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Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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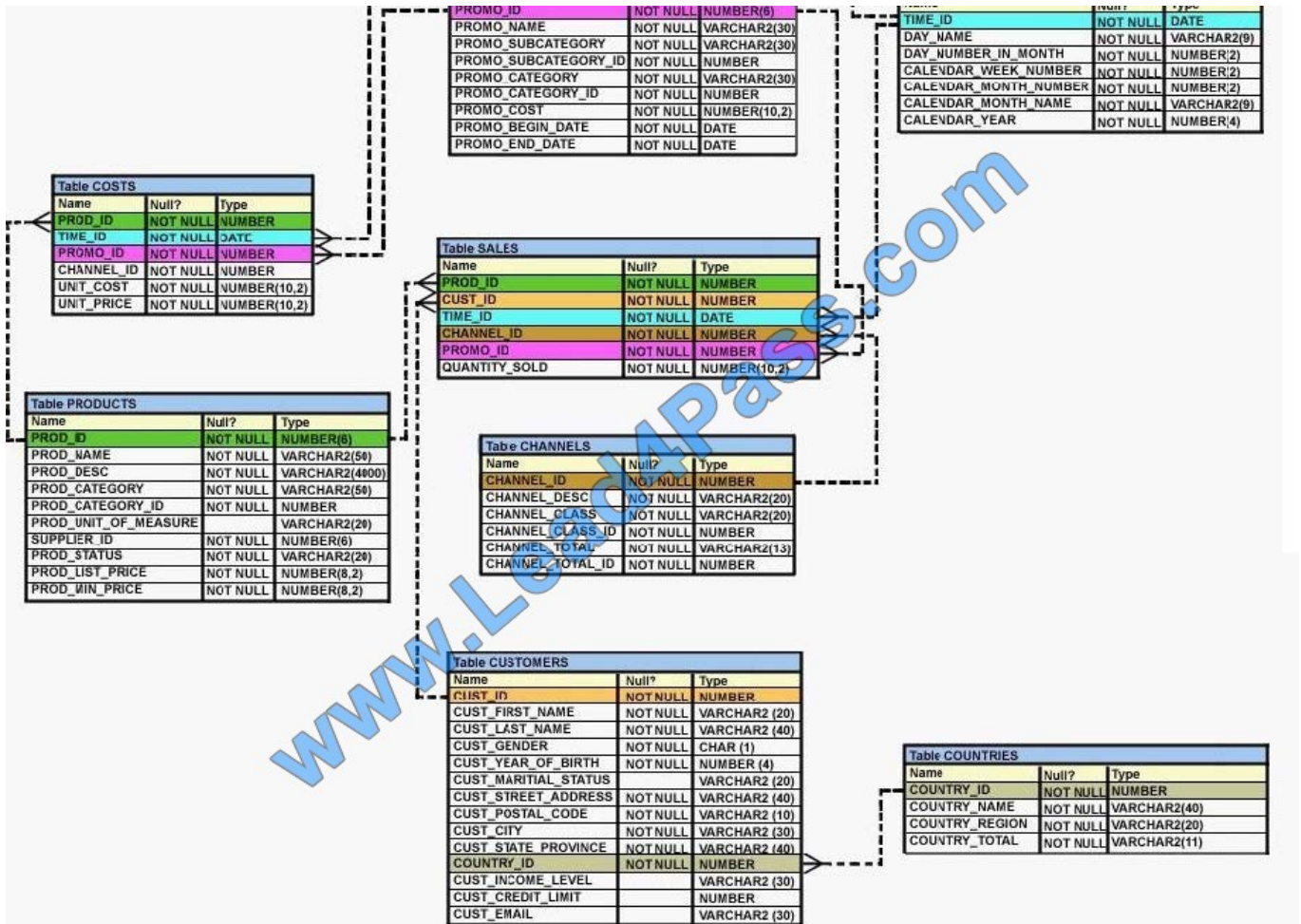
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QUESTION 1

You work as a database administrator at ABC.com. You study the exhibit carefully and examine the structure of CUSTOMRS AND SALES tables.



