

100% Money Back
Guarantee

Vendor:Oracle

Exam Code:1Z0-061

Exam Name:Oracle Database 12c: SQL
Fundamentals

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

You want to create an ORD_DETAIL table to store details for an order placed having the following business requirement:

- 1) The order ID will be unique and cannot have null values.
- 2) The order date cannot have null values and the default should be the current date.
- 3) The order amount should not be less than 50.
- 4) The order status will have values either shipped or not shipped.
- 5) The order payment mode should be cheque, credit card, or cash on delivery (COD).

Which is the valid DDL statement for creating the ORD_DETAIL table?

- A. `CREATE TABLE ord_details(ord_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_id_nn NOT NULL,ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,ord_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord_amount_minCHECK (ord_amount > 50),ord_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_status_chkCHECK (ord_status IN ('\Shipped\','Not Shipped\')),ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chkCHECK (ord_pay_mode IN ('\Cheque\','Credit Card\','Cash On Delivery\')));`
- B. `CREATE TABLE ord_details(ord_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_id_uk UNIQUE NOT NULL,ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,ord_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord_amount_minCHECK (ord_amount > 50),ord_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_status_chkCHECK (ord_status IN ('\Shipped\','Not Shipped\')),ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chkCHECK (ord_pay_mode IN ('\Cheque\','Credit Card\','Cash On Delivery\')));`
- C. `CREATE TABLE ord_details(ord_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,ord_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord_amount_minCHECK (ord_amount >= 50),ord_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_status_chkCHECK (ord_status IN ('\Shipped\','Not Shipped\')),ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chkCHECK (ord_pay_mode IN ('\Cheque\','Credit Card\','Cash On Delivery\')));`
- D. `CREATE TABLE ord_details(ord_id NUMBER(2),ord_date DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT SYSDATE,ord_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord_amount_minCHECK (ord_amount >= 50),ord_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_status_chkCHECK (ord_status IN ('\Shipped\','Not Shipped\')),ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chkCHECK (ord_pay_mode IN ('\Cheque\','Credit Card\','Cash On Delivery\')));`

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

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

| 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) |

Which two tasks would require subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. Display the minimum list price for each product status.
- B. Display all suppliers whose list price is less than 1000.
- C. Display the number of products whose list price is more than the average list price.
- D. Display the total number of products supplied by supplier 102 and have product status as 'obsolete'.
- E. Display all products whose minimum list price is more than the average list price of products and have the status 'orderable'.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 3

What is true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause?

- A. It allows a grantee DBA privileges.
- B. It is required syntax for object privileges.
- C. It allows privileges on specified columns of tables.
- D. It is used to grant an object privilege on a foreign key column.
- E. It allows the grantee to grant object privileges to other users and roles.

Correct Answer: E

The GRANT command with the WITH GRANT OPTION clause allows the grantee to grant object privileges to other users and roles.

Incorrect Answers

- A.: The WITH GRANT OPTION does not allow a grantee DBA privileges.
- B.: It is not required syntax for object privileges. It is optional clause of GRANT command.
- C.: GRANT command does not allows privileges on columns of tables.
- D.: It is not used to grant an object privilege on a foreign key column.

QUESTION 4

Here is the structure and data of the CUST_TRANS table:

Exhibit:

| CUST_TRANS | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|
| Name | Null? | Type |
| CUSTNO | NOT NULL | CHAR(2) |
| TRANSDATE | DATE | |
| TRANSAMT | | NUMBER(6,2) |

| CUSTNO | TRANSDATE | TRANSAMT |
|--------|-----------|----------|
| 11 | 01-JAN-07 | 1000 |
| 22 | 01-FEB-07 | 2000 |
| 33 | 01-MAR-07 | 3000 |

Dates are stored in the default date format dd-mm-rr in the CUST_TRANS table.

Which three SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose three.)

- A. SELECT transdate + '10' FROM cust_trans;
- B. SELECT * FROM cust_trans WHERE transdate = '01-01-07';
- C. SELECT transamt FROM cust_trans WHERE custno > '11';
- D. SELECT * FROM cust_trans WHERE transdate='01-JANUARY-07';
- E. SELECT custno + 'A' FROM cust_trans WHERE transamt > 2000;

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 5

SLS is a private synonym for the SH.SALES table.

