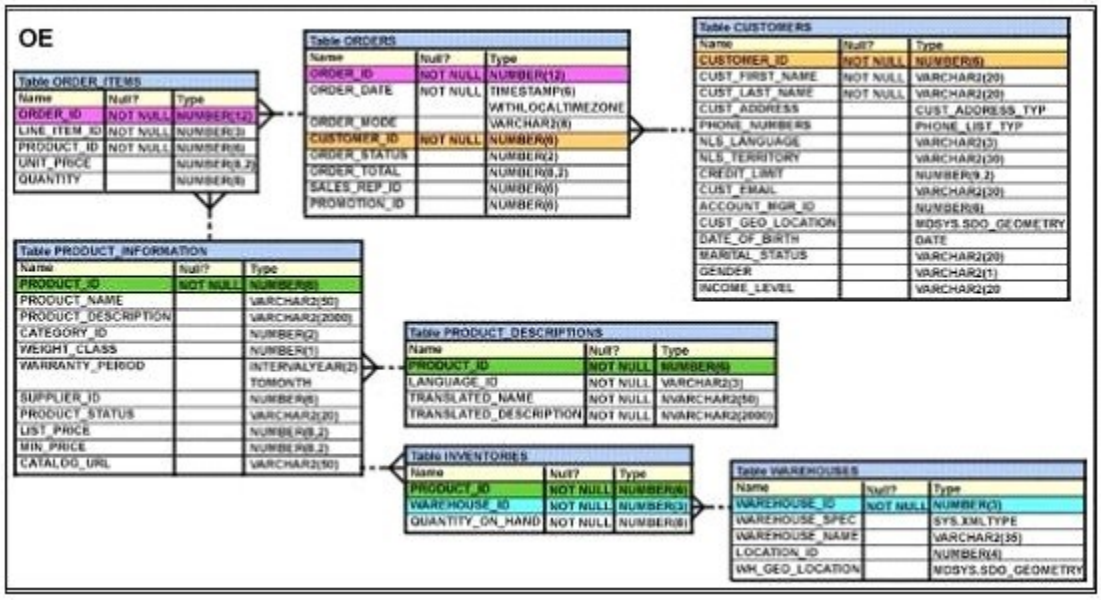
➢ Question 31 -- Question 45

QUESTION 31
Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (OML) statement?

A. adding a column constraint when inserting a row into a table
B. adding a column with a default value when inserting a row into a table
C. removing all data only from one single column on which a unique constraint is defined
D. removing all data only from one single column on which a primary key constraint is defined

Answer: D

QUESTION 32
View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables. You need to create a view that displays the ORDER ID, ORDER_DATE, and the total number of items in each order.



Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the view successfully?

A. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu (order_id,order_date) AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id) "NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;

B. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id) "NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;

C. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id) FROM orders o JOIN order_items i ON (o.order_id = i.order_id) GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;

D. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)ll' NO OF ITEMS' FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date
WITH CHECK OPTION;

Answer: B

QUESTION 33
View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTER and MONTHLYjDRDERS tables.

ORDERS_MASTER

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
1	1000
2	2000
3	3000
4	

MONTHLY_ORDERS

ORDER_ID	ORDER_TOTAL
2	2500
3	

Evaluate the following MERGE statement:

```
MERGE INTO orders_master o
USING monthly_orders m
ON (o.order_id = m.order_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET o.order_total = m.order_total
DELETE WHERE (m.order_total IS NULL)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES (m.order_id, m.order_total);
```

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

A. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1 and 2.
B. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1,2 and 3.
C. The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1,2 and 4.
D. The ORDERS MASTER table would contain the ORDER IDs 1,2,3 and 4.

Answer: C

QUESTION 34
Which statements are correct regarding indexes? (Choose all that apply.)

A. When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.
B. For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.
C. Indexes should be created on columns that are frequently referenced as part of an expression.
D. A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index.

Answer: ABD

QUESTION 35
View the Exhibit for the structure of the STUDENT and FACULTY tables.

```
STUDENT
Name                  Null?           Type
--------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 STUDENT_ID           NOT NULL        NUMBER(2)
 STUDENT_NAME                         VARCHAR2(20)
 FACULTY_ID                           VARCHAR2(2)
 LOCATION_ID                          NUMBER(2)

FACULTY
Name                  Null?           Type
--------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 FACULTY_ID           NOT NULL        NUMBER(2)
 FACULTY_NAME                         VARCHAR2(20)
 LOCATION_ID                          NUMBER(2)
```

You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location. Examine the following two SQL statements:

Statement 1

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name,COUNT(student_id)
FROM student JOIN faculty
USING (faculty_id, location_id)
GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

Statement 2

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name,COUNT(student_id)
FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty
GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

A. Only statement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.
B. Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.
C. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give different results.
D. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required result.

