Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code:1Z0-061

Exam Name: Oracle Database 12c: SQL
Fundamentals

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

You want to write a query that accepts user input for columns and conditions every time it is executed.

The user needs to be promoted only once for the table input.

Which query provides the required result?

A. SELECT andcol1, col2FROM andandtableWHERE andcondition = andcond;

B. SELECT andcol1, col2FROM "andandtable"WHERE andcondition = andcond;

C. SELECT andcol1, col2FROM andandtableWHERE andcondition = andandcond;

D. SELECT andcol1, `col2\\'FROM andtableWHERE andandcondition = `andcond\\';

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

A data manipulation language statement _____.

A. completes a transaction on a table

B. modifies the structure and data in a table

C. modifies the data but not the structure of a table

D. modifies the structure but not the data of a table

Correct Answer: C

modifies the data but not the structure of a table

Incorrect answer:

A. DML does not complete a transaction

B. DDL modifies the structure and data in the table D. DML does not modified table structure.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 8-3

QUESTION 3

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the products, sales, and customers tables.

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)

Table PRODUCTS

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

Table SALES

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

You need to generate a report that gives details of the customer\\'s last name, name of the product, and the quantity sold for a customers in \\'Tokyo\\'. Which two queries give the required result?

```
A) SELECT c.cust_last_name,p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold
   FROM sales s JOIN products p
   USING(prod_id)
   JOIN customers c
   USING(cust_id)
   WHERE c.cust_city='Tokyo';

B) SELECT c.cust_last_name, p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold
   FROM products p JOIN sales s JOIN customers c
   ON(p.prod_id=s.prod_id)
   ON(s.cust_id=c.cust_id)
   WHERE c.cust_city='Tokyo';

C) SELECT c.cust_last_name, p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold
   FROM products p JOIN sales s
   ON(p.prod_id=s.prod_id)
   JOIN customers c
   ON(s.cust_id=c.cust_id)
   AND c.cust_city='Tokyo';

D) SELECT c.cust_id,c.cust_last_name,p.prod_id, p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold
   FROM products p JOIN sales s
   USING(prod_id)
   JOIN customers c
   USING(cust_id)
   WHERE c.cust_city='Tokyo';
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 4

You are currently located in Singapore and have connected to a remote database in Chicago. You issue the following command:

Exhibit:

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE-promo_begin_date,0)
     FROM promotions
     WHERE (SYSDATE-promo_begin_date)/365 > 2;
```

