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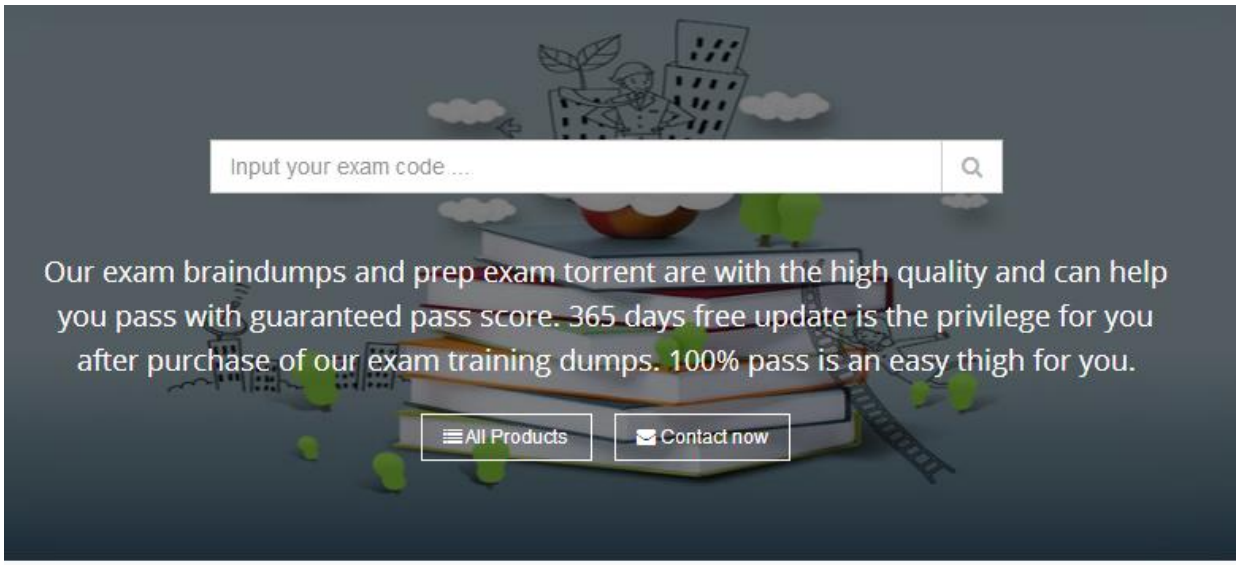

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Exam : **1z1-061**

Title : Oracle Database 12c: SQL Fundamentals

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 What is true about sequences?
A. Once created, a sequence belongs to a specific schema.
B. Once created, a sequence is linked to a specific table.
C. Once created, a sequence is automatically available to all users.
D. Only the DBA can control which sequence is used by a certain table.
E. Once created, a sequence is automatically used in all INSERT and UPDATE statements.
Answer: A

NO.2 The user Sue issues this SQL statement:
GRANT SELECT ON sue.EMP TO alice WITH GRANT OPTION;
The user Alice issues this SQL statement:
GRANT SELECT ON sue.EMP TO reena WITH GRANT OPTION;
The user Reena issues this SQL statement:
GRANT SELECT ON sue.EMP TO timber;
The user Sue issues this SQL statement:
REVOKE select on sue.EMP FROM alice;
For which users does the revoke command revoke SELECT privileges on the SUE.EMP table?
A. Alice only
B. Alice and Reena
C. Alice, Reena, and Timber
D. Sue, Alice, Reena, and Timber
Answer: C
Explanation:
use the REVOKE statement to revoke privileges granted to other users. Privilege granted to others through the WITH GRANT OPTION clause are also revoked.
Alice, Reena and Timber will be revoke.
Incorrect answer:
A. the correct answer should be Alice, Reena and Timber
B. the correct answer should be Alice, Reena and Timber
D. the correct answer should be Alice, Reena and Timber
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 13-17

NO.3 Examine the structure and data in the PRIC E_LIST table: Name Null? Type
---------- ---------- ----------
PROD_D NOT NULL NUMBER(3)
PROD_PRICE VARCHAR2(10)
PROD_ID PROD PRICE
---------- ----------
100 $234.55
101 $6, 509.75
102 $1, 234
in the same format as the PROD_PRICE. Which SQL statement would give the required result?
A. SELECT TO_CHAR(prod_price* .25.'$99.999.99') FROM PRICEJLIST:
B. . SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price)* .25.'$99.999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST;
C. SELECT TO_CRAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price.'S99.999.99')* .25.'$99.999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST:

D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(TO_NUMBER(prod_price., $99.999.99')* .25/$99.999.00') FROM PRICE_LIST:
Answer: C

