1Z0-061^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

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

A. The UNIQUE constraint does not permit a null value for the column.

B. A UNIQUE index gets created for columns with PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraints.

C. The PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints create a UNIQUE index.

D. The NOT NULL constraint ensures that null values are not permitted for the column.

Correct Answer: BD

B: A unique constraint can contain null values because null values cannot be compared to anything.

D:

 The NOT NULL constraint ensure that null value are not permitted for the column Incorrect answer:

A.

 statement is not true

C.

 statement is not true Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-9

QUESTION 2

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

```
EMPLOYEES
ENAME        HIRELATE       SAL        COMM
---------    ---------   ---------   ----------
SMITH        17-DEC-00      800
ALLEN        20-FEB-99     1600        300
WARD         22-FEB-95     1250        500
JONES        02-AER-98     2975
MARTIN       28-SEP-99     1250       1400
BLAKE        01-MAY-97     2850
```

You want to generate a report showing the total compensation paid to each employee to date. You issue the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT ename ' joined on ' hiredate
', the total compensation paid is '
TO_CHAR(ROUND(ROUND(SYSDATE-hiredate)/365) * sal + comm)
"COMPENSATION UNTIL DATE"
FROM employees;
```

What is the outcome?

A. It generates an error because the alias is not valid.

B. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.

C. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.

D. It generates an error because the usage of the ROUND function in the expression is not valid.

E. It generates an error because the concatenation operator can be used to combine only two items.

Correct Answer: C

ROUND(column|expression, n) Rounds the column, expression, or value to n decimal places or, if n is omitted, no decimal places (If n is negative, numbers to the left of decimal point are rounded.)

QUESTION 3

Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

A. It ignores NULL values

B. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query

C. The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical

D. Reversing the order of the intersected tables the result

Correct Answer: B

INTERSECT Returns only the rows that occur in both queries\\' result sets, sorting them and removing duplicates.

The columns in the queries that make up a compound query can have different names, but the output result set will use the names of the columns in the first query.

QUESTION 4

You created an ORDERS table with the following description:

Exhibit:

```
Name                 Null            Type
-----------------    ------------    --------------
ORD_ID               NOT NULL        NUMBER(2)
CUST_ID              NOT NULL        NUMBER(3)
ORD_DATE             NOT NULL        DATE
ORD_AMOUNT           NOT NULL        NUMBER (10,2)
```

You inserted some rows in the table. After some time, you want to alter the table by creating the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the ORD_ID column.

Which statement is true in this scenario?

A. You cannot add a primary key constraint if data exists in the column

B. You can add the primary key constraint even if data exists, provided that there are no duplicate values

C. The primary key constraint can be created only a the time of table creation

D. You cannot have two constraints on one column

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

The PRODUCTS table has the following structure:

```
Name                     Null?           Type
---------                ---------       -------------
PROD_ID                  NOT NULL        NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME                                VARCHAR2(25)
PROD_EXPIRY_DATE                         DATE
```

Evaluate the following two SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_id, NVL2(prod_expiry_date, prod_expiry_date + 15,'')FROM products;
SQL>SELECT prod_id, NVL(prod_expiry_date, prod_expiry_date + 15) FROM products;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

A. Both the statements execute and give the same results.

B. Both the statements execute and give different results.

C. Only the second SQL statement executes successfully.

D. Only the first SQL statement executes successfully.

Correct Answer: B

Using the NVL2 Function

The NVL2 function examines the first expression. If the first expression is not null, the NVL2 function returns the second expression. If the first expression is null, the third expression is returned.

Syntax

NVL2(expr1, expr2, expr3)

In the syntax:

Expr1 is the source value or expression that may contain a null Expr2 is the value that is returned if expr1 is not null Expr3 is the value that is returned if expr1 is null

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