1Z0-071^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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QUESTION 1

Which four statements are true about constraints on Oracle tables?

A. A Column can have only one CHECK Constraint.

B. A NOT NULL Constraint can be defined at the table level.

C. A UNIQUE constraint permits NULLS.

D. A PRIMARY KEY Constraint can be added after a table has been created and populated.

E. A CHECK Constraint can refer to values in other rows.

F. A UNIQUE Constraint can use a pre-existing index on the constrained column or columns.

G. A FOREIGN KEY Column can contain NULLS.

Correct Answer: CDFG

QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true about dropping views? (Choose two.)

A. The creator of a view to be dropped must have the DROP ANY VIEW privilege.

B. Data selected by a view\\'s defining query is deleted from its underlying tables when the view is dropped.

C. Views referencing a dropped view become invalid.

D. Read only views cannot be dropped.

E. CASCADE CONSTRAINTS must be specified when referential integrity constraints on other objects refer to primary or unique keys in the view to be dropped.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 3

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose three.)

A. The ORDER BY Clause can be used in a subquery.

B. A subquery can be used in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement.

C. If a subquery returns NULL, the main query may still return rows.

D. A subquery can be placed in a WHERE clause, a GROUP BY clause, or a HAVING clause.

E. Logical operators, such as AND, OR and NOT, cannot be used in the WHERE clause of a subquery.

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 4

Which two statements are true regarding the SQL GROUP BY clause?

A. You can use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause.

B. Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes rows after creating groups.

C. The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregating function in the SELECT clause.

D. Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes rows before creating groups.

E. If the SELECT clause has an aggregating function, then columns without an aggregating function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY clause.

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 5

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. Remove the single quotation marks enclosing the character literal string in the SELECT clause

B. Use the escape character to negate the single quotation mark within the literal character string in the SELECT clause

C. Enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within double quotation marks

D. Use the Oracle (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of a single quotation mark within the literal character string in the SELECT clause

Correct Answer: D

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/sql_elements003.htm

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