



1Z0-061^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

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 2

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)

In the CUSTOMERS table, the CUST_LAST_NAME column contains the values 'Anderson' and 'Ausson'. You issue the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT LOWER (REPLACE (TRIM ('son' FROM cust_last_name), 'An',  
'O'))  
FROM CUSTOMERS  
WHERE LOWER (cust_last_name) LIKE 'a%n';
```

What would be the outcome?

- A. 'Oder' and 'Aus'
- B. an error because the TRIM function specified is not valid
- C. an error because the LOWER function specified is not valid
- D. an error because the REPLACE function specified is not valid

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the 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)

You want to display the category with the maximum number of items.

You issue the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT COUNT(*), prod_category_id  
  
FROM products  
  
GROUP BY prod_category_id  
  
HAVING COUNT(*) = (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*)) FROM products);
```

What is the outcome?

- A. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- C. It generates an error because the subquery does not have a GROUP BY clause.
- D. It generates an error because = is not valid and should be replaced by the IN operator.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Evaluate the following SQL commands:

```
SQL>CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq  
    INCREMENT BY 10  
    START WITH 120  
    MAXVALUE 9999  
    NOCYCLE;  
  
SQL>CREATE TABLE ord_items  
    (ord_no NUMBER(4) DEFAULT ord_seq.NEXTVAL NOT NULL,  
    item_no NUMBER(3),  
    qty NUMBER(3) CHECK (qty BETWEEN 100 AND 200),  
    expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date > SYSDATE),  
    CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no),  
    CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY (ord_no) REFERENCES orders(ord_no));
```



The command to create a table fails. Identify the two reasons for the SQL statement failure?

- A. You cannot use SYSDATE in the condition of a check constraint.
- B. You cannot use the BETWEEN clause in the condition of a CHECK constraint.
- C. You cannot use the NEXTVAL sequence value as a DEFAULT value for a column.
- D. You cannot use ORD_NO and ITEM_NO columns as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.

Correct Answer: AC

CHECK Constraint

The CHECK constraint defines a condition that each row must satisfy. The condition can use the same constructs as the query conditions, with the following exceptions:

References to the CURRVAL, NEXTVAL, LEVEL, and ROWNUM pseudocolumns
Calls to SYSDATE, UID, USER, and USERENV functions
Queries that refer to other values in other rows
A single column can have multiple CHECK

constraints that refer to the column in its definition.

There is no limit to the number of CHECK constraints that you can define on a column. CHECK constraints can be defined at the column level or table level.

CREATE TABLE employees

(...

Salary NUMBER(8, 2) CONSTRAINT emp_salary_min

CHECK (salary > 0),

QUESTION 5

Examine the types and examples of relationships that follow:

1.
One-to-one a) Teacher to students
2.
One-to-many b) Employees to Manager
3.
Many-to-one c) Person to SSN
4.
Many-to-many d) Customers to products

Which option indicates the correctly matched relationships?



- A. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, and 4-d
- B. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, and 4-b
- C. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, and 4-d
- D. 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, and 4-c

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

View the Exhibits and examine the structure of the products and sales tables. Exhibit 1: Exhibit 2:

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)

Table SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Which two SQL statements would give the same output? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT prod_id FROM productsINTERSECTSELECT prod_id FROM sales;
- B. SELECT prod_id FROM productsMINUSSELECT prod_id FROM sales;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_idFROM products p JOIN sales sON p.prod_id=s.prod_id;
- D. SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_idFROM products p JOIN sales sON p.prod_id s.prod_id;



Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 7

What are two reasons to create synonyms? (Choose two.)

- A. You have too many tables.
- B. Your tables names are too long.
- C. Your tables have difficult names.
- D. You want to work on your own tables.
- E. You want to use another schema's tables.
- F. You have too many columns in your tables.

Correct Answer: BC

Create a synonyms when the names of the tables are too long or the table names are difficult.

QUESTION 8

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table. Which SQL statements are valid? (Choose all that apply.)

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

- A. `SELECT promo_id, DECODE(NVL(promo_cost,0),promo_cost * 0.25, 100) "Discount"FROM promotions;`
- B. `SELECT promo id, DECODE(promo_cost, 10000,DECODE(promo_category, 'G' promo_cost * 25, NULL), NULL) "Catcost" FROM promotions;`
- C. `SELECT promo_id, DECODE(NULLIF(promo_cost, 10000), NULL, promo_cost*.25, *N/A\') "Catcost"FROM promotions;`
- D. `SELECT promo_id, DECODE(promo_cost, >10000, 'High', ' ' || 'category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES`



FROM products;

Correct Answer: CD

So, how are words that contain single quotation marks dealt with? There are essentially two mechanisms available. The most popular of these is to add an additional single quotation mark next to each naturally occurring single quotation mark

in the character string

Oracle offers a neat way to deal with this type of character literal in the form of the alternative quote (q) operator. Notice that the problem is that Oracle chose the single quote characters as the special pair of symbols that enclose or wrap any

other character literal. These character-enclosing symbols could have been anything other than single quotation marks.