Evaluate the following SQL statement: Exhibit:

```
UPDATE (SELECT prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, time_id
FROM sales)
SET time_id = '22-MAR-2007'
WHERE cust_id = (SELECT cust_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name = 'Roberts' AND
credit_limit = 600);
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above UPDATE statement?

- A. It would execute and restrict modifications to only the column specified in the SELECT statement
- B. It would not execute because two tables cannot be used in a single UPDATE statement
- C. It would not execute because a sub query cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement



D. It would not execute because the SELECT statement cannot be used in place of the table name

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

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)

You want to generate a report showing the last names and credit limits of all customers whose last names start with A, B, or C, and credit limit 10,000. Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
WHERE (UPPER(cust_last_name) LIKE 'A%' OR
UPPER (cust_last_name) LIKE 'B%' OR UPPER (cust_last_name) LIKE
'C%')
AND cust_credit_limit < 10000;

SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_credit_limit FROM customers
WHERE UPPER(cust_last_name) BETWEEN 'A' AND 'C'
AND cust_credit_limit < 10000;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above queries?

- A. Only the first query gives the correct result.
- B. Only the second query gives the correct result.
- C. Both execute successfully and give the same result.
- D. Both execute successfully but do not give the required result.

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 3

Which statement is true regarding the default behavior of the order by clause?

- A. In a character sort, the values are case-sensitive.
- B. NULL values are not considered at all by the sort operation.
- C. Only those columns that are specified in the select list can be used in the order by clause.
- D. Numeric values are displayed from the maximum to the minimum value if they have decimal positions.

Correct Answer: A

Character Strings and Dates

Character strings and date values are enclosed with single quotation marks. Character values are case-sensitive and date values are format-sensitive.

The default date display format is DD-MON-RR.

QUESTION 4

In which four clauses can a sub query be used? (Choose four.)

- A. in the INTO clause of an INSERT statement
- B. in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement
- C. in the GROUP BY clause of a SELECT statement
- D. in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement
- E. in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement
- F. in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement

Correct Answer: ABDE

A: a sub query is valid on the INTO clause of an INSERT Statement

B: a sub query can be used in the FROM clause of a SELECT statement

D: a sub query can be used in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement,

E: a sub query can be used in the SET clauses of an UPDATE statement,

Incorrect answer:

C. sub query cannot be used

F: is incorrect.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 6-5



QUESTION 5

Which is the valid CREATE [TABLE] statement?

- A. CREATE TABLE emp9\$# (emp_no NUMBER(4));
- B. CREATE TABLE 9emp\$# (emp_no NUMBER(4));
- C. CREATE TABLE emp*123 (emp_no NUMBER(4));
- D. CREATE TABLE emp9\$# (emp_no NUMBER(4), date DATE);

Correct Answer: A

Schema Object Naming Rules

Every database object has a name. In a SQL statement, you represent the name of an object with a quoted identifier or a nonquoted identifier. A quoted identifier begins and ends with double quotation marks ("). If you name a schema object

using a quoted identifier, then you must use the double quotation marks whenever you refer to that object.

A nonquoted identifier is not surrounded by any punctuation. The following list of rules applies to both quoted and nonquoted identifiers unless otherwise indicated:

Names must be from 1 to 30 bytes long with these exceptions:

Names of databases are limited to 8 bytes.

Names of database links can be as long as 128 bytes. If an identifier includes multiple parts separated by periods, then each attribute can be up to 30 bytes long.

Each period separator, as well as any surrounding double quotation marks, counts as one byte. For example, suppose you identify a column like this:

```
"schema"."table"."column"
```

Nonquoted identifiers cannot be Oracle Database reserved words (ANSWER D). Quoted identifiers can be reserved words, although this is not recommended. Depending on the Oracle product you plan to use to access a database object,

names might be further restricted by other product-specific reserved words. The Oracle SQL language contains other words that have special meanings. These words include datatypes, schema names, function names, the dummy system

table DUAL, and keywords (the uppercase words in SQL statements, such as DIMENSION, SEGMENT, ALLOCATE, DISABLE, and so forth). These words are not reserved. However, Oracle uses them internally in specific ways. Therefore, if

you use these words as names for objects and object parts, then your SQL statements may be more difficult to read and may lead to unpredictable results.

In particular, do not use words beginning with SYS_ as schema object names, and do not use the names of SQL built-in functions for the names of schema objects or user-defined functions.



You should use ASCII characters in database names, global database names, and database link names, because ASCII characters provide optimal compatibility across different platforms and operating systems.

Nonquoted identifiers must begin with an alphabetic character (ANSWER B - begins with 9) from your database character set. Quoted identifiers can begin with any character. Nonquoted identifiers can contain only alphanumeric characters

from your database character set and the underscore (`_`), dollar sign (`$`), and pound sign (`#`). Database links can also contain periods (`.`) and "at" signs (`@`). Oracle strongly discourages you from using `$` and `#` in nonquoted identifiers.

Quoted identifiers can contain any characters and punctuations marks as well as spaces. However, neither quoted nor nonquoted identifiers can contain double quotation marks or the null character (`\0`).

Within a namespace, no two objects can have the same name. Nonquoted identifiers are not case sensitive. Oracle interprets them as uppercase. Quoted identifiers are case sensitive. By enclosing names in double quotation marks, you can

give the following names to different objects in the same namespace:

employees

"employees"

"Employees"

"EMPLOYEES"

Note that Oracle interprets the following names the same, so they cannot be used for different objects in the same namespace:

employees

EMPLOYEES

"EMPLOYEES"

Columns in the same table or view cannot have the same name. However, columns in different tables or views can have the same name. Procedures or functions contained in the same package can have the same name, if their arguments

are not of the same number and datatypes. Creating multiple procedures or functions with the same name in the same package with different arguments is called overloading the procedure or function.

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