1Z0-071^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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QUESTION 1

Examine the command:

```
SQL> ALTER TABLE books_transactions
     ADD CONSTRAINT fk_book_id FOREIGN KEY (book_id)
     REFERENCES books (book_id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

What does ON DELETE CASCADE imply?

A. When the BOOKS table is dropped, the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped.

B. When the BOOKS table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained.

C. When a row in the BOOKS table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK_ID matches that of the deleted row in the BOOKS table are also deleted.

D. When a value in the BOOKS.BOOK_ID column is deleted, the corresponding value is updated in the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS.BOOK_ID column.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                          Null?       Type
----------------------------  --------    ----------------
EMPLOYEE_ID                   NOT NULL    NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME                                VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME                     NOT NULL    VARCHAR2(25)
SALARY                                    NUMBER(9,2)
HIREDATE                                  DATE
DEPARTMENT_ID                             NUMBER(4)
```

Which two statements will insert a row into the EMPLOYEES table? (Choose two.)

A. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, \\'John\\', \\'Smith\\', 12000, SYSDATE);

B. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, \\'John\\', \\'Smith\\', 10, 12000, SYSDATE);

C. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, salary, first_name, hiredate, last_name) VALUES (101, 12100, \\'John\\', SYSDATE, \\'Smith\\');

D. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, hiresate) VALUES ((SELECT 101, \\'John\\', \\'Smith\\'. 12000, SYSDATE FROM dual));

E. INSERT INTO employees SELECT 101, \\'John\\', \\'Smith\\', 12000, (SELECT SYSDATE FROM dual), 10 FROM dual;

F. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, \\'John\\', \\' \\', 12000, SYSDATE, 10);

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 3

Which three statements are true about sequences in a single instance Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. A sequence\\'s unallocated cached values are lost if the instance shuts down.

B. A sequence number that was allocated can be rolled back if a transaction fails.

C. A sequence can only be dropped by a DBA.

D. A sequence can issue duplicate values.

E. Sequences can always have gaps.

F. Two or more tables cannot have keys generated from the same sequence.

Correct Answer: ADE

QUESTION 4

Table EMPLOYEES contains columns including EMPLOYEE_ID, JOB_ID and SALARY.

Only the EMPLOYEES_ID column is indexed.

Rows exist for employees 100 and 200.

Examine this statement:

```
UPDATE employees
    SET (job_id, salary) =
      (SELECT job_id, salary
         FROM employees
        WHERE employee_id = 200)
 WHERE employee_id = 100;
```

Which two statements are true?

A. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same SALARY as before the update command.

B. Employee 100 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 200.

C. Employee 200 will have JOB_ID set to the same value as the JOB_ID of employee 100.

D. Employees 100 and 200 will have the same JOB_ID as before the update command.

E. Employee 100 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 200.

F. Employee 200 will have SALARY set to the same value as the SALARY of employee 100.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 5

Which two are true about the USING clause when joining tables?

A. All column names in a USING clause must be qualified with a table name or table alias.

B. It can never be used with onatural join.

C. It is used to specify an equijoin of columns that have the same name in both tables.

D. It can never be used with a full outer join.

E. It is used to specify an explicit join condition involving operators.

Correct Answer: BE