



# 1Z0-061<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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### QUESTION 1

Examine the data in the ORD\_ITEMS table:

ORD_NO	ITEM_NO	QTY
1	111	10
1	222	20
1	333	30
2	333	30
2	444	40
3	111	40

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT item_no, AVG(qty)
FROM ord_items
HAVING AVG(qty) > MIN(qty) * 2
GROUP BY item_no;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

- A. It gives an error because the having clause should be specified after the group by clause.
- B. It gives an error because all the aggregate functions used in the having clause must be specified in the select list.
- C. It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the minimum quantity of that item in the table.
- D. It displays the item nos with their average quantity where the average quantity is more than double the overall minimum quantity of all the items in the table.

Correct Answer: C

### QUESTION 2

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



Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
<b>CUST_ID</b>	<b>NOT NULL</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
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_MARITAL_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)
<b>COUNTRY_ID</b>	<b>NOT NULL</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

NEW\_CUSTOMERS is a new table with the columns CUST\_ID, CUST\_NAME and CUST\_CITY that have the same data types and size as the corresponding columns in the customers table. Evaluate the following insert statement:

```
INSERT INTO new_customers (cust_id, cust_name, cust_city)
VALUES (SELECT cust_id, cust_first_name || ' ' || cust_last_name, cust_city
        FROM customers
        WHERE cust_id > 23004);
```

The insert statement fails when executed.

What could be the reason?

- A. The values clause cannot be used in an INSERT with a subquery.
- B. Column names in the NEW\_CUSTOMERS and CUSTOMERS tables do not match.
- C. The where clause cannot be used in a subquery embedded in an INSERT statement.
- D. The total number of columns in the NEW\_CUSTOMERS table does not match the total number of columns in the CUSTOMERS table.

Correct Answer: A

Copying Rows from Another Table

Write your INSERT statement with a subquery:

Do not use the VALUES clause.

Match the number of columns in the INSERT clause to those in the subquery. Inserts all the rows returned by the subquery in the table, sales\_reps.



**QUESTION 3**

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

**EMPLOYEES**

Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
ENAME		VARCHAR2 (10)
JOB		VARCHAR2 (9)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER (7, 2)
COMM		NUMBER (7, 2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER (2)

Examine the data in the ename and hiredate columns of the employees table:

ENAME	HIREDATE
SMITH	17-DEC-80
ALLEN	20-FEB-81
WARD	22-FEB-81

You want to generate a list of user IDs as follows:

USERID
Smi17DEC80
All20FEB81
War22FEB81

You issue the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT CONCAT(SUBSTR(INITCAP(ename),1,3), REPLACE(hiredate,'-')) "USERID"
FROM employees;
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.





