



1Z0-071^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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**QUESTION 1**

View the Exhibit and examine the details of PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

PRODUCT_NAME	CATEGORY_ID	SUPPLIER_ID
Inkjet C/8/HQ	12	102094
Inkjet C/4	12	102090
LaserPro 600/6/BW	12	102087
LaserPro 1200/8/BW	12	102099
Inkjet B/6	12	102096
Industrial 700/ID	12	102086
Industrial 600/DQ	12	102088
Compact 400/LQ	12	102087
Compact 400/DQ	12	102088
HD 12GB /R	13	102090
HD 10GB /I	13	102071
HD 12GB @7200 /SE	13	102057
HD 18.2GB @10000 /E	13	102078
HD 18.2GB @10000 /I	13	102050
HD 18GB /SE	13	102083
HD 6GB /I	13	102072
HD 8.2GB@5400	13	102093

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT_NAME from the table where the CATEGORY_ID column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER_ID column has the value 102088. You executed the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name FROM product_information WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

A. It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.



- B. It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.
- C. It would execute and the output would display the desired result.
- D. It would execute but the output would return no rows.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(38)

Which two queries return rows for employees whose manager works in a different department?

- A. `SELECT emp.* FROM employees emp WHERE manager_id NOT IN (SELECT mgr.employee_id FROM employees mgr WHERE emp.department_id mgr.department_id);`
- B. `SELECT emp.* FROM employees emp WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT NULL FROM employees mgr WHERE emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id AND emp.department_id mgr.department_id);`
- C. `SELECT emp.* FROM employees emp LEFT JOIN employees mgr ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id AND emp.department_id mgr.department_id;`
- D. `SELECT emp.* FROM employees emp RIGHT JOIN employees mgr ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id AND emp.department_id mgr.department_id WHERE emp.employee_id IS NOT NULL;`
- E. `SELECT emp.* FROM employees emp JOIN employees mgr ON emp.manager_id = mgr.employee_id AND emp.department_id mgr.department_id;`

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 3

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.



Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
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)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement?

- A. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers
- B. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'
- C. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980
- D. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose marital status is 'married'.
- E. listing of those customers, whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city 'Tokyo'.

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 4

Which two are true about constraints? (Choose two.)

- A. A column with a FOREIGN KEY constraint can never contain a NULL value.
- B. A constraint can be disabled even if the constrained column contains data.
- C. Constraints are enforced only during INSERT operations.
- D. All constraints can be defined at the table or column level.



E. A column with a UNIQUE constraint can contain a NULL value.

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 5

Examine the description of the PROMOTIONS TABLE:

Name	Null?	Type

PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10, 2)

You want to display the unique is promotion costs in each promotion category. Which two queries can be used?

- A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;
- B. SELECT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions ORDER BY 1
- C. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 2;
- D. select DISTINCT promo_category|| 'has\\'||promo_cost as COSTS FROM promotions ORDER BY 1:
- E. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost || '\\in\\'||DISTINCT promo_category promotions ORDER BY 1:

Correct Answer: AD

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