



1Z0-061^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:

```
EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID      NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID    NUMBER
MANAGER_ID       NUMBER
LAST_NAME        VARCHAR2(25)

DEPARTMENTS
DEPARTMENT_ID    NUMBER
MANAGER_ID       NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_NAME  VARCHAR2(35)
LOCATION_ID        NUMBER
```

You want to create a report displaying employee last names, department names, and locations. Which query should you use to create an equi-join?

- A. SELECT last_name, department_name, location_id FROM employees , departments ;
- B. SELECT employees.last_name, departments.department_name, departments.location_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department_id =d.department_id;
- C. SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE manager_id =manager_id;
- D. SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department_id =d.department_id;

Correct Answer: D

Equijoins are also called simple joins or inner joins. Equijoin involve primary key and foreign key. Incorrect answer:

- A. there is no join
- B . invalid syntax
- C.

does not involve the join in the primary and foreign key Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 4-8

QUESTION 2



Which create table statement is valid?

- A) `CREATE TABLE ord_details
(ord_no NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
item_no NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,
ord_date DATE NOT NULL);`
- B) `CREATE TABLE ord_details
(ord_no NUMBER(2) UNIQUE, NOT NULL,
item_no NUMBER(3),
ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);`
- C) `CREATE TABLE ord_details
(ord_no NUMBER(2) ,
item_no NUMBER(3),
ord_date DATE DEFAULT NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT ord_uq UNIQUE (ord_no),
CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no));`
- D) `CREATE TABLE ord_details
(ord_no NUMBER(2),
item_no NUMBER(3),
ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no));`

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

PRIMARY KEY Constraint

A PRIMARY KEY constraint creates a primary key for the table. Only one primary key can be created for each table. The PRIMARY KEY constraint is a column or a set of columns that uniquely identifies each row in a table. This constraint

enforces the uniqueness of the column or column combination and ensures that no column that is part of the primary key can contain a null value.

Note: Because uniqueness is part of the primary key constraint definition, the Oracle server enforces the uniqueness by implicitly creating a unique index on the primary key column or columns.

Incorrect:

Not A: Two primary keys are not allowed.

Not B: You cannot specify a column to be both UNIQUE and NOT NULL.



Not C: The default value cannot be NOT NULL.

QUESTION 3

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
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QUESTION 4

You need to display the first names of all customers from the customers table that contain the character 'e' and have the character 'a' in the second last position.

Which query would give the required output?



- A) `SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e') <> 0 AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1) = 'a';`
- B) `SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e') <> '' AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1) = 'a';`
- C) `SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e') IS NOT NULL AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, 1, -2) = 'a';`
- D) `SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e') <> 0 AND
SUBSTR(cust_first_name, LENGTH(cust_first_name), -2) = 'a';`

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

The SUBSTR(string, start position, number of characters) function accepts three parameters and returns a string consisting of the number of characters extracted from the source string, beginning at the specified start position:

```
substr('http://www.domain.com', 12, 6) = domain
```

The position at which the first character of the returned string begins. When position is 0 (zero), then it is treated as 1. When position is positive, then the function counts from the beginning of string to find the first character.

When position is negative, then the function counts backward from the end of string.

substring_length

The length of the returned string. SUBSTR calculates lengths using characters as defined by the input character set. SUBSTRB uses bytes instead of characters. SUBSTRC uses Unicode complete characters.

SUBSTR2 uses UCS2 code points. SUBSTR4 uses UCS4 code points. When you do not specify a value for this argument, then the function

The INSTR(source string, search item, [start position], [nth occurrence of search item]) function returns a number that represents the position in the source string, beginning from the given start position, where the nth occurrence of the search

item begins:

```
instr('http://www.domain.com', '\.\\', 1, 2) = 18
```



QUESTION 5

Which two partitioned table maintenance operations support asynchronous Global Index Maintenance in Oracle database 12c?

- A. ALTER TABLE SPLIT PARTITION
- B. ALTER TABLE MERGE PARTITION
- C. ALTER TABLE TRUNCATE PARTITION
- D. ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION
- E. ALTER TABLE DROP PARTITION
- F. ALTER TABLE MOVE PARTITION

Correct Answer: CE

Asynchronous Global Index Maintenance for DROP and TRUNCATE PARTITION This feature enables global index maintenance to be delayed and decoupled from a DROP and TRUNCATE partition without making a global index unusable. Enhancements include faster DROP and TRUNCATE partition operations and the ability to delay index maintenance to off-peak time.

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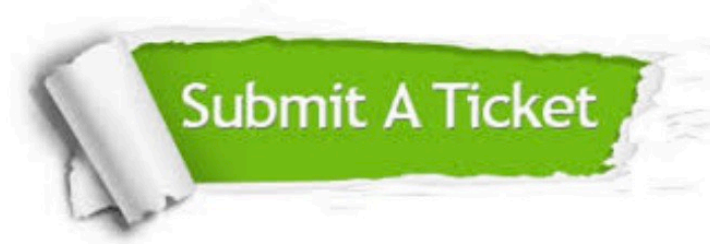
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