1Z0-061^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

SLS is a private synonym for the SH.SALES table.

The user SH issues the following command:

DROP SYNONYM sls;

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

A. Only the synonym would be dropped.

B. The synonym would be dropped and the corresponding table would become invalid.

C. The synonym would be dropped and the packages referring to the synonym would be dropped.

D. The synonym would be dropped and any PUBLIC synonym with the same name becomes invalid.

Correct Answer: A

A synonym is an alias for a table (or a view). Users can execute SQL statements against the synonym, and the database will map them into statements against the object to which the synonym points.

Private synonyms are schema objects. Either they must be in your own schema, or they must be qualified with the schema name. Public synonyms exist independently of a schema. A public synonym can be referred to by any user to whom permission has been granted to see it without the need to qualify it with a schema name.

Private synonyms must be a unique name within their schema. Public synonyms can have the same name as schema objects. When executing statements that address objects without a schema qualifier, Oracle will first look for the object in the local schema, and only if it cannot be found will it look for a public synonym.

QUESTION 2

Which view should a user query to display the columns associated with the constraints on a table owned by the user?

A. USER_CONSTRAINTS

B. USER_OBJECTS

C. ALL_CONSTRAINTS

D. USER_CONS_COLUMNS

E. USER_COLUMNS

Correct Answer: D

view the columns associated with the constraint names in the USER_CONS_COLUMNS view. Incorrect answer:

A. table to view all constraints definition and names B. show all object name belong to user

C. does not display column associated

E. no such view

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-25

QUESTION 3

You need to create a table named ORDERS that contain four columns:

1.

 AN ORDER_ID column of number data type

2.

 A CUSTOMER_ID column of number data type

3.

 AN ORDER_STATUS column that contains a character data type

4.

 A DATE_ORDERED column to contain the date the order was placed.

When a row is inserted into the table, if no value is provided when the order was placed, today\'s date should be used instead.

Which statement accomplishes this?

A. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER (10), customer_id NUMBER (8), order_status VARCHAR2 (10), date_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);

B. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER (10), customer_id NUMBER (8), order_status VARCHAR2 (10), date_ordered DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);

C. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER (10), customer_id NUMBER (8), order_status VARCHAR2 (10), date_ordered DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);

D. CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER (10), customer_id NUMBER (8), order_status VARCHAR2 (10), date_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);

E. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER (10), customer_id NUMBER (8), order_status NUMBER (10), date_ordered DATE = SYSDATE);

F. CREATE TABLE orders (order_id NUMBER (10), customer_id NUMBER (8), order_status NUMBER (10), date_ordered DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);

Correct Answer: B

Requirement that Order_Status should be a character data type

Not E: Order_status must be a character data type. There is also a syntax error.

QUESTION 4

You want to create an ORD_DETAIL table to store details for an order placed having the following business requirement:

1) The order ID will be unique and cannot have null values.

2) The order date cannot have null values and the default should be the current date.

3) The order amount should not be less than 50.

4) The order status will have values either shipped or not shipped.

5) The order payment mode should be cheque, credit card, or cash on delivery (COD).

Which is the valid DDL statement for creating the ORD_DETAIL table?

A. CREATE TABLE ord_details(ord_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_id_nn NOT NULL,ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,ord_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord_amount_minCHECK (ord_amount > 50),ord_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_status_chkCHECK (ord_status IN (\\'Shipped\\', \\'Not Shipped\\')),ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chkCHECK (ord_pay_mode IN (\\'Cheque\\', \\'Credit Card\\',\\'Cash On Delivery\\')));

B. CREATE TABLE ord_details(ord_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_id_uk UNIQUE NOT NULL,ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,ord_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord_amount_minCHECK (ord_amount > 50),ord_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_status_chkCHECK (ord_status IN (\\'Shipped\\', \\'Not Shipped\\')),ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chkCHECK (ord_pay_mode IN (\\'Cheque\\', \\'Credit Card\\',\\'Cash On Delivery\\')));

C. CREATE TABLE ord_details(ord_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,ord_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord_amount_minCHECK (ord_amount >= 50),ord_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_status_chkCHECK (ord_status IN (\\'Shipped\\', \\'Not Shipped\\')),ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chkCHECK (ord_pay_mode IN (\\'Cheque\\', \\'Credit Card\\',\\'Cash On Delivery\\')));

D. CREATE TABLE ord_details(ord_id NUMBER(2),ord_date DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT SYSDATE,ord_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord_amount_minCHECK (ord_amount >= 50),ord_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_status_chkCHECK (ord_status IN (\\'Shipped\\', \\'Not Shipped\\')),ord_pay_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord_pay_chkCHECK (ord_pay_mode IN (\\'Cheque\\', \\'Credit Card\\',\\'Cash On Delivery\\')));

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW_EMPLOYEES tables:

EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID   NUMBER Primary Key
FIRST_NAME   VARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME   VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE   DATE

NEW_EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID   NUMBER Primary Key
NAME   VARCHAR2 (60)

Which DELETE statement is valid?

A. DELETE FROM employeesWHERE employee_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees);

B. DELETE * FROM employeesWHERE employee_id=(SELECT employee_id FROM new_employees);

C. DELETE FROM employeesWHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id . FROM new_employees . WHERE name = `Carrey\\');

D. DELETE * FROM employeesWHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id . FROM new_employees . WHERE name = `Carrey\\');

Correct Answer: C

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