1Z0-061^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

You issued the following command:

SQL> DROP TABLE employees;

Which three statements are true?

A. All uncommitted transactions are committed.

B. All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.

C. Sequences used in the employees table become invalid.

D. The space used by the employees table is reclaimed immediately.

E. The employees table can be recovered using the rollback command.

F. The employees table is moved to the recycle bin.

Correct Answer: ABF

A: If a user issues a DDL (CREATE, ALTER, or DROP) or DCL (GRANT or REVOKE) command, the transaction in progress (if any) will be committed.

B: Dropping a table invalidates dependent objects, such as indexes and constraints.

F: The DROP TABLE statement moves a table or object table to the recycle bin.

Incorrect:

Not B: In general sequences used in the table would not by affected when the table is dropped.

Not D: Unless you specify the PURGE clause, the DROP TABLE statement does not result in space being released back to the tablespace for use by other objects, and the space continues to count toward the user\\'s space quota. Not E:

Dropping a table invalidates dependent objects and removes object privileges on the table. If you want to re-create the table, then you must regrant object privileges on the table, re-create the indexes, integrity constraints, and triggers for the

table, and respecify its storage parameters.

References:

QUESTION 2

The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

The CUSTOMER_ID column is the primary key for the table.

You need to determine how dispersed your customer base is.

Which expression finds the number of different countries represented in the CUSTOMERS table?
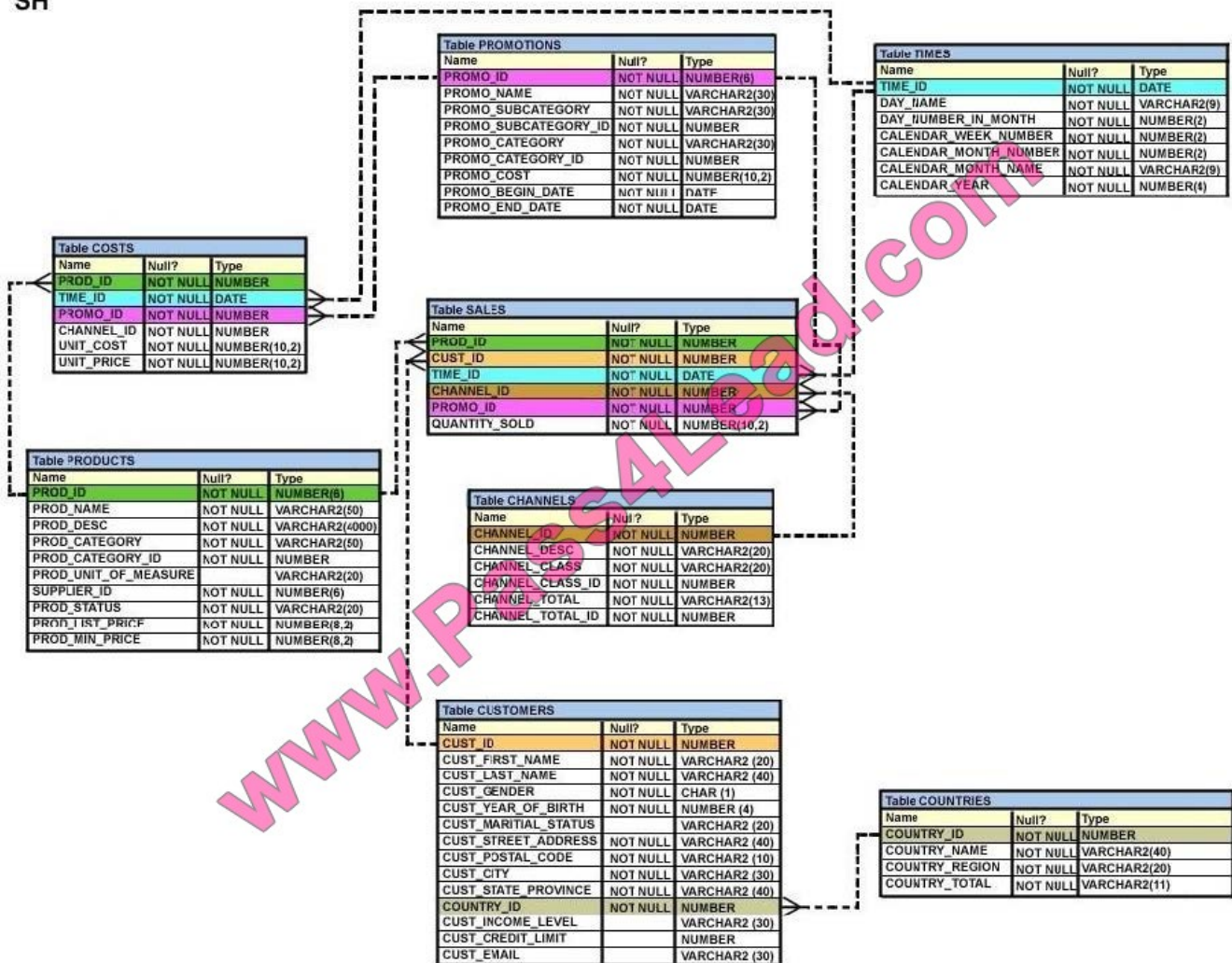
A. COUNT(UPPER(country_address))

