1Z0-071^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c SQL

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QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement? (Choose two.)

A. You can use column alias in the GROUP BY clause.

B. Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows after creating groups.

C. The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregate function in the SELECT clause.

D. Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows before creating groups.

E. If the SELECT clause has an aggregate function, then those individual columns without an aggregate function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY cause.

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 2

Examine this statement which executes successfully:

```
CREATE VIEW emp80 AS
  SELECT *
    FROM employees
   WHERE department_id = 80
WITH CHECK OPTION;
```

Which statement will violate the CHECK constraint?

```
     SELECT *
A.     FROM emp80
     WHERE department_id = 90;


B. DELETE FROM emp80
     WHERE department_id = 90;


     SELECT *
C.    FROM emp80
     WHERE department_id = 80;


   UPDATE emp80
D.    SET department_id = 90
   WHERE department_id = 80;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
Name                    Null?       Type
-------------------     --------    ----------------
EMPLOYEE_ID             NOT NULL    NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME                          VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME               NOT NULL    VARCHAR2(25)
SALARY                              NUMBER(9,2)
HIREDATE                            DATE
DEPARTMENT_ID                       NUMBER(4)
```

Which two statements will insert a row into the EMPLOYEES table? (Choose two.)

A. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, \\'John\\', \\'Smith\\', 12000, SYSDATE);

B. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, \\'John\\', \\'Smith\\', 10, 12000, SYSDATE);

C. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, salary, first_name, hiredate, last_name) VALUES (101, 12100, \\'John\\', SYSDATE, \\'Smith\\');

D. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, hiresate) VALUES ((SELECT 101, \\'John\\', \\'Smith\\'. 12000, SYSDATE FROM dual));

E. INSERT INTO employees SELECT 101, \\'John\\', \\'Smith\\', 12000, (SELECT SYSDATE FROM dual), 10 FROM dual;

F. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (101, \\'John\\', \\' \\', 12000, SYSDATE, 10);

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 4

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT product_name || \\'it\\'s not available for order\\'

FROM product_information

WHERE product_status = \\'obsolete\\';

You received the following error while executing the above query:

ERROR

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

A. Remove the single quotation marks enclosing the character literal string in the SELECT clause

B. Use the escape character to negate the single quotation mark within the literal character string in the SELECT clause

C. Enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within double quotation marks

D. Use the Oracle (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of a single quotation mark within the literal character string in the SELECT clause

Correct Answer: D

References: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/B19306_01/server.102/b14200/sql_elements003.htm

QUESTION 5

Which two are true about granting object privileges on tables, views, and sequences? (Choose two.)

A. INSERT can be granted only on tables and sequences.

B. DELETE can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.

C. SELECT can be granted on tables, views, and sequences.

D. ALTER can be granted only on tables and sequences.

E. REFERENCES can be granted only on tables.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 6

Which three statements are true about a self join?

A. It must be an inner join.

B. It can be an outer join.

C. The ON clause must be used.

D. It must be an equation.

E. The query must use two different aliases for the table.

F. The ON clause can be used.

Correct Answer: BEF

QUESTION 7

Which three statements are true about sequences in a single instance Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. A sequence\\'s unallocated cached values are lost if the instance shuts down.

B. A sequence number that was allocated can be rolled back if a transaction fails.

C. A sequence can only be dropped by a DBA.

D. A sequence can issue duplicate values.

E. Sequences can always have gaps.

F. Two or more tables cannot have keys generated from the same sequence.

Correct Answer: ADE

QUESTION 8

Examine the description of the PRODUCT_ STATUS table:

```
Name            Null?        Type
-----------     ---------    --------------
PROD_ID         NOT NULL     NUMBER(2)
STATUS          NOT NULL     VARCHAR(15)
```

The STATUS column contains the values IN STOCK or OUT OF STocK for each row. Which two queries will execute successfully?

