1Z0-071 ^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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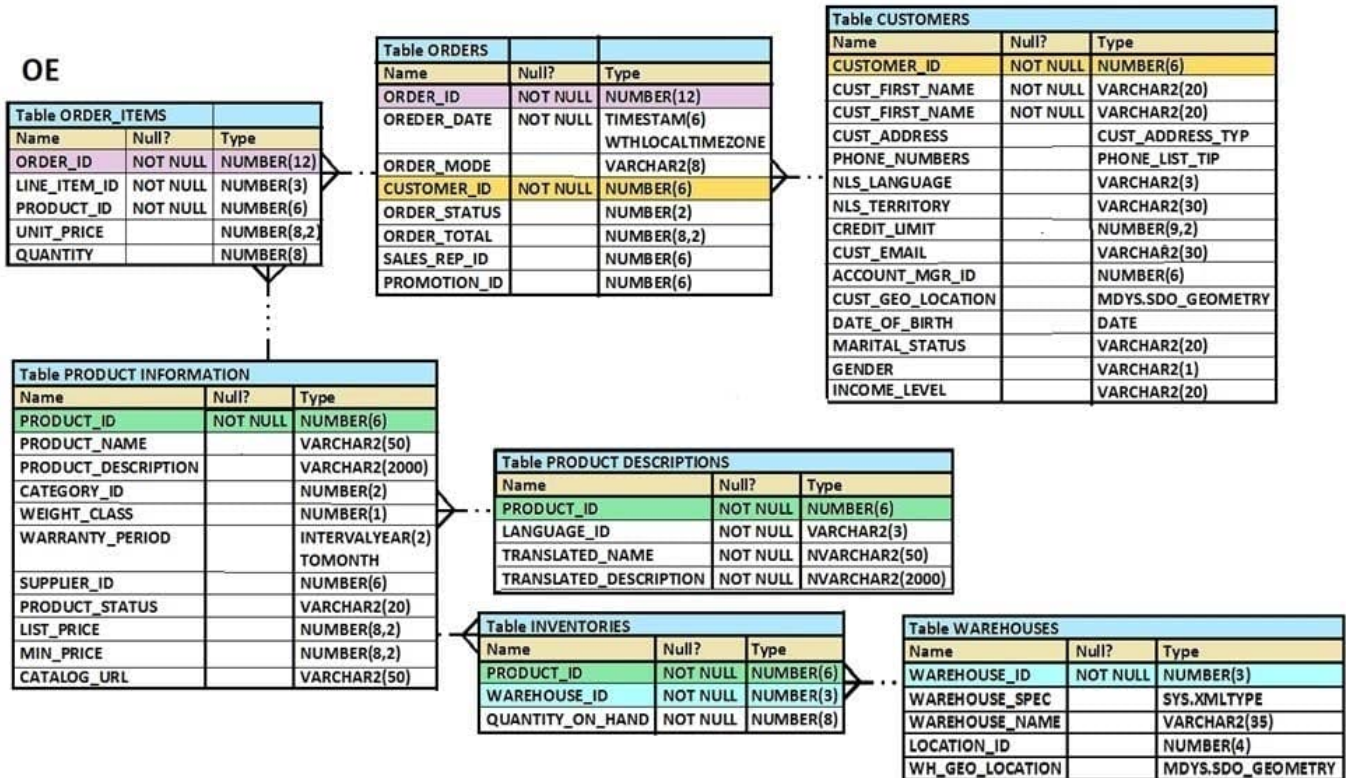Official Exam Center

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QUESTION 1

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The ORDER_ID column is the PRIMARY KEY in the ORDERS table.

Table ORDER_ITEMS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
LINE_ITEM_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
QUANTITY		NUMBER(8)

Table ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
OREDER_DATE	NOT NULL	TIMESTAM(6) WTHLOCALTIMEZONE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_STATUS		NUMBER(2)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)
SALES_REP_ID		NUMBER(6)
PROMOTION_ID		NUMBER(6)

Table CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS		CUST_ADDRESS_TYP
PHONE_NUMBERS		PHONE_LIST_TIP
NLS_LANGUAGE		VARCHAR2(3)
NLS_TERRITORY		VARCHAR2(30)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(9,2)
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2(30)
ACCOUNT_MGR_ID		NUMBER(6)
CUST_GEO_LOCATION		MDYS.SDO_GEOMETRY
DATE_OF_BIRTH		DATE
MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
GENDER		VARCHAR2(1)
INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(20)

Table PRODUCT INFORMATION

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
PRODUCT_DESCRIPTION		VARCHAR2(2000)
CATEGORY_ID		NUMBER(2)
WEIGHT_CLASS		NUMBER(1)
WARRANTY_PERIOD		INTERVALYEAR(2) TOMONTH
SUPPLIER_ID		NUMBER(6)
PRODUCT_STATUS		VARCHAR2(20)
LIST_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
MIN_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
CATALOG_URL		VARCHAR2(50)

Table PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
LANGUAGE_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
TRANSLATED_NAME	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(50)
TRANSLATED_DESCRIPTION	NOT NULL	NVARCHAR2(2000)

Table INVENTORIES

Name	Null?	Type
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
QUANTITY_ON_HAND	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)

Table WAREHOUSES

Name	Null?	Type
WAREHOUSE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
WAREHOUSE_SPEC		SYS.XMLTYPE
WAREHOUSE_NAME		VARCHAR2(35)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
WH_GEO_LOCATION		MDYS.SDO_GEOMETRY

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

CREATE TABLE new_orders(ord_id, ord_date DEFAULT SYSDATE, cus_id)

AS

SELECT order_id.order_date,customer_id

FROM orders;

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

A. The NEW_ODRDERS table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.

B. The NEW_ODRDERS table would get created and only the NOT NULL constraint defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

C. The NEW_ODRDERS table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.

D. The NEW_ODRDERS table would get created and all the constraints defined on the specified columns in the ORDERS table would be passed to the new table.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Which two are true about unused columns?

A. The DESCRIBE command displays unused columns

B. A primary key column cannot be set to unused.

C. A query can return data from unused columns, but no DML is possible on those columns.

D. Once a column has been set to unused, a new column with the same name can be added to the table.

E. A foreign key column cannot be set to unused.

F. Unused columns retain their data until they are dropped

Correct Answer: DF

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QUESTION 3

Which two statements are true about the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement? (Choose two.)

A. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups

B. WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if applied to different table columns.

C. The HAVING clause can be used with aggregating functions in subqueries.

D. Aggregating functions and columns used in HAVING clauses must be specified in these SELECT list of a query.

E. The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups.

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 4

Examine the contents of the EMP table:

```
ID   NAME     SALARY
---  ------   ------
101  John      26000
102  Neena     24000
103  DeHaan    12000
104  Lex       17000
105  Bill      18000
106  Daniel    26000
107  Ben       12000
108  George    25000
```

Examine this query that executes successfully: What is the result?

```
SELECT id, name, salary
  FROM emp
 ORDER BY salary
 FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS WITH TIES;
```

A. It will return the five employees earning the lowest salaries, in ascending order.

B. It will return the six employees earning the highest salaries, in descending order.

C. It will return the six employees earning the lowest salaries, in ascending order.

D. It will return the five employees earning the highest salaries, in descending order.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

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)

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement?

A. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers

B. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in \'Tokyo\' or \'Sydney\'

C. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980

D. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose marital status is \'married\'.

E. listing of those customers, whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city \'Tokyo\'.

Correct Answer: AE

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