PROMOTIONS is the public synonym for the public database link for the PROMOTIONS table. What is the outcome?
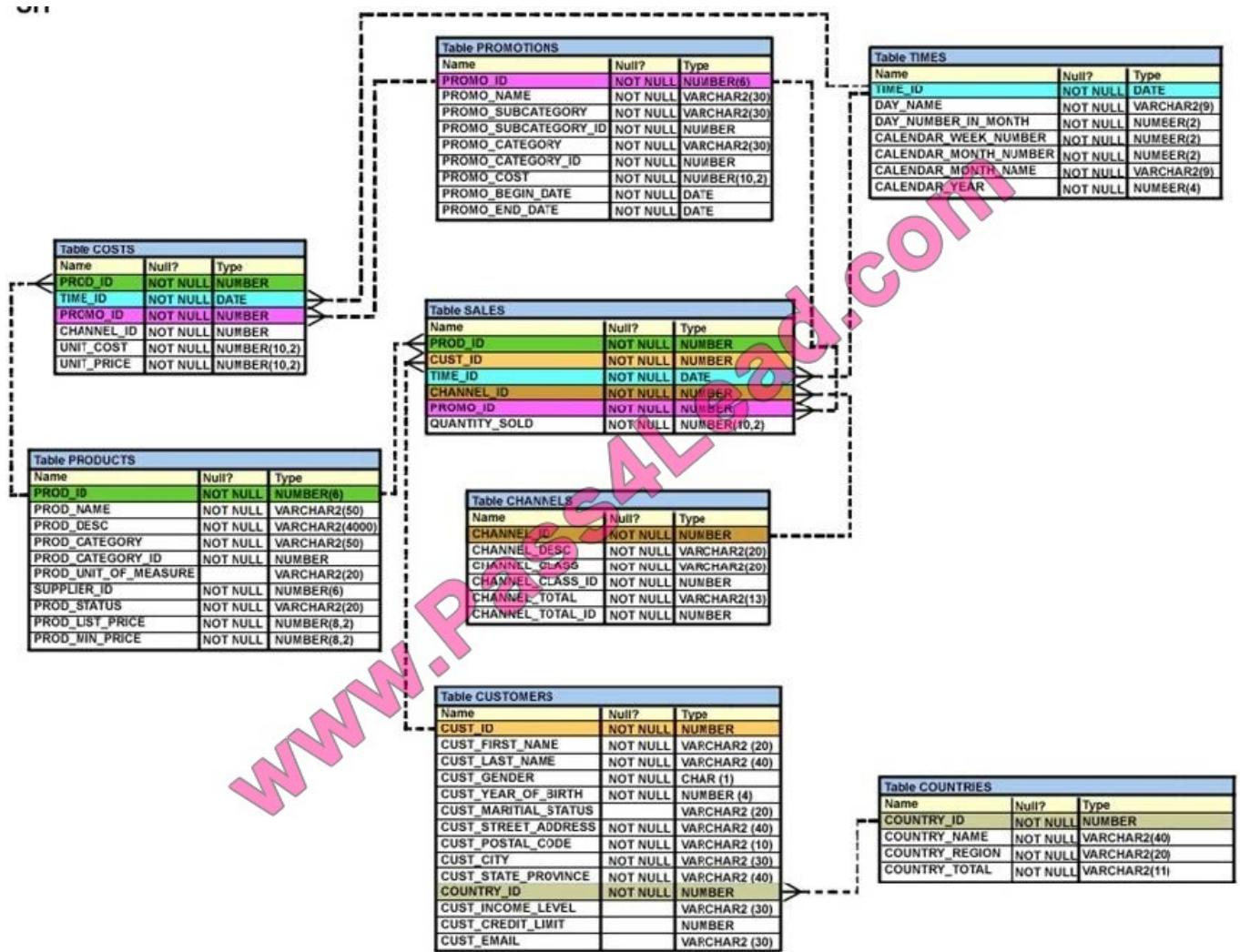
A. Number of days since the promo started based on the current Chicago data and time

B. Number of days since the promo started based on the current Singapore data and time.

C. An error because the WHERE condition specified is invalid

D. An error because the ROUND function specified is invalid

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit and examine the description of SALES and PROMOTIONS tables.

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

Table TIMES

Name	Null?	Type
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
DAY_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(9)
DAY_NUMBER_IN_MONTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_WEEK_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_MONTH_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_MONTH_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(9)
CALENDAR_YEAR	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)

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 SALES

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Table PRODUCTS

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

Table CHANNELS

Name	Null?	Type
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_TOTAL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(13)
CHANNEL_TOTAL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER

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)

Table COUNTRIES

Name	Null?	Type
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
COUNTRY_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
COUNTRY_REGION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
COUNTRY_TOTAL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(11)

You want to delete rows from the sales table, where the PROMO_NAME column in the promotions table has either blowout sale of everyday low prices as values. Which three delete statements are valid?

```
A) DELETE
   FROM sales
   WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
                     FROM promotions
                     WHERE promo_name = 'blowout sale')
   AND promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
                   FROM promotions
                   WHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price');
B) DELETE
   FROM sales
   WHERE promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
                     FROM promotions
                     WHERE promo_name = 'blowout sale')
   OR promo_id = (SELECT promo_id
                  FROM promotions
                  WHERE promo_name = 'everyday low price');
C) DELETE
   FROM sales
   WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id
                      FROM promotions
                      WHERE promo_name = 'blowout sale'
                      OR promo_name = 'everyday low price');
D) DELETE
   FROM sales
   WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id
                      FROM promotions
                      WHERE promo_name IN ('blowout sale','everyday low price'));
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 6

In the customers table, the CUST_CITY column contains the value \\'Paris\\' for the CUST_FIRST_NAME \\'Abigail\\'.
Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT INITCAP(cust_first_name || ' '||
            UPPER(SUBSTR(cust_city,-LENGTH(cust_city),2)))
     FROM customers
     WHERE cust_first_name = 'Abigail';
```

What would be the outcome?

