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**Exam** : **1Z1-071**

**Title** : **Oracle Database 12c SQL**

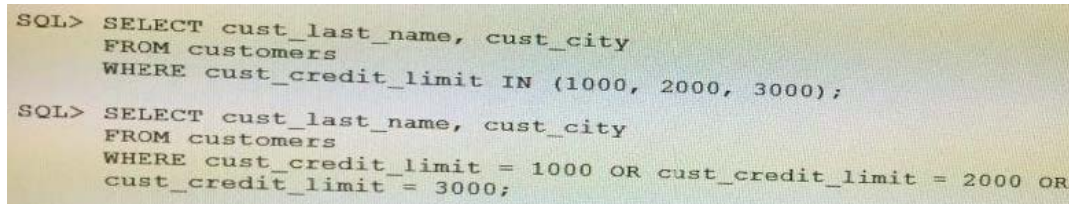
**Version** : **DEMO**

1.Which two tasks can be performed by using Oracle SQL statements?

- A. changing the password for an existing database
- B. connecting to a database instance
- C. querying data from tables across databases
- D. starting up a database instance
- E. executing operating system (OS) commands in a session

**Answer:** C,E

2.Evaluate the following two queries:



```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
FROM customers
WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000);

SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
FROM customers
WHERE cust_credit_limit = 1000 OR cust_credit_limit = 2000 OR
cust_credit_limit = 3000;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

- A. Performance would improve query 2 only if there are null values in the CUST\_\_CREDIT\_\_LIMIT column.
- B. There would be no change in performance.
- C. Performance would degrade in query 2.
- D. Performance would improve in query 2.

**Answer:** B

3.Which statement is true regarding external tables?

- A. The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED.
- B. The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.
- C. ORACLE\_LOADER and ORACLE\_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.
- D. The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to unload data into regular table in the database from an external table.

**Answer:** D

4.Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

- A. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database
- C. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table
- D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement
- E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted

**Answer:** A,D

Explanation: Gaps in the Sequence

Although sequence generators issue sequential numbers without gaps, this action occurs independent of a commit or rollback. Therefore, if you roll back a statement containing a sequence, the number is lost. Another event that can cause gaps in the sequence is a system crash. If the sequence caches values in

memory, those values are lost if the system crashes. Because sequences are not tied directly to tables, the same sequence can be used for multiple tables. However, if you do so, each table can contain gaps in the sequential numbers.

#### Modifying a Sequence

If you reach the MAXVALUE limit for your sequence, no additional values from the sequence are allocated and you will receive an error indicating that the sequence exceeds the MAXVALUE. To continue to use the sequence, you can modify it by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement To remove a sequence, use the DROP statement:

```
DROP SEQUENCE dept_deptid_seq;
```

5.View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the costs and promotions tables?

Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id FROM costs
WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id FROM promotions
WHERE promo_cost < ALL
(SELECT MAX(promo_cost) FROM promotions
GROUP BY (promo_end_datepromo_
begin_date)));
```

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

- A. It displays prod IDs in the promo with the lowest cost.
- B. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest cost in the same time interval.
- C. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.

D. It displays prod IDs in the promos with cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval.

**Answer: D**