Bearing this in mind, consider the alternative quote (q) operator. The q operator enables you to choose from a set of possible pairs of wrapping symbols for character literals as alternatives to the single quote symbols. The options are any

single-byte or multibyte character or the four brackets: (round brackets), {curly braces}, [squarebrackets], or . Using the q operator, the character delimiter can effectively be changed from a single quotation mark to any other

character The syntax of the alternative quote operator is as follows:

q\delimiter\character literal which may include the single quotes delimiter\ where delimiter can be any character or bracket.

Alternative Quote (q) Operator

Specify your own quotation mark delimiter.

Select any delimiter.

Increase readability and usability.

```
SELECT department_name || q'[ Department\'s Manager Id: ]' || manager_id
```

```
AS "Department and Manager"
```

```
FROM departments;
```

Alternative Quote (q) Operator

Many SQL statements use character literals in expressions or conditions. If the literal itself contains a single quotation mark, you can use the quote (q) operator and select your own quotation mark delimiter.

You can choose any convenient delimiter, single-byte or multibyte, or any of the following character pairs: [], {}, (), or .

In the example shown, the string contains a single quotation mark, which is normally interpreted as a delimiter of a character string. By using the q operator, however, brackets [] are used as the quotation mark delimiters. The string between

the brackets delimiters is interpreted as a literal character string.



QUESTION 12

Examine the structure and data in the PRICE_LIST table: Name . Null . Type

PROD_ID . NOT NULL . NUMBER(3) PROD_PRICE . VARCHAR2(10) PROD_ID PROD_PRICE

100 \$234.55 101 \$6, 509.75 102 \$1, 234

You plan to give a discount of 25% on the product price and need to display the discount amount in the same format as the PROD_PRICE. Which SQL statement would give the required result?

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(prod_price* .25, '\$99, 999.99')FROM PRICE_LIST;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price)* .25, '\$99, 999.00')FROM PRICE_LIST;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price, '\$99, 999.99')* .25, '\$99, 999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST;
- D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(TO_NUMBER(prod_price, '\$99, 999.99')* .25, '\$99, 999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST;

Correct Answer: B

Use TO_NUMBER on the prod_price column to convert from char to number to be able to multiply it with 0.25. Then use the TO_CHAR function (with formatting '\$99, 999.00') to convert the number back to char.

Incorrect:

Not C: Use the formatting '\$99, 999.00' with the TO_CHAR function, not with the TO_NUMBER function.

Note:

*

Using the TO_CHAR Function The TO_CHAR function returns an item of data type VARCHAR2. When applied to items of type NUMBER, several formatting options are available. The syntax is as follows: TO_CHAR(number1, [format], [nls_parameter]), The number1 parameter is mandatory and must be a value that either is or can be implicitly converted into a number. The optional format parameter may be used to specify numeric formatting information like width, currency symbol, the position of a decimal point, and group (or thousands) separators and must be enclosed in single

*

Syntax of Explicit Data Type Conversion Functions
TO_NUMBER(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = num1
TO_CHAR(num1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1
TO_DATE(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = date1
TO_CHAR(date1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1

QUESTION 13

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables. Exhibit 1.



Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER (10,2)

Exhibit 2.

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 prod_id FROM costs
WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id FROM promotions
WHERE promo_cost < ALL
(SELECT MAX(promo_cost) FROM promotions
GROUP BY (promo_end_date-
promo_begin_date)));
```

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?

- A. It displays prod IDs in the promo with the lowest cost.
- B. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest cost in the same time interval.
- C. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.
- D. It displays prod IDs in the promos with cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 14

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 15

The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4)

ENAME VARCHAR2 (25)

JOB_ID VARCHAR2(10)

Which SQL statement will return the ENAME, length of the ENAME, and the numeric position of the letter "a" in the ENAME column, for those employees whose ENAME ends with a the letter "n"?

- A. `SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, 'a') FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';`
- B. `SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), INSTR(ENAME, , -1, 1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = 'n';`



C. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, 1, 1) = '\\n\\';

D. SELECT ENAME, LENGTH(ENAME), SUBSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE INSTR(ENAME, -1, 1) = '\\n\\';

Correct Answer: A

INSTR is a character function return the numeric position of a named string.

INSTR(NAMED, '\\a\\')

Incorrect answer:

B. Did not return a numeric position for `a`.

C. Did not return a numeric position for `a`.

D. Did not return a numeric position for `a`.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 3-8

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