A. Abigail PA

B. Abigail Pa

C. Abigail IS

D. An error message

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE cust_credit_limit IN
                        (select cust_credit_limit
                         FROM customers
                         WHERE cust_city ='Singapore');
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query if one of the values generated by the subquery is null?

A. It produces an error.

B. It executes but returns no rows.

C. It generates output for null as well as the other values produced by the subquery.

D. It ignores the null value and generates output for the other values produced by the subquery.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

Which four are attributes of single row functions? (Choose four.)

A. cannot be nested

B. manipulate data items

C. act on each row returned

D. return one result per row

E. accept only one argument and return only one value

F. accept arguments which can be a column or an expression

Correct Answer: BCDF

Manipulate data items, act on each row returned, return one result per row, and accept arguments that can be a column or expression. Incorrect answer:

A. is not single row attributes

E. functions can accept more than one argument, e.g NVL2 Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 3-5

QUESTION 9

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

You want to generate a report showing the last names and credit limits of all customers whose last names start with A, B, or C, and credit limit is below 10, 000.

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR
UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%' OR UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'C%')
AND cust_credit_limit < 10000;
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) BETWEEN 'A' AND 'C'
AND cust_credit_limit < 10000;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above queries?

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)

A. Only the first query gives the correct result.

B. Only the second query gives the correct result.

C. Both execute successfully and give the same result.

D. Both execute successfully but do not give the required result.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT ename, sal, 12*sal+100 FROM emp;

The SAL column stores the monthly salary of the employee. Which change must be made to the above syntax to calculate the annual compensation as "monthly salary plus a monthly bonus of $100, multiplied by 12"?

A. No change is required to achieve the desired results.

B. SELECT ename, sal, 12*(sal+100) FROM emp;

C. SELECT ename, sal, (12*sal)+100 FROM emp;

D. SELECT ename, sal+100, *12 FROM emp;

Correct Answer: B

to achieve the result you must add 100 to sal before multiply with 12. Select ename, sal, 12*(sal+100) from EMP;

Incorrect answer:

A. Multiplication and division has priority over addition and subtraction in Operator precedence.

C. Give wrong results

D. Wrong syntax Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 1-11

QUESTION 11

Which view should a user query to display the columns associated with the constraints on a table owned by the user?

A. USER_CONSTRAINTS

B. USER_OBJECTS

C. ALL_CONSTRAINTS

D. USER_CONS_COLUMNS

E. USER_COLUMNS

Correct Answer: D

view the columns associated with the constraint names in the USER_CONS_COLUMNS view. Incorrect answer:

A. table to view all constraints definition and names B. show all object name belong to user

C. does not display column associated

E. no such view

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-25

QUESTION 12

Which two statements are true regarding sub queries? (Choose two.)

A. A sub query can retrieve zero or more rows.

B. Only two sub queries can be placed at one level.

C. A sub query can be used only in SQL query statements.

D. A sub query can appeal* on either side of a comparison operator.

E. There is no limit on the number of sub query levels in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement.

Correct Answer: AD

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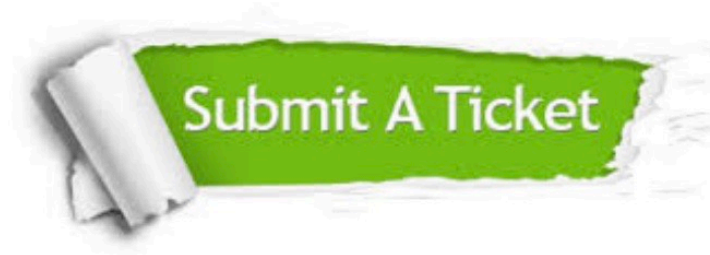
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