

ISLEVER

1Z0-071

Oracle Database SQL

DEMO

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QUESTION 1

You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table: SQL > DROP TABLE products;

Which three statements are true about the implication of this command?

- A. All data along with the table structure is deleted.
- B. A pending transaction in the session is committed.
- C. All indexes on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- D. All views and synonyms on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- E. All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.

Answer: ABD

QUESTION 2

You execute the following commands:

```
SQL > DEFINE hiredate = '01-APR-2011'
```

```
SQL > SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
```

```
      FROM employees
```

```
      WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate'
```

```
      AND manager_id > &mgr_id;
```

For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?

- A. none, because no input required
- B. both the substitution variables 'hiredate' and 'mgr_id'.
- C. only hiredate'
- D. only 'mgr_id'

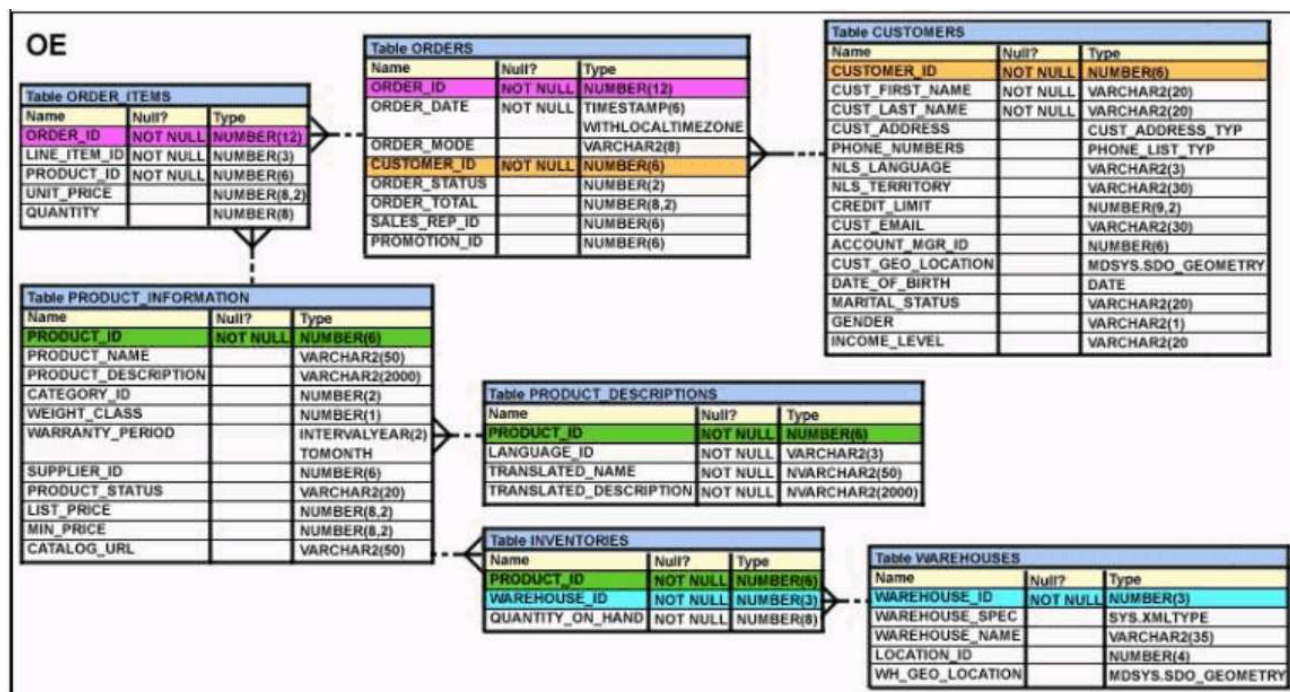
Answer: D

QUESTION 3

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

Answer: B

QUESTION 4

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table.

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows an increase in the credit limit by 15% for all customers. Customers whose credit limit has not been entered should have the message "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

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_MARITAL_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)

- A. SELECT NVL (TO CHAR(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR (NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- C. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit * .15, 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit, 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;

Answer: A

QUESTION 5

View the exhibit and examine the structures of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables.