



1Z0-061^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

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

Exhibit:

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

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

- A. UPDATE promotions SET promo_cost = promo_cost + 100 WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_end_date, 'yyyy') > '2000';
- B. SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date, 'mon dd yy') = 'jul 01 98';
- C. UPDATE promotions SET promo_cost = promo_cost + 100 WHERE promo_end_date > TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000', '8');
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date, 'dd/month') FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date IN (TO_DATE('JUN 01 98'), TO_DATE('JUL 01 98'));

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 2

Which SQL statement returns a numeric value?

- A. SELECT ADD_MONTHS(MAX(hire_date), 6) FROM EMP;
- B. SELECT ROUND(hire_date) FROM EMP;
- C. SELECT sysdate - hire_date FROM EMP;



D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(hire_date + 7) FROM EMP;

Correct Answer: C

DATE value subtract DATE value will return numeric value. Incorrect answer:

A. does not return numeric value

B. does not return numeric value

D. does not return numeric value Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 9-13

QUESTION 3

You need to display the first names of all customers from the customers table that contain the character 'e' and have the character 'a' in the second last position.

Which query would give the required output?

- A)

```
SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e') <> 0 AND
      SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1) = 'a';
```
- B)

```
SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e') <> '1' AND
      SUBSTR(cust_first_name, -2, 1) = 'a';
```
- C)

```
SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e') IS NOT NULL AND
      SUBSTR(cust_first_name, 1, -2) = 'a';
```
- D)

```
SELECT cust_first_name
FROM customers
WHERE INSTR(cust_first_name, 'e') <> 0 AND
      SUBSTR(cust_first_name, LENGTH(cust_first_name), -2) = 'a';
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

The SUBSTR(string, start position, number of characters) function accepts three parameters and returns a string consisting of the number of characters extracted from the source string, beginning at the specified start position:

substr('http://www.domain.com', 12, 6) = domain



The position at which the first character of the returned string begins. When position is 0 (zero), then it is treated as 1. When position is positive, then the function counts from the beginning of string to find the first character.

When position is negative, then the function counts backward from the end of string.

substring_length

The length of the returned string. SUBSTR calculates lengths using characters as defined by the input character set. SUBSTRB uses bytes instead of characters. SUBSTRC uses Unicode complete characters.

SUBSTR2 uses UCS2 code points. SUBSTR4 uses UCS4 code points. When you do not specify a value for this argument, then the function

The INSTR(source string, search item, [start position], [nth occurrence of search item]) function returns a number that represents the position in the source string, beginning from the given start position, where the nth occurrence of the search

item begins:

```
instr('http://www.domain.com', 'http', 1, 2) = 18
```

QUESTION 4

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables:

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER
MANAGER_ID	NUMBER
LAST_NAME	VARCHAR2(25)

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER
MANAGER_ID	NUMBER
DEPARTMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(35)
LOCATION_ID	NUMBER

You want to create a report displaying employee last names, department names, and locations. Which query should you use to create an equi-join?

A. `SELECT last_name, department_name, location_id FROM employees , departments ;`

B. `SELECT employees.last_name, departments.department_name, departments.location_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department_id =d.department_id;`

C. `SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE manager_id =manager_id;`



D. SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name, d.location_id FROM employees e, departments D WHERE e.department_id =d.department_id;

Correct Answer: D

Equijoins are also called simple joins or inner joins. Equijoin involve primary key and foreign key. Incorrect answer:

A. there is no join

B . invalid syntax

C.

does not involve the join in the primary and foreign key Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 4-8

QUESTION 5

The STUDENT_GRADES table has these columns:

STUDENT_ID	NUMBER(12)
SEMESTER_END	DATE
GPA	NUMBER(4,3)

Which statement finds students who have a grade point average (GPA) greater than 3.0 for the calendar year 2001?

A. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_gradesWHERE semester_end BETWEEN \\'01- JAN-2001\\' AND \\'31-DEC-2001\\'OR gpa > 3.;

B. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_gradesWHERE semester_end BETWEEN \\'01- JAN-2001\\' AND \\'31-DEC-2001\\'AND gpa gt 3.0;

C. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_gradesWHERE semester_end BETWEEN \\'01- JAN-2001\\' AND \\'31-DEC-2001\\'AND gpa > 3.0;

D. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_gradesWHERE semester_end BETWEEN \\'01- JAN-2001\\' AND \\'31-DEC-2001\\'OR gpa > 3.0;

E. SELECT student_id, gpaFROM student_gradesWHERE semester_end > \\'01-JAN-2001\\' OR semester_end = 3.0;

Correct Answer: C

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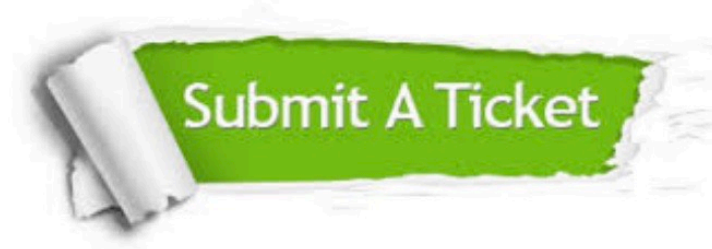
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