

1Z0-061^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose three.)

- A. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses.
- B. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.
- C. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables.
- D. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.
- E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery.
- F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery.

Correct Answer: ABF

SUBQUERIES can be used in the SELECT list and in the FROM, WHERE, and HAVING clauses of a query. A subquery can have any of the usual clauses for selection and projection. The following are required clauses:

A SELECT list A FROM clause

The following are optional clauses: WHERE GROUP BY HAVING

The subquery (or subqueries) within a statement must be executed before the parent query that calls it, in order that the results of the subquery can be passed to the parent.

QUESTION 2

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.

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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),

QUESTION 3

Evaluate the following CREATE SEQUENCE statement:

CREATE SEQUENCE seq1

START WITH 100

INCREMENT BY 10 MAXVALUE 200

CYCLE

NOCACHE;

The SEQ1 sequence has generated numbers up to the maximum limit of 200. You issue the following SQL statement:

SELECT seq1.nextval FROM dual;

What is displayed by the SELECT statement?

A. 1

B. 10

C. 100

D. an error

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Correct Answer: A

But why the answer is not "C"?

Because you didn\\'t specify the MINVALUE for the sequence. If you check the sequence definition that you created it will have the default value of 1, which it reverts to when cycling.

If you wanted to keep the minimum value you would need to specify it in the sequence creation.

sequence Is the name of the sequence generator

INCREMENT BY n Specifies the interval between sequence numbers, where n is an integer (If this clause is omitted, the sequence increments by 1.) START WITH n Specifies the first sequence number to be generated (If this clause is

omitted, the sequence starts with 1.)

MAXVALUE n Specifies the maximum value the sequence can generate NOMAXVALUE Specifies a maximum value of 10^27 for an ascending sequence and ? for a descending sequence (This is the default option.) MINVALUE n Specifies

the minimum sequence value

NOMINVALUE Specifies a minimum value of 1 for an ascending sequence and ?10^26) for a descending sequence (This is the default option.) CYCLE | NOCYCLE Specifies whether the sequence continues to generate values after reaching

its maximum or minimum value

(NOCYCLE is the default option.)

CACHE n | NOCACHE Specifies how many values the Oracle server preallocates and keeps in memory (By default, the Oracle server caches 20 values.)

QUESTION 4

You issue the following query:

SQL> SELECT AVG(MAX(qty))

FROM ord_items

GROUP BY item_no

HAVING AVG(MAX(qty))>50;

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of this query?

- A. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
- B. It gives an error because the HAVING clause is not valid.
- C. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- D. It gives an error because the GROUP BY expression is not valid.

Correct Answer: B

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The general form of the SELECT statement is further enhanced by the addition of the HAVING clause and becomes:

SELECT column|expression|group_function(column|expression [alias]), ...} FROM table

[WHERE condition(s)]

[GROUP BY {col(s)|expr}]

[HAVING group_condition(s)]

[ORDER BY {col(s)|expr|numeric_pos} [ASC|DESC] [NULLS FIRST|LAST]]; An important difference between the HAVING clause and the other SELECT statement clauses is that it may only be specified if a GROUP BY clause is present.

This dependency is sensible since group-level rows must exist before they can be restricted. The HAVING clause can occur before the GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement. However, it is more common to place the HAVING clause

after the GROUP BY clause. All grouping is performed and group functions are executed prior to evaluating the HAVING clause.

QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the employees table:

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_NAME	MANAGER_ID	SALARY	DEPTNO
SMITH	7902	800	20
ALLEN		1600	30
WARD		1250	30
MARTIN	7698	1250	30
	SMITH ALLEN WARD	SMITH 7902 ALLEN WARD	ALLEN 1600 WARD 1250

You want to display all the employee names and their corresponding manager names. Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT e.employee_name "EMP NAME", m.employee_name "MGR NAME"
FROM employees e ______ employees m
ON e.manager id = m.employee id.
```

Which join option can be used in the blank in the above query to get the required output?

- A. INNER JOIN
- **B. FULL OUTER JOIN**
- C. LEFT OUTER JOIN
- D. RIGHT OUTER JOIN

Correct Answer: C



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