Answer: D

QUESTION 36

The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables issues the following GRANT command:

```
GRANT ALL
ON orders, order_items
TO PUBLIC;
```

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

A. PUBLIC should be replaced with specific usernames.
B. ALL should be replaced with a list of specific privileges.
C. WITH GRANT OPTION should be added to the statement.
D. Separate GRANT statements are required for ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

Answer: D

QUESTION 37
The following are the steps for a correlated subquery, listed in random order:
```
1) The WHERE clause of the outer query is evaluated.
2) The candidate row is fetched from the table specified in the outer query.
3) The procedure is repeated for the subsequent rows of the table, till all the rows are processed.
4) Rows are returned by the inner query, after being evaluated with the value from the candidate row in the outer query.
```
Identify the option that contains the steps in the correct sequence in which the Oracle server evaluates a correlated subquery.

A. 4,2,1,3
B. 4,1,2,3
C. 2,4,1,3
D. 2,1,4,3

Answer: C

QUESTION 38
The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONStable exists in your database. Examine the SQL statement:
```
SQL>SELECT * FROM books_transactionsORDER BY 3;
```
What is the outcome on execution?

A. The execution tails unless the numeral 3 in the order by clause is replaced by a column name.
B. Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the three rows with the lowest values in the key column.
C. Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the first three rows.
D. Rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third column in the table.

Answer: C

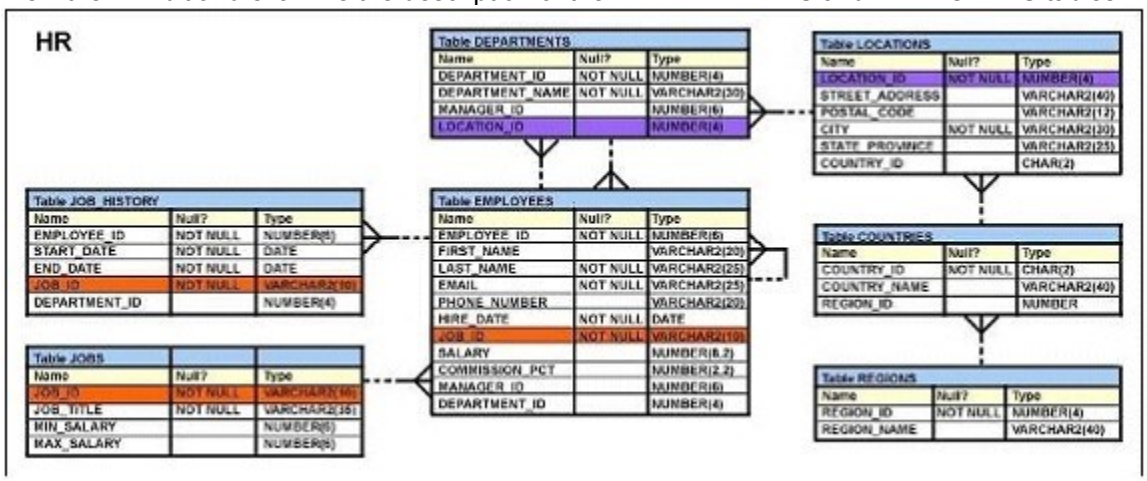
QUESTION 39
Examine the business rule:
```
Each student can take up multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.
```
You need to design an Entity Relationship Model (ERD) for optimal data storage and allow for generating reports in this format:
```
STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME PROJECT_ID PROJECT_NAME PROJECT_TASK
```
Which two statements are true in this scenario?

A. The ERD must have a1:M relationship between the students and projects entitles.
B. The ERD must have a M:M relationship between the students and projects entities that must be resolved into 1:M relationships.
C. STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the projects entity.
D. PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the projects entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity.
E. An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT_ID andPROJECT_ID; which is the foreign key linked to theSTUDENTSandPROJECTSentities.

Answer: DE

QUESTION 40

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.