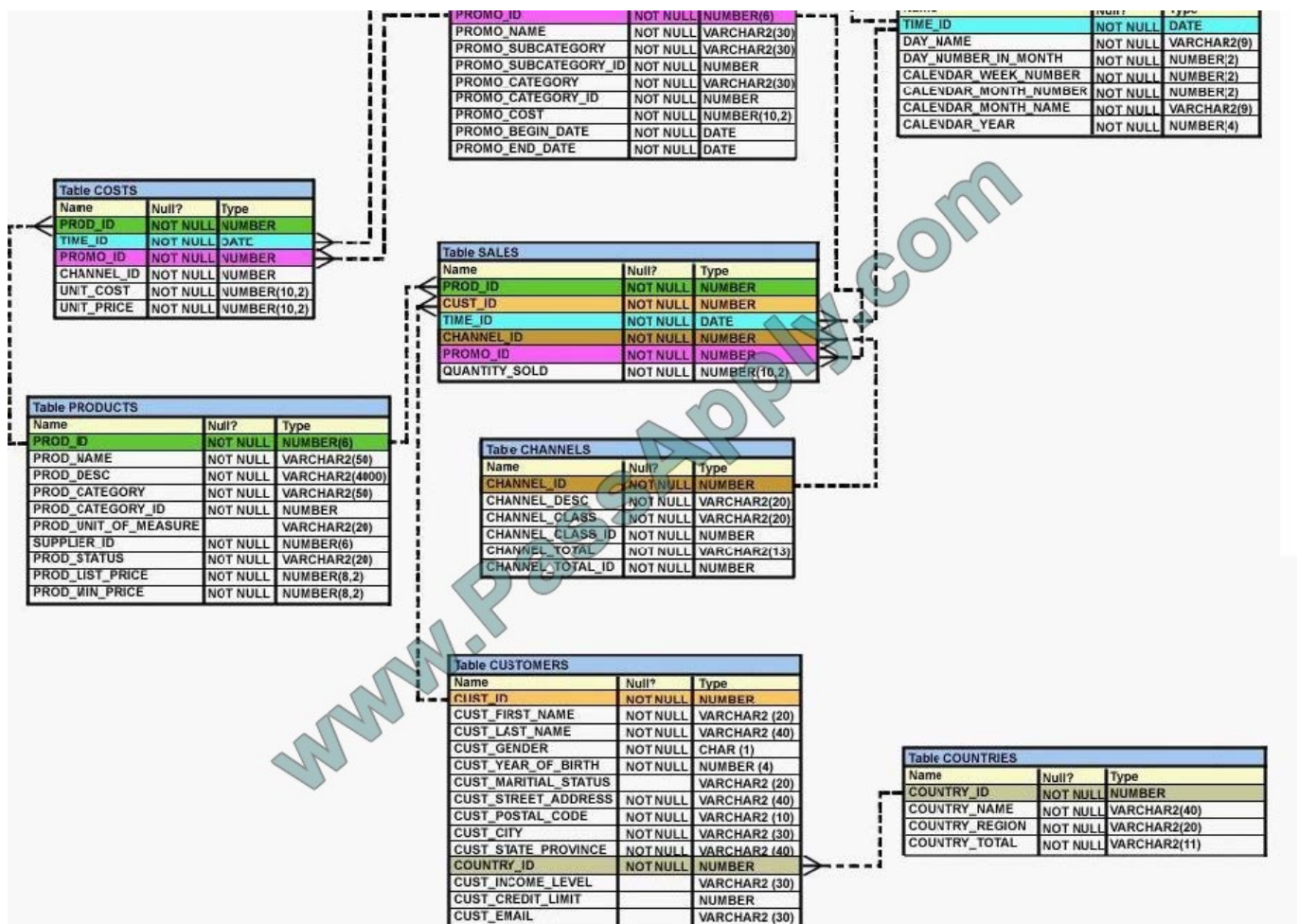
- C. It generates an error because the REPLACE function is not valid.
- D. It generates an error because the SUBSTR function cannot be nested in the CONCAT function.

Correct Answer: A

REPLACE (text, search\_string, replacement\_string) Searches a text expression for a character string and, if found, replaces it with a specified replacement string The REPLACE Function The REPLACE function replaces all occurrences of a search item in a source string with a replacement term and returns the modified source string. If the length of the replacement term is different from that of the search item, then the lengths of the returned and source strings will be different. If the search string is not found, the source string is returned unchanged. Numeric and date literals and expressions are evaluated before being implicitly cast as characters when they occur as parameters to the REPLACE function. The REPLACE function takes three parameters, with the first two being mandatory. Its syntax is REPLACE (source string, search item, [replacement term]). If the replacement term parameter is omitted, each occurrence of the search item is removed from the source string. In other words, the search item is replaced by an empty string. . The following queries illustrate the REPLACE function with numeric and date expressions: Query 1: select replace(10000-3, '\\9\\', '\\85\\') from dual Query 2: select replace(sysdate, '\\DEC\\', '\\NOV\\') from dual

#### QUESTION 4

You work as a database administrator at ABC.com. You study the exhibit carefully and examine the structure of CUSTOMRS AND SALES tables.





Evaluate the following SQL statement: Exhibit:

```
UPDATE (SELECT prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, time_id
        FROM sales)
SET time_id = '22-MAR-2007'
WHERE cust_id = (SELECT cust_id
                 FROM customers
                 WHERE cust_last_name = 'Roberts' AND
                 credit_limit = 600);
```

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

- A. It would execute and restrict modifications to only the column specified in the SELECT statement
- B. It would not execute because two tables cannot be used in a single UPDATE statement
- C. It would not execute because a sub query cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement
- D. It would not execute because the SELECT statement cannot be used in place of the table name

Correct Answer: A

#### QUESTION 5

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



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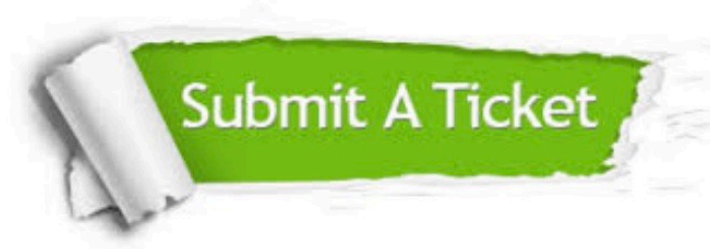
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