B. COUNT(DIFF(UPPER(country_address)))

C. COUNT(UNIQUE(UPPER(country_address)))

D. COUNT DISTINCT UPPER(country_address)

E. COUNT(DISTINCT (UPPER(country_address)))

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 3

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS and SALES tables.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

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 not execute because two tables cannot be used in a single UPDATE statement.

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

C. It would execute and restrict modifications to only the columns specified in the SELECT statement.

D. It would not execute because a subquery cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement.

Correct Answer: C

One UPDATE statement can change rows in only one table, but it can change any number of rows in that table.

QUESTION 4

Which statements are true regarding the FOR UPDATE clause in a SELECT statement? (Choose all that apply.)

A. It locks only the columns specified in the SELECT list.

B. It locks the rows that satisfy the condition in the SELECT statement.

C. It can be used only in SELECT statements that are based on a single table.

D. It can be used in SELECT statements that are based on a single or multiple tables.

E. After it is enforced by a SELECT statement, no other query can access the same rows until a COMMIT or ROLLBACK is issued.

Correct Answer: BD

FOR UPDATE Clause in a SELECT Statement Locks the rows in the EMPLOYEES table where job_id is SA_REP. Lock is released only when you issue a ROLLBACK or a COMMIT. If the SELECT statement attempts to lock a row that is locked by another user, the database waits until the row is available, and then returns the results of the SELECT statement. FOR UPDATE Clause in a SELECT Statement When you issue a SELECT statement against the database to query some records, no locks are placed on the selected rows. In general, this is required because the number of records locked at any given time is (by default) kept to the absolute minimum: only those records that have been changed but not yet committed are locked. Even then, others will be able to read those records as they appeared before the change (the "before image" of the data). There are times, however, when you may want to lock a set of records even before you change them in your program. Oracle offers the FOR UPDATE clause of the SELECT statement to perform this locking. When you issue a SELECT...FOR UPDATE statement, the relational database management

system (RDBMS) automatically obtains exclusive row-level locks on all the rows identified by the SELECT statement, thereby holding the records "for your changes only." No one else will be able to change any of these records until you perform a ROLLBACK or a COMMIT. You can append the optional keyword NOWAIT to the FOR UPDATE clause to tell the Oracle server not to wait if the table has been locked by another user. In this case, control will be returned immediately to your program or to your SQL Developer environment so that you can perform other work, or simply wait for a period of time before trying again. Without the NOWAIT clause, your process will block until the table is available, when the locks are released by the other user through the issue of a COMMIT or a ROLLBACK command.

QUESTION 5

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

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