To retrieve data for all the employees for their EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, the following SQL statement was written:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name
FROM employees NATURAL JOIN departments;
```

The desired output is not obtained after executing the above SQL statement. What could be the reason for this?

A. The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.
B. The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.
C. The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.
D. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.

Answer: D

QUESTION 41

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

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement? (Choose two.)

A. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980
B. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose marital status is 'married'
C. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'

D. listing of those customers whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city 'Tokyo'
E. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers

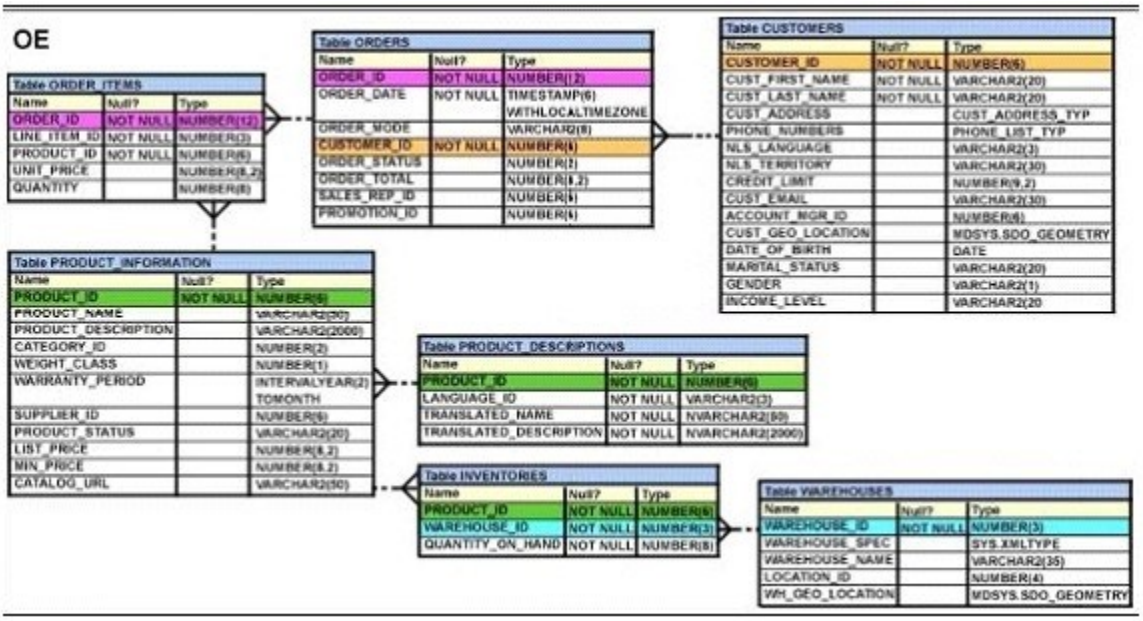
Answer: DE
Explanation:
Describe the Types of Problems That the Subqueries Can Solve There are many situations where you will need the result of one query as the input for another.
Use of a Subquery Result Set for Comparison Purposes Which employees have a salary that is less than the average salary? This could be answered by two statements, or by a single statement with a subquery. The following example uses two statements:
select avg(salary) from employees;
select last_name from employees where salary < result_of_previous_query ; Alternatively, this example uses one statement with a subquery:
select last_name from employees where salary < (select avg(salary)from employees); In this example, the subquery is used to substitute a value into the WHERE clause of the parent query:
it is returning a single value, used for comparison with the rows retrieved by the parent query.
The subquery could return a set of rows. For example, you could use the following to find all departments that do actually have one or more employees assigned to them:
select department_name from departments where department_id in (select distinct(department_id) from employees);

QUESTION 42
Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE - DROP COLUMN ... command?

A. A column can be dropped only if it does not contain any data.
B. A column can be dropped only if another column exists in the table.
C. A dropped column can be rolled back.
D. The column in a composite PRIMARY KEY with the CASCADE option can be dropped.
E. A parent key column in the table cannot be dropped.

Answer: C

QUESTION 43
View the Exhibit and examine the description of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table. Which SQL statement would retrieve from the table the number of products having LIST_PRICE as NULL?



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

Answer: C

QUESTION 44
Which statement is true about an inner join specified in the WHERE clause of a query?

A. It must have primary-key and foreign key constraints defined on the columns used in the join condition.
B. It requires the column names to be the same in all tables used for the join conditions.
C. It is applicable for equijoin and nonequijoin conditions.
D. It is applicable for only equijoin conditions.

Answer: C

QUESTION 45
You want to display the date for the first Monday of the next month and issue the following command:

```
SQL>SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE),'MON'), 'dd "is the first Monday for"fmmonth rrrr') FROM DUAL;
```

What is the outcome?

A. It executes successfully and returns the correct result.
B. It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.
C. It generates an error because TO_CHAR should be replaced with TO_DATE.
D. It generates an error because rrrr should be replaced by rr in the format string.
E. It generates an error because fm and double quotation marks should not be used in the format string.

Answer: A
Explanation:
NEXT_DAY(date, 'char'): Finds the date of the next specified day of the week ('char') following date. The value of char may be a number representing a day or a character string.
LAST_DAY(date): Finds the date of the last day of the month that contains date The second innermost function is evaluated next. TO_CHAR('28-OCT-2009', 'fmMonth') converts the given date based on the Month format mask and returns the character string October. The fm modifier trims trailing blank spaces from the name of the month.