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# Oracle 1Z0-071

## Q&As

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## Exam A

### QUESTION 1

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

- A. The `CREATE TABLE AS SELECT` statement can be used to upload data into a normal table in the database from an external table.
- B. The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.
- C. The default `REJECT LIMIT` for external tables is `UNLIMITED`.
- D. `ORACLE_LOADER` and `ORACLE_DATAPUMP` have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/tables013.htm)

### QUESTION 2

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

- A. An `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.

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

[http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and\\_or.php](http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php)

**QUESTION 3**

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

- A. A constraint is enforced only for an `INSERT` operation on a table.
- B. A foreign key cannot contain `NULL` values.
- C. A column with the `UNIQUE` constraint can store `NULLS`.
- D. You can have more than one column in a table as part of a primary key.

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 4**

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 > 200000 AND order_total < 20000 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 `WHEN` clauses are true.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

References:

<http://psoug.org/definition/WHEN.htm>

### QUESTION 5

Examine the structure of the `MEMBERS` table:

| Name       | Null?    | Type          |
|------------|----------|---------------|
| MEMBER_ID  | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (6)  |
| FIRST_NAME |          | VARCHAR2 (50) |
| LAST_NAME  | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (50) |
| ADDRESS    |          | VARCHAR2 (50) |
| CITY       |          | VARCHAR2 (25) |
| STATE      |          | VARCHAR2 (3)  |

You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character.

Which SQL statement must you execute?

- A. `SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE '%A_';`
- B. `SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_';`
- C. `SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_%';`
- D. `SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';`

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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