



1Z0-061^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

Pass Oracle 1Z0-061 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.passapply.com/1Z0-061.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

- ⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

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

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT promo_name,CASE
      WHEN promo_cost >=(SELECT AVG(promo_cost)
                        FROM promotions
                        WHERE promo_category='TV')
      THEN 'HIGH'
      ELSE 'LOW'
      END COST_REMARK
FROM promotions;
```

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

- A. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the table.
- B. It produces an error because the SUBQUERY gives an error.
- C. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the promo category 'TV'.
- D. It produces an error because SUBQUERIES cannot be used with the case expression.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

You issue the following command to drop the products table:



SQL> DROP TABLE products;

Which three statements are true about the implication of this command? (Choose three.)

- A. All data along with the table structure is deleted.
- B. A pending transaction in the session is committed.
- C. All indexes on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- D. All views and synonyms remain but they are invalidated.
- E. All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.

Correct Answer: ABD

A: The DROP TABLE statement moves a table or object table to the recycle bin.

B: If a user issues a DDL (CREATE, ALTER, or DROP) or DCL (GRANT or REVOKE) command, the transaction in progress (if any) will

Incorrect:

Not C: Dropping a table invalidates dependent objects, such as indexes and constraints.

References:

QUESTION 3

What is true of using group functions on columns that contain NULL values?

- A. Group functions on columns ignore NULL values.
- B. Group functions on columns returning dates include NULL values.
- C. Group functions on columns returning numbers include NULL values.
- D. Group functions on columns cannot be accurately used on columns that contain NULL values.
- E. Group functions on columns include NULL values in calculations if you use the keyword INC_NULLS.

Correct Answer: A

group functions on column ignore NULL values Incorrect answer:

- B. group functions on column ignore NULL values
 - C. group functions on column ignore NULL values
 - D. NVL function can be use for column with NULL values E. no such INC_NULLS keyword Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 5-12
-

QUESTION 4



The PART_CODE column in the SPARES table contains the following list of values:

PART_CODE

A%_WQ123
A%BWQ123
AB_WQ123

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT part_code  
FROM spares  
WHERE part_code LIKE '%\%_WQ12%' ESCAPE '\';
```

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

- A. It produces an error.
- B. It displays all values.
- C. It displays only the values A%_WQ123 and AB_WQ123 .
- D. It displays only the values A%_WQ123 and A%BWQ123 .
- E. It displays only the values A%BWQ123 and AB_WQ123.

Correct Answer: D

Combining Wildcard Characters The % and _ symbols can be used in any combination with literal characters. The example in the slide displays the names of all employees whose last names have the letter "o" as the second character.

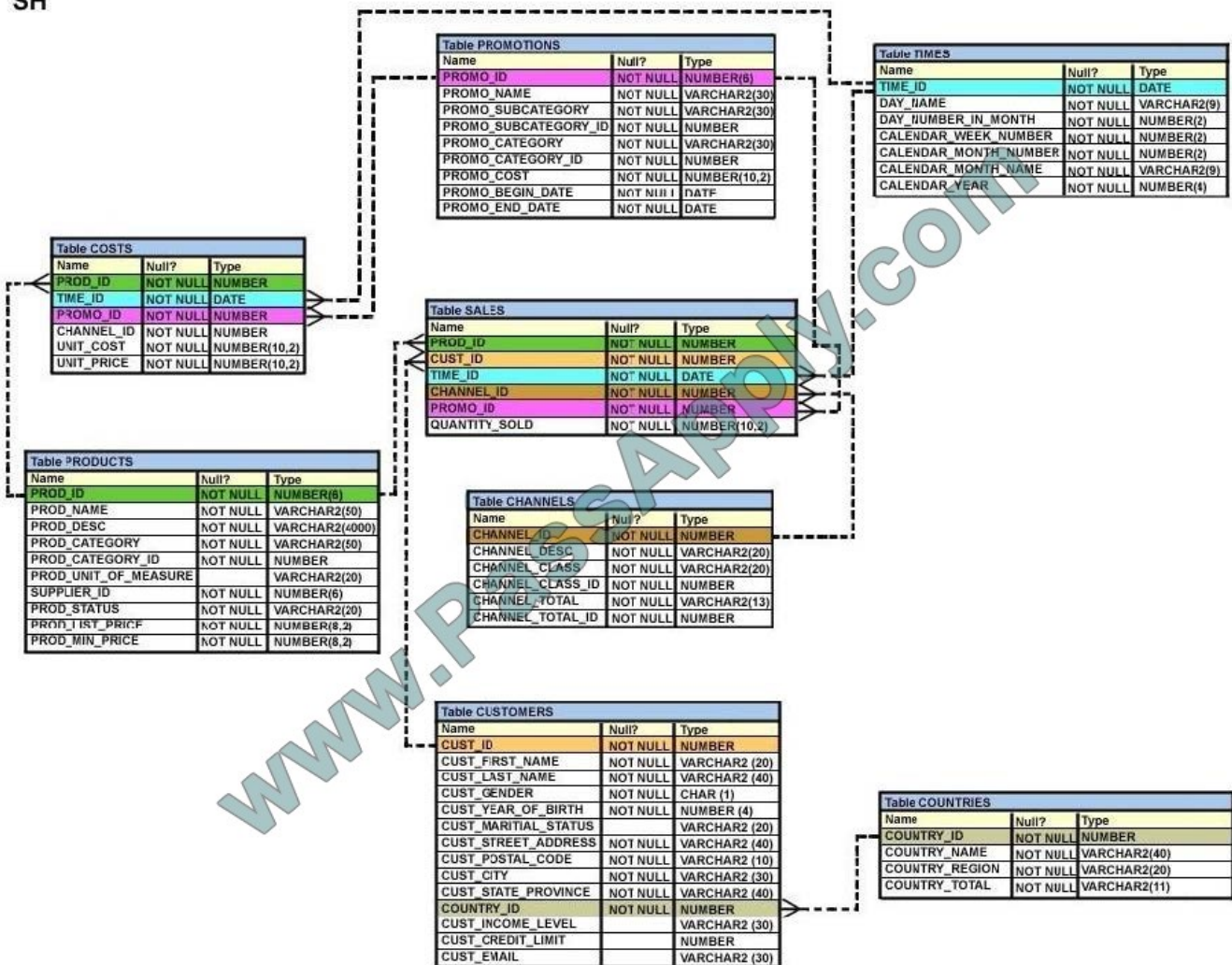
ESCAPE Identifier When you need to have an exact match for the actual % and _ characters, use the ESCAPE identifier. This option specifies what the escape character is. If you want to search for strings that contain SA_, you can use the following SQL statement: SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id FROM employees WHERE job_id LIKE '\\%SA_%\\" ESCAPE '\\';

QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS and SALES tables.



SH



Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
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 not execute because two tables cannot be used in a single UPDATE statement.

B. It would not execute because the SELECT statement cannot be used in place of the table name.



- C. It would execute and restrict modifications to only the columns specified in the SELECT statement.
- D. It would not execute because a subquery cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement.

Correct Answer: C

One UPDATE statement can change rows in only one table, but it can change any number of rows in that table.

QUESTION 6

A sequence is created as follows:

```
create sequence seq1 maxvalue 50;
```

If the current value is already 50, when you attempt to select SEQ1.NEXTVAL what will happen?

- A. The sequence will cycle and issue 0.
- B. The sequence will cycle and issue 1.
- C. The sequence will reissue 50.
- D. There will be an error.

Correct Answer: D

The default is NOCYCLE, and the sequence cannot advance further.

QUESTION 7

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 8**

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)

Using the customers table, you need to generate a report that shows the average credit limit for customers in Washington and NEW YORK. Which SQL statement would produce the required result?



- A) `SELECT cust_city, AVG(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON', 'NEW YORK')
GROUP BY cust_credit_limit, cust_city;`
- B) `SELECT cust_city, AVG(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON', 'NEW YORK')
GROUP BY cust_city, cust_credit_limit;`
- C) `SELECT cust_city, AVG(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON', 'NEW YORK')
GROUP BY cust_city;`
- D) `SELECT cust_city, AVG(NVL(cust_credit_limit, 0))
FROM customers
WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON', 'NEW YORK');`

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Exhibit contains the structure of PRODUCTS table:

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

Evaluate the following query: What would be the outcome of executing the above SQL statement?



```
SQL> SELECT prod_name
FROM products
WHERE prod_id IN (SELECT prod_id FROM products
                  WHERE prod_list_price =
                    (SELECT MAX(prod_list_price) FROM products
                     WHERE prod_list_price <
                       (SELECT MAX(prod_list_price) FROM products)));
```

- A. It produces an error
- B. It shows the names of products whose list price is the second highest in the table.
- C. It shown the names of all products whose list price is less than the maximum list price
- D. It shows the names of all products in the table

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

See the structure of the PROGRAMS table:

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
PROG_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PROG_COST		NUMBER(8,2)
START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
END_DATE		DATE

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT NVL(ADD_MONTHS(END_DATE, 1), SYSDATE) FROM programs;
- B. SELECT TO_DATE(NVL(SYSDATE-END_DATE, SYSDATE)) FROM programs;
- C. SELECT NVL(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date, end_date), 'Ongoing') FROM programs;
- D. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date, end_date)), 'Ongoing') FROM programs;

Correct Answer: AD

NVL Function

Converts a null value to an actual value:

Data types that can be used are date, character, and number.

