

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.

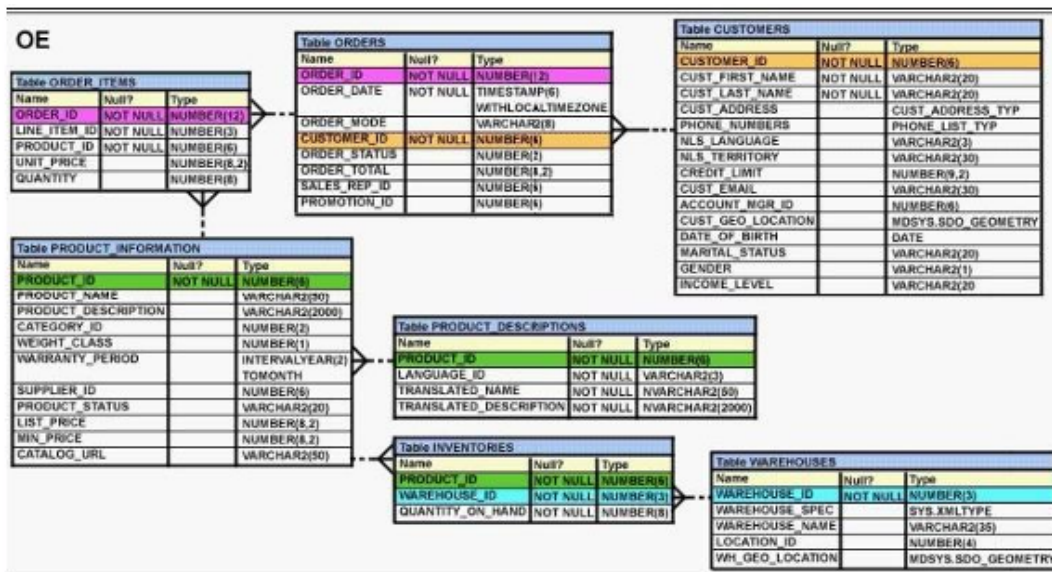
Answer: A,E

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.