The user SH issues the following command:

```
DROP SYNONYM sls;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

- A. Only the synonym would be dropped.
- B. The synonym would be dropped and the corresponding table would become invalid.

C. The synonym would be dropped and the packages referring to the synonym would be dropped.

D. The synonym would be dropped and any PUBLIC synonym with the same name becomes invalid.

Correct Answer: A

A synonym is an alias for a table (or a view). Users can execute SQL statements against the synonym, and the database will map them into statements against the object to which the synonym points.

Private synonyms are schema objects. Either they must be in your own schema, or they must be qualified with the schema name. Public synonyms exist independently of a schema. A public synonym can be referred to by any user to whom permission has been granted to see it without the need to qualify it with a schema name.

Private synonyms must be a unique name within their schema. Public synonyms can have the same name as schema objects. When executing statements that address objects without a schema qualifier, Oracle will first look for the object in the local schema, and only if it cannot be found will it look for a public synonym.

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

You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the sales table for products with the lowest AMOUNT_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the same AMOUNT_SOLD even if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.

Which query will provide the required result?

- A) `SELECT prod_id,cust_id,amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;`
- B) `SELECT prod_id,cust_id,amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;`
- C) `SELECT prod_id,cust_id,amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;`
- D) `SELECT prod_id,cust_id,amount_sold
FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;`

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

The FETCH statement must include WITH TIES.

Incorrect:

Not B: You cannot use ROWS WITH in a FETCH statement.

QUESTION 8

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS, SALES, and CUSTOMER tables.

You need to generate a report showing the promo name along with the customer name for all products that were sold during their promo campaign and before 30th October 2007.

You issue the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_name,cust_name  
FROM promotions p JOIN sales s  
ON(time_id BETWEEN promo_begin_date AND promo_end_date)  
JOIN customer c  
ON (s.cust_id = c.cust_id) AND time_id < '30-oct-2007';
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

- A. It executes successfully and gives the required result.
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the required result.
- C. It produces an error because the join order of the tables is incorrect.
- D. It produces an error because equijoin and nonequijoin conditions cannot be used in the same SELECT statement.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

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

- A. They can be created on tables and clusters.
- B. They can be created on tables and simple views.
- C. You can create only one index by using the same columns.
- D. You can create more than one index by using the same columns if you specify distinctly different combinations of the columns.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 10

Evaluate the SQL statement:

```
SELECT ROUND(45.953, -1), TRUNC(45.936, 2)
```

```
FROM dual;
```

Which values are displayed?

- A. 46 and 45
- B. 46 and 45.93
- C. 50 and 45.93
- D. 50 and 45.9
- E. 45 and 45.93
- F. 45.95 and 45.93

Correct Answer: C

ROUND (45.953, -1) will round value to 1 decimal places to the left. TRUNC (45.936, 2) will truncate value to 2 decimal
The answer will be 50 and 45.93

QUESTION 11

Which is an iSQL*Plus command?

- A. INSERT
- B. UPDATE
- C. SELECT
- D. DESCRIBE
- E. DELETE
- F. RENAME

Correct Answer: D

The only SQL*Plus command in this list: DESCRIBE. It cannot be used as SQL command. This command returns a description of tablename, including all columns in that table, the datatype for each column and an indication of whether the column permits storage of NULL values.

Incorrect answer:

- A . INSERT is not a SQL*PLUS command
- B . UPDATE is not a SQL*PLUS command
- C . SELECT is not a SQL*PLUS command
- E . DELETE is not a SQL*PLUS command
- F . RENAME is not a SQL*PLUS command

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 7

QUESTION 12

Which three statements are true about the ALTER TABLE DROP COLUMN command?

- A. A column can be dropped only if it does not contain any data.
- B. A column can be dropped only if another column exists in the table.
- C. A dropped column can be rolled back.
- D. The column in a composite PRIMARY KEY with the CASCADE option can be dropped.
- E. A parent key column in the table cannot be dropped.

Correct Answer: BDE

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