Data types must match:

?NVL(commission_pct, 0)

?NVL(hire_date, '01-JAN-97')



?NVL(job_id, 'No Job Yet')

MONTHS_BETWEEN(date1, date2): Finds the number of months between date1 and date2

The result can be positive or negative. If date1 is later than date2, the result is positive; if date1 is earlier than date2, the result is negative. The noninteger part of the result represents a portion of the month.

MONTHS_BETWEEN returns a numeric value. - answer C NVL has different datatypes - numeric and strings, which is not possible!

The data types of the original and if null parameters must always be compatible. They must either be of the same type, or it must be possible to implicitly convert if null to the type of the original parameter. The NVL function returns a value with

the same data type as the original parameter.

QUESTION 11

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. There is only one customer with the cus_last_name column having value Roberts. Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST_LAST_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT is 600?

ORDERS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2 (8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER (8, 2)

CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER (9, 2)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (40)

A. INSERT INTO orders VALUES (l.'10-mar-2007' 'direct'. (SELECT customeridFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600). 1000);

B. . INSERT INTO orders (order_id.order_date.order_mode. (SELECT customer idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' ANDcredit_limit=600).order_total)VALUES(L.'10-mar-2007'. 'direct', andandcustomer_id, 1000);



C. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order_id. o.order_date.o.order_modex.customer_id.

D. ordertotalFROM orders o. customers cWHERE o.customer_id = c.customeridAND

E. cust_la\$t_name-RoberTs\\' ANDc.credit_liinit=600)VALUES (L\\'10-mar-2007\\ \'direct\\'. (SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_iame=\\'Roberts\\' ANDcredit_limit=600). 1000);

F. INSERT INTO orders (order_id.order_date.order_mode.(SELECT customer_idFROM customersWHERE cust_last_iame=\\'Roberts\\' ANDcredit_limit=600).order_total)VALUES(l.\\'10-mar-2007\\ \'direct\\'. andcustomer_id. 1000);

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

Examine the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id, amount_sold  
      FROM sales  
      ORDER BY amount_sold  
      FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
```

What is the output of this query?

- A. It displays 5 percent of the products with the highest amount sold.
- B. It displays the first 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table.
- C. It displays 5 percent of the products with the lowest amount sold.
- D. It results in an error because the ORDER BY clause should be the last clause.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 13

Which two statements are true regarding savepoints? (Choose two.)

- A. Savepoints are effective only for COMMIT.
- B. Savepoints may be used to ROLLBACK.
- C. Savepoints can be used for only DML statements.
- D. Savepoints are effective for both COMMIT and ROLLBACK.
- E. Savepoints can be used for both DML and DDL statements.

Correct Answer: BC



QUESTION 14

Which SQL statement displays the date March 19, 2001 in a format that appears as "Nineteenth of March 2001 12:00:00 AM"?

- A. `SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth"of" Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;`
- B. `SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'Ddspth"of" Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;`
- C. `SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYYHH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;`
- D. `SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYYfmHH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;`

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 15

You are currently located in Singapore and have connected to a remote database in Chicago.

You issue the following command:

Exhibit:

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE-promo_begin_date,0)
       FROM promotions
       WHERE (SYSDATE-promo_begin_date)/365 > 2;
```

PROMOTIONS is the public synonym for the public database link for the PROMOTIONS table. What is the outcome?

- A. Number of days since the promo started based on the current Singapore data and time.
- B. An error because the ROUND function specified is invalid
- C. An error because the WHERE condition specified is invalid
- D. Number of days since the promo started based on the current Chicago data and time

Correct Answer: D

[Latest 1Z0-061 Dumps](#)

[1Z0-061 VCE Dumps](#)

[1Z0-061 Practice Test](#)



VCE & PDF

PassApply.com

<https://www.passapply.com/1Z0-061.html>

2022 Latest passapply 1Z0-061 PDF and VCE dumps Download

To Read the [Whole Q&As](#), please purchase the [Complete Version](#) from [Our website](#).

Try our product !

100% Guaranteed Success

100% Money Back Guarantee

365 Days Free Update

Instant Download After Purchase

24x7 Customer Support

Average 99.9% Success Rate

More than 800,000 Satisfied Customers Worldwide

Multi-Platform capabilities - [Windows](#), [Mac](#), [Android](#), [iPhone](#), [iPod](#), [iPad](#), [Kindle](#)

We provide exam PDF and VCE of Cisco, Microsoft, IBM, CompTIA, Oracle and other IT Certifications. You can view Vendor list of All Certification Exams offered:

<https://www.passapply.com/allproducts>

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.

To update a previously submitted ticket:



 One Year Free Update <p>Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.</p>	 Money Back Guarantee <p>To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.</p>	 Security & Privacy <p>We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind.</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Any charges made through this site will appear as Global Simulators Limited.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Copyright © passapply, All Rights Reserved.