A. SELECT prod_id || q"\\'s not available" FROM product_status WHERE status = `OUT OF STOCK\\';

B. SELECT prod_id || q\\'(`s not available)\\' `CURRENT AVAILABILITY\\' FROM product_status WHERE status = `OUT OF STOCK\\';

C. SELECT prod_id q\\'s not available" FROM product_status WHERE status = `OUT OF STOCK\\';

D. SELECT prod_id "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" || q\\'(`s not available)\\' FROM product_status WHERE status = `OUT OF STOCK\\';

E. SELECT prod_id || q\\'(`s not available)\\' FROM product_status WHERE status = `OUT OF STOCK\\';

F. SELECT prod_id || q\\'(`s not available)\\' "CURRENT AVAILABILITY" FROM product status WHERE status = `OUT OF STOCK\\';

Correct Answer: EF

QUESTION 9

You execute this command: TRUNCATE TABLE depts; Which two are true?

A. It retains the indexes defined on the table.

B. It drops any triggers defined on the table.

C. A Flashback TABLE statement can be used to retrieve the deleted data.

D. It retains the integrity constraints defined on the table.

E. A ROLLBACK statement can be used to retrieve the deleted data.

F. It always retains the space used by the removed rows

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 10

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

A. The value varies depending on the setting of SESSIONTIMEZONE.

B. It returns a value of data type TIMESTAMP.

C. The date is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.

D. It returns the same date as CURRENT_TIME.

E. The time is in the time zone of DBTIMEZONE.

F. It always returns the same value as SYSTEMTIMESTAMP.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 11

Examine this statement which executes successfully:

```
INSERT ALL
    WHEN SAL > 20000 THEN
    INTO special_sal VALUES (EMP_ID, SAL)
    ELSE
    INTO sal_history VALUES (EMP_ID, HIREDATE, SAL)
    INTO mgr_history VALUES (EMP_ID, MGR, SAL)
  SELECT employee_id EMP_ID, hire_date HIREDATE, salary SAL, manager_id MGR
    FROM employees
  WHERE employee_id < 125;
```

Which is true?

A. Only if the salary is 20000 or less and the employee id is 125 or higher, insert EMPLOYEE_ID, MANAGER_ID, and SALARY into the MGR_HISTORY table.

B. Regardless of salary and employee id, insert EMPLOYEE_ID, MANAGER_ID, and SALARY into the MGR_HISTORY table.

C. Regardless of salary, only if the employee id is less than 125, insert EMPLOYEE_ID, MANAGER_ID, and SALARY into the MGR_HISTORY table.

D. Only if the salary is 20000 or less and the employee id is less than 125, insert EMPLOYEE_ID, MANAGER_ID, and SALARY into the MGR_HISTORY table.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

Which two statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements?

A. An INSERT INTO...VALUES.. statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.

B. An UPDATE... SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.

C. A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.

D. An INSERT INTO... VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.

E. A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.

F. An UPDATE....SET.... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

Correct Answer: BE

References: http://www.techonthenet.com/sql/and_or.php

QUESTION 13

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the STORES table.

```
STORES table
Name                    Null            Type
----------------        -----           --------------
STORE_ID                                NUMBER
NAME                                    VARCHAR2(100)
ADDRESS                                 VARCHAR2(200)
CITY                                    VARCHAR2(100)
COUNTRY                                 VARCHAR2(100)
START_DATE                              DATE
END_DATE                                DATE
PROPERTY_PRICE                          NUMBER
```

You must display the NAME of stores along with the ADDRESS, START_DATE, PROPERTY_PRICE, and the projected property price, Which is 115% of property price.

The stores displayed must have START_DATE in the range of 36 months starting from 01-Jan-2000 and above.

Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

A. SELECT name, concat (address| | \\',\\'| |city| |\\', \\', country) AS full_address, start_date, property_price, property_price*115/100 FROM stores WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN (start_date, \\'01-JAN-2000\\')