



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

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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### QUESTION 1

Which two statements are true regarding indexes? (Choose two.)

- A. They can be created on tables and clusters.
- B. They can be created on tables and simple views.
- C. You can create only one index by using the same columns.
- D. You can create more than one index by using the same columns if you specify distinctly different combinations of the columns.

Correct Answer: AD

### QUESTION 2

Examine the structure of the customers table:

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (3)
CUSTNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (25)
CUSTADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (35)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER (5)

CUSTNO is the primary key in the table. You want to find out if any customers' details have been entered more than once using different CUSTNO, by listing all the duplicate names.

Which two methods can you use to get the required result?

- A. Self-join
- B. Subquery
- C. Full outer-join with self-join
- D. Left outer-join with self-join
- E. Right outer-join with self-join

Correct Answer: AB

### QUESTION 3

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of 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)

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT cust_id, cust_city  
FROM customers  
WHERE cust_first_name NOT LIKE 'A_%g_%' AND  
cust_credit_limit BETWEEN 5000 AND 15000 AND  
cust_credit_limit NOT IN (7000, 11000) AND  
cust_city NOT BETWEEN 'A' AND 'B';
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

- A. It executes successfully.
- B. It produces an error because the condition on the CUST\_CITY column is not valid.
- C. It produces an error because the condition on the CUST\_FIRST\_NAME column is not valid.
- D. It produces an error because conditions on the CUST\_CREDIT\_LIMIT column are not valid.

Correct Answer: A

#### QUESTION 4

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.

You need to generate a report of all promos from the PROMOTIONS table based on the following conditions:

1.

The promo name should not begin with 'T' or 'N'.

2.

The promo should cost more than \$20000.

3.

The promo should have ended after 1st January 2001.



Which WHERE clause would give the required result?

- A. WHERE promo\_name NOT LIKE 'T%' OR promo\_name NOT LIKE 'N%' AND promo\_cost > 20000 AND promo\_end\_date > '1-JAN-01'
- B. WHERE (promo\_name NOT LIKE 'T%' AND promo\_name NOT LIKE 'N%')OR promo\_cost > 20000 OR promo\_end\_date > '1-JAN-01'
- C. WHERE promo\_name NOT LIKE 'T%' AND promo\_name NOT LIKE 'N%' AND promo\_cost > 20000 AND promo\_end\_date > '1-JAN-01'
- D. WHERE (promo\_name NOT LIKE '%T%' OR promo\_name NOT LIKE '%N%') AND(promo\_cost > 20000 AND promo\_end\_date > '1-JAN-01')

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 5

Which tasks can be performed using SQL functions that are built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

- A. finding the remainder of a division
- B. adding a number to a date for a resultant date value
- C. comparing two expressions to check whether they are equal
- D. checking whether a specified character exists in a given string
- E. removing trailing, leading, and embedded characters from a character string

Correct Answer: ACD

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### QUESTION 6

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.

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**QUESTION 7**

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

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**QUESTION 8**

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PROMOTIONS table.



## PROMOTIONS

PROMO_ID	PROMO_CATEGORY	PROMO_SUBCATEGORY
506	magazine	discount
507	TV	general advt
508	newspaper	discount
509	post	general advt
510	post	discount
511	radio	general advt
512	newspaper	general advt
513	newspaper	discount
514	magazine	general advt
515	newspaper	discount
516	newspaper	general advt

You need to display all promo categories that do not have 'discount' in their subcategory. Which two SQL statements give the required result? (Choose two.)

- A. `SELECT promo_category FROM promotions MINUS SELECT promo_category FROM promotions WHERE promo_subcategory = 'discount';`
- B. `SELECT promo_category FROM promotions INTERSECT SELECT promo_category FROM promotions WHERE promo_subcategory = 'discount';`
- C. `SELECT promo_category FROM promotions MINUS SELECT promo_category FROM promotions WHERE promo_subcategory 'discount';`
- D. `SELECT promo_category FROM promotions INTERSECT SELECT promo_category FROM promotions WHERE promo_subcategory 'discount';`

Correct Answer: AD

**QUESTION 9**

You are currently located in Singapore and have connected to a remote database in Chicago.

You issue the following command:

Exhibit:

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE-promo_begin_date,0)
FROM promotions
WHERE (SYSDATE-promo_begin_date)/365 > 2;
```

PROMOTIONS is the public synonym for the public database link for the PROMOTIONS table. What is the outcome?

- A. Number of days since the promo started based on the current Singapore data and time.
- B. An error because the ROUND function specified is invalid



- C. An error because the WHERE condition specified is invalid
- D. Number of days since the promo started based on the current Chicago data and time

Correct Answer: D

### QUESTION 10

Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

- A. The default internal storage of dates is in the numeric format.
- B. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the user to enter the century if required.
- C. The default internal storage of dates is in the character format.
- D. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow the user to enter the century.

Correct Answer: AB

#### Working with Dates

The Oracle Database stores dates in an internal numeric format, representing the century, year, month, day, hours, minutes, and seconds.

The default display and input format for any date is DD-MON-RR.

#### RR Date Format

The RR date format is similar to the YY element, but you can use it to specify different centuries. Use the RR date format element instead of YY so that the century of the return value varies according to the specified two digit year and the last

two digits of the current year. The table in the slide summarizes the behavior of the RR element.

Current Year	Given Date	Interpreted (RR)	Interpreted (YY)
1994	27-OCT-95	1995	1995
1994	27-OCT-17	2017	1917
2001	27-OCT-17	2017	2017
2048	27-OCT-52	1952	2052
2051	27-OCT-47	2147	2047

Note the values shown in the last two rows of the above table. As we approach the middle of the century, then the RR behavior is probably not what you want.

This data is stored internally as follows:



CENTURY YEAR MONTH DAY HOUR MINUTE SECOND 19 87 06 17 17 10 43

**QUESTION 11**

View the Exhibits and examine products and sales tables.

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

Table SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

You issue the following query to display product name and the number of times the product has been sold:

