



# 1Z0-061<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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### QUESTION 1

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust_credit_limit IN  
      (select cust_credit_limit  
       FROM customers  
       WHERE cust_city = 'Singapore');
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query if one of the values generated by the subquery is null?

- A. It produces an error.
- B. It executes but returns no rows.
- C. It generates output for null as well as the other values produced by the subquery.
- D. It ignores the null value and generates output for the other values produced by the subquery.

Correct Answer: D

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

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

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

### QUESTION 3

Examine the structure of the MARKS table:

Exhibit:

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
STUDENT_NAME		VARCHAR2(25)
SUBJECT1		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT2		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT3		NUMBER(3)

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

- A. SELECT student\_name, subject1 FROM marks WHERE subject1 > AVG(subject1);
- B. SELECT student\_name, SUM(subject1) FROM marks WHERE student\_name LIKE 'R%';
- C. SELECT SUM(subject1+subject2+subject3) FROM marks WHERE student\_name IS NULL;
- D. SELECT SUM(DISTINCT NVL(subject1, 0)), MAX(subject1) FROM marks WHERE subject1 > subject2;

Correct Answer: CD

### QUESTION 4

Which statement adds a constraint that ensures the CUSTOMER\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table holds a value?

- A. ALTER TABLE customers ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn CHECK customer\_name IS NOT NULL;
- B. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn CHECK customer\_name IS NOT NULL;



- C. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY customer\_name CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn NOT NULL;
- D. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY customer\_name CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn IS NOT NULL;
- E. ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY name CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn NOT NULL;
- F. ALTER TABLE customers ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_name\_nn CHECK customer\_name NOT NULL;

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 5

Which statement is true regarding transactions? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. A transaction can consist only of a set of DML and DDL statements.
- B. A part or an entire transaction can be undone by using ROLLBACK command.
- C. A transaction consists of a set of DML or DCL statements.
- D. A part or an entire transaction can be made permanent with a COMMIT.
- E. A transaction can consist of only a set of queries or DML or DDL statements.

Correct Answer: BC

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