

Oracle

Exam 1z0-071

Oracle Database 12c SQL

Version: 6.0

[Total Questions: 73]

Question No : 1

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables.

ORDERS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2 (8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER (8, 2)

CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER (9, 2)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (40)

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST LAST NAME is Roberts and CREDIT LIMIT is 600?

- A.** INSERT INTO orders
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600), 1000);
- B.** INSERT INTO orders (order_id,order_date,order_mode,
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600) .order_total)
VALUES(1 , '10-mar-2007', 'direct', &&customer_id, 1000);
- C.** INSERT INTO orders (order_id.order_date.order_mode,
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
credit_limit=600) .order_total)

```
VALUES(1 ,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);
D. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date.o.orde_mode.c.customer_id,
o.order_total FROM orders o, customers c
WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id
AND c.cust_last_name='Roberts'ANDc. Credit_limit=600)
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
Credit_limit=600), 1000);
```

Answer: A

Question No : 2

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

1.

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)

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

Question No : 3

Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. They can contain group functions.
- B. They always contain a subquery within a subquery.
- C. They use the < ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.
- D. They can be used to retrieve multiple rows from a single table only.
- E. They should not be used with the NOT IN operator in the main query if NULL is likely to be a part of the result of the subquery.

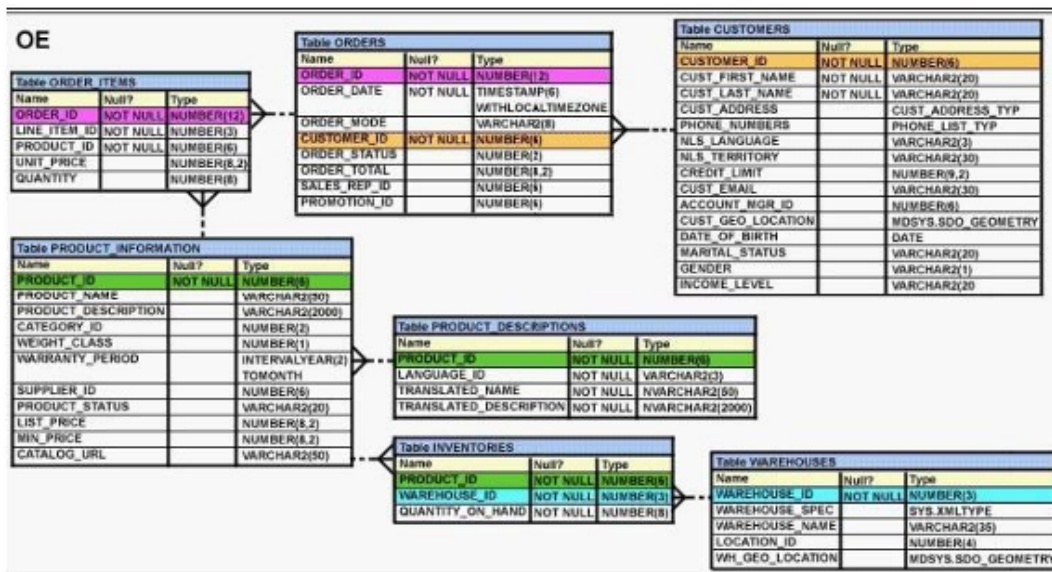
Answer: A,E

Question No : 4

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 No : 5

View the Exhibit and examine PRODUCTS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

PRODUCTS	
PRODUCT ID	PRODUCT NAME
1	Inkjet C/8/HQ
2	CPU D300
3	HD 8GB /I
4	HD 12GB /R

ORDER_ITEMS			
ORDER ID	PRODUCT ID	QTY	UNIT PRICE
11	1	10	100
22	2	15	120
33	3	10	50
44	1	5	10
66	2	20	125

You executed the following query to display PRODUCT_NAME and the number of times the product has been ordered:

```
SELECT p.product_name, i.item_cnt
FROM (SELECT product_id, COUNT (*) item_cnt
FROM order_items
GROUP BY product_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p
ON i.product_id = p.product_id;
```

What would happen when the above statement is executed?

- A. The statement would execute successfully to produce the required output.
- B. The statement would not execute because inline views and outer joins cannot be used together.
- C. The statement would not execute because the ITEM_CNT alias cannot be displayed in the outer query.
- D. The statement would not execute because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in the inline view.

Answer: A

Question No : 6

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order'  
FROM product_information  
WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
```

You received the following error while executing the above query:

ERROR:

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

- A.** Enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the double quotation marks.
- B.** Do not enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the single quotation marks.
- C.** Use Quote (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of single quotation mark in the literal character string.
- D.** Use escape character to negate the single quotation mark inside the literal character string in the SELECT clause.

Answer: C

Question No : 7

Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

CUST_NAME

Renske Ladwig

Jason Mallin

Samuel McCain

Allan MCEwen

Irene Mikkilineni

Julia Nayer

You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC."

Which query gives the required output?

- A.** SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')+1)
FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')+1))='Mc';
- B.** SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')+1)
FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')+1)) LIKE 'Mc%';
- C.** SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')+1)
FROM customers
WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')+1) LIKE INITCAP('MC%');
- D.** SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')+1)
FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name, ' ')+1)) = INITCAP('MC%');

Answer: B

Question No : 8

Which three statements are true regarding group functions? (Choose three.)

- A.** They can be used on columns or expressions.
- B.** They can be passed as an argument to another group function.
- C.** They can be used only with a SQL statement that has the GROUP BY clause.
- D.** They can be used on only one column in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.
- E.** They can be used along with the single-row function in the SELECT clause of a SQL statement.

Answer: A,B,E

Question No : 9

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)

You execute the SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT member_id, ' ', first_name, ' ', last_name "ID FIRSTNAME LASTNAME " FROM members;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It fails because the alias name specified after the column names is invalid.
- B. It fails because the space specified in single quotation marks after the first two column names is invalid.
- C. It executes successfully and displays the column details in a single column with only the alias column heading.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the column details in three separate columns and replaces only the last column heading with the alias.

Answer: D

Question No : 10

Which two statements are true regarding roles? (Choose two.)

- A. A role can be granted to itself.
- B. A role can be granted to PUBLIC.
- C. A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.
- D. The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.
- E. Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.

Answer: B,E

Question No : 11

Which normal form is a table in if it has no multi-valued attributes and no partial dependencies?

- A. First normal form
- B. Second normal form
- C. Third normal form
- D. Fourth normal form

Answer: B

Question No : 12

Examine the command:

```
SQL>ALTER TABLE books_transactions  
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_book_id FOREIGN KEY(book_id)  
REFERENCES books(book_id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?

- A. When the books table is dropped, the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped.
- B. When the books table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained.
- C. When a row in the books table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK_ID matches that of the deleted row in the books table are also deleted.
- D. When a value in the BOOKS.BOOK_ID column is deleted, the corresponding value is updated in the books_transactions. BOOK_ID column.

Answer: C

Question No : 13

Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

```
ALTER TABLE orders
```

```
SET UNUSED order_date;
```

Which statement is true?

- A. The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER_DATE column.
- B. ROLLBACK can be used to get back the ORDER_DATE column in the ORDERS table.