



1Z0-061^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW_EMPLOYEES tables:

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE DATE

NEW_EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
NAME VARCHAR2 (60)

Which DELETE statement is valid?

- A. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees);
- B. DELETE * FROM employees WHERE employee_id=(SELECT employee_id FROM new_employees);
- C. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id . FROM new_employees . WHERE name = `Carrey\`);
- D. DELETE * FROM employees WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id . FROM new_employees . WHERE name = `Carrey\`);

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Which two statements are true about WHERE and HAVING clauses? (Choose two)

- A. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
- B. A WHERE clause can be used to restrict rows only.
- C. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict both rows and groups.
- D. A HAVING clause can be used to restrict groups only.
- E. A WHERE clause CANNOT be used in a query of the query uses a HAVING clause.
- F. A HAVING clause CANNOT be used in sub queries.

Correct Answer: BD

B: WHERE clause cannot be use to restrict groups WHERE clause cannot be use when there is group functions.



D: A HAVING clause can only be used to restrict GROUPS.

Note: HAVING clause to specify which groups are to be displayed and thus further restrict the groups on the basis of aggregate information. The Oracle server performs the following steps when you use the Having clause

1.

rows are grouped

2.

the group function is applied to the group

3.

the group that match the criteria in the Having clause are displayed. Incorrect Answers :

A. Where clause cannot be used to restrict groups C. A HAVING clause can only be used to restrict GROUPS. E. WHERE clause cannot be used when there is a group function, instead HAVING is to be used.

F. There is no constraint to use HAVING clause in a sub query.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Student Guide, Aggregating Data using Group Functions, p. 5-20

QUESTION 3

Which three arithmetic operations can be performed on a column by using a SQL function that is built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. addition

B. subtraction

C. raising to a power

D. finding the quotient

E. finding the lowest value

Correct Answer: ACE

QUESTION 4

Examine the SQL statement that creates ORDERS table:

```
CREATE TABLE orders (SER_NO NUMBER UNIQUE, ORDER_ID NUMBER, ORDER_DATE DATE NOT NULL,  
STATUS VARCHAR2(10) CHECK (status IN ('CREDIT', 'CASH')), PROD_ID NUMBER REFERENCES  
PRODUCTS
```

```
(PRODUCT_ID), ORD_TOTAL NUMBER, PRIMARY KEY (order_id, order_date));
```

For which columns would an index be automatically created when you execute the above SQL statement? (Choose



two.)

- A. SER_NO
- B. ORDER_ID
- C. STATUS
- D. PROD_ID
- E. ORD_TOTAL
- F. composite index on ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE

Correct Answer: AF

Index exist for UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY constraints Incorrect answer:

- B. ORDER_ID is neither UNIQUE nor PRIMARY KEY
 - C. STATUS is neither UNIQUE nor PRIMARY KEY
 - D. PROD_ID is neither UNIQUE nor PRIMARY KEY
 - E. ORD_TOTAL is neither UNIQUE nor PRIMARY KEY Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-15
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QUESTION 5

Which three statements are true regarding sub queries? (Choose three.)

- A. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and sub query
- B. Main query and sub query can get data from different tables
- C. Sub queries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses
- D. Main query and sub query must get data from the same tables
- E. Sub queries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause
- F. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery

Correct Answer: ABC

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