```
SQL>SELECT p.prod_name, i.item_cnt
      FROM (SELECT prod_id, COUNT(*) item_cnt
            FROM sales
            GROUP BY prod_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p
      ON i.prod_id = p.prod_id;
```

What happens when the above statement is executed?

- A. The statement executes successfully and produces the required output.
- B. The statement produces an error because item\_cnt cannot be displayed in the outer query.
- C. The statement produces an error because a subquery in the from clause and outer-joins cannot be used together.
- D. The statement produces an error because the group by clause cannot be used in a subquery in the from clause.





Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 12

Examine the structure and data of the CUST\_TRANS table:

CUST_TRANS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	CHAR (2)
TRANSDATE		DATE
TRANSAMT		NUMBER (6, 2)

  

CUSTNO	TRANSDATE	TRANSAMT
11	01-JAN-07	1000
22	01-FEB-07	2000
33	01-MAR-07	3000

Dates are stored in the default date format dd-mon-rr in the CUST\_TRANS table. Which three SQL statements would execute successfully?

- A. SELECT transdate + '\10\ FROM cust\_trans;
- B. SELECT \* FROM cust\_trans WHERE transdate = '\01-01-07\';
- C. SELECT transamt FROM cust\_trans WHERE custno > '\11\';
- D. SELECT \* FROM cust\_trans WHERE transdate='\01-JANUARY-07\';
- E. SELECT custno + '\A\ FROM cust\_trans WHERE transamt > 2000;

Correct Answer: ACD

### QUESTION 13

Which create table statement is valid?



- A) CREATE TABLE ord\_details  
(ord\_no NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,  
item\_no NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY,  
ord\_date DATE NOT NULL);
- B) CREATE TABLE ord\_details  
(ord\_no NUMBER(2) UNIQUE, NOT NULL,  
item\_no NUMBER(3),  
ord\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);
- C) CREATE TABLE ord\_details  
(ord\_no NUMBER(2) ,  
item\_no NUMBER(3),  
ord\_date DATE DEFAULT NOT NULL,  
CONSTRAINT ord\_uq UNIQUE (ord\_no),  
CONSTRAINT ord\_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord\_no));
- D) CREATE TABLE ord\_details  
(ord\_no NUMBER(2),  
item\_no NUMBER(3),  
ord\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL,  
CONSTRAINT ord\_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord\_no, item\_no));

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

PRIMARY KEY Constraint

A PRIMARY KEY constraint creates a primary key for the table. Only one primary key can be created for each table. The PRIMARY KEY constraint is a column or a set of columns that uniquely identifies each row in a table. This constraint

enforces the uniqueness of the column or column combination and ensures that no column that is part of the primary key can contain a null value.

Note: Because uniqueness is part of the primary key constraint definition, the Oracle server enforces the uniqueness by implicitly creating a unique index on the primary key column or columns.

Incorrect:

Not A: Two primary keys are not allowed.

Not B: You cannot specify a column to be both UNIQUE and NOT NULL.

Not C: The default value cannot be NOT NULL.



#### QUESTION 14

Which object privileges can be granted on a view?

- A. none
- B. DELETE, INSERT, SELECT
- C. ALTER, DELETE, INSERT, SELECT
- D. DELETE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE

Correct Answer: D

Object privilege on VIEW is DELETE, INSERT, REFERENCES, SELECT and UPDATE. Incorrect answer:

A. Object privilege on VIEW is DELETE, INSERT, REFERENCES, SELECT and UPDATE B. Object privilege on VIEW is DELETE, INSERT, REFERENCES, SELECT and UPDATE C. Object privilege on VIEW is DELETE, INSERT, REFERENCES, SELECT and UPDATE Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 13-12

#### QUESTION 15

Evaluate the following SQL commands:

```
SQL>CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq  
      INCREMENT BY 10  
      START WITH 120  
      MAXVALUE 9999  
      NOCYCLE;
```

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE ord_items  
      (ord_no NUMBER(4)DEFAULT ord_seq.NEXTVAL NOT NULL,  
      item_no NUMBER(3),  
      qty NUMBER(3) CHECK (qty BETWEEN 100 AND 200),  
      expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date > SYSDATE),  
      CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no,item_no),  
      CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY(ord_no) REFERENCES orders(ord_no));
```

The command to create a table fails. Identify the two reasons for the SQL statement failure?

- A. You cannot use SYSDATE in the condition of a check constraint.
- B. You cannot use the BETWEEN clause in the condition of a CHECK constraint.
- C. You cannot use the NEXTVAL sequence value as a DEFAULT value for a column.
- D. You cannot use ORD\_NO and ITEM\_NO columns as a composite primary key because ORD\_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.

Correct Answer: AC



## CHECK Constraint

The CHECK constraint defines a condition that each row must satisfy. The condition can use the same constructs as the query conditions, with the following exceptions:

References to the CURRVAL, NEXTVAL, LEVEL, and ROWNUM pseudocolumns  
Calls to SYSDATE, UID, USER, and USERENV functions  
Queries that refer to other values in other rows  
A single column can have multiple CHECK

constraints that refer to the column in its definition.

There is no limit to the number of CHECK constraints that you can define on a column. CHECK constraints can be defined at the column level or table level.

```
CREATE TABLE employees
```

```
(...
```

```
Salary NUMBER(8, 2) CONSTRAINT emp_salary_min
```

```
CHECK (salary > 0),
```

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