NO.4 This statement will fail:
create unique bitmap index on employees(department_id,hire_date);
Why?
A. Bitmap indexes cannot be unique.
B. The two columns are of different data types.
C. A bitmap index can be on only one column.
D. There is already a B*Tree index on DEPARTMENT_ID.
Answer: A

NO.5 The STUDENT_GRADES table has these columns:
STUDENT_ID NUMBER(12)
SEMESTER_END DATE
GPA NUMBER(4, 3)
Which statement finds the highest grade point average (GPA) per semester?
A. SELECT MAX(gpa) FROM student_grades WHERE gpa IS NOT NULL;
B. SELECT (gpa) FROM student_grades GROUP BY semester_end WHERE gpa IS NOT NULL;
C. SELECT MAX(gpa) FROM student_grades WHERE gpa IS NOT NULL GROUP BY semester_end;
D. SELECT MAX(gpa) GROUP BY semester_end WHERE gpa IS NOT NULL FROM student_grades;
E. SELECT MAX(gpa) FROM student_grades GROUP BY semester_end WHERE gpa IS NOT NULL;
Answer: C
Explanation:
For highest gpa value MAX function is needed, for result with per semester GROUP BY clause is needed Incorrect answer:
A: per semester condition is not included
B: result would not display the highest gpa value
D: invalid syntax error
E: invalid syntax error
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 5-7

NO.6 You need to create a table with the following column specifications:
1 . Employee ID (numeric data type) for each employee
2 . Employee Name (character data type) that stores the employee name
3 . Hire date, which stores the date of joining the organization for each employee
4 . Status (character data type), that contains the value 'active1 if no data is entered
5 . Resume (character large object [CLOB] data type), which contains the resume submitted by the employee Which is the correct syntax to create this table?

A)
```
CREATE TABLE EMP_1
  (emp_id NUMBER(4),
emp_name VARCHAR2(25),
start_date DATE,
e_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
resume CLOB(200));
```

B)
```
CREATE TABLE 1_EMP
  (emp_id NUMBER(4),
emp_name VARCHAR2(25),
start_date DATE,
emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
resume CLOB);
```

C)
```
CREATE TABLE EMP_1
  (emp_id NUMBER(4),
emp_name VARCHAR2(25),
start_date DATE,
emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT "ACTIVE",
resume CLOB);
```

D)
```
CREATE TABLE EMP_1
  (emp_id  NUMBER,
emp_name VARCHAR2(25),
start_date DATE,
emp_status VARCHAR2(10) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',
resume CLOB);
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: D
Explanation:
CLOB Character data (up to 4 GB)
NUMBER [(p, s)] Number having precision p and scale s (Precision is the total number of decimal digits and scale is the number of digits to the right of the decimal point; precision can range from 1 to 38, and scale can range from -84 to 127.)

NO.7 View the Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table.

Name	Null	Type
INV_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
INV_DATE		DATE
INV_AMT		NUMBER(10,2)

Which two statements are true regarding data type conversion in expressions used in queries?
A. inv_amt ='0255982': requires explicit conversion

B. inv_date > '01-02-2008': uses implicit conversion
C. CONCAT (inv_amt, inv_date): requires explicit conversion
D. inv_date = '15-february-2008': uses implicit conversion
E. inv_no BETWEEN '101' AND '110': uses implicit conversion
Answer: D,E
Explanation:
In some cases, the Oracle server receives data of one data type where it expects data of a different data type.
When this happens, the Oracle server can automatically convert the data to the expected data type. This data type conversion can be done implicitly by the Oracle server or explicitly by the user.
Explicit data type conversions are performed by using the conversion functions. Conversion functions convert a value from one data type to another. Generally, the form of the function names follows the convention data type TO data type. The first data type is the input data type and the second data type is the output.
Note: Although implicit data type conversion is available, it is recommended that you do the explicit data type conversion to ensure the reliability of your SQL statements.

NO.8 EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS data:
EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	EMP_NAME	DEPT_ID	MGR_ID	JOB_ID	SALARY
101	Smith	20	120	SA_REP	4000
102	Martin	10	105	CLERK	2500
103	Chris	20	120	IT_ADMIN	4200
104	John	30	108	HR_CLERK	2500
105	Diana	30	108	IT_ADMIN	5000
106	Smith	40	110	AD_ASST	3000
108	Jennifer	30	110	HR_DIR	6500
110	Bob	40		EX_DIR	8000
120	Ravi	20	110	SA_DIR	6500

DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
10	Admin
20	Education
30	IT
40	Human Resources

On the EMPLOYEES table, EMPLOYEE_ID is the primary key. MGR_ID is the ID managers and refers to the EMPLOYEE_ID.
On the DEPARTMENTS table DEPARTMENT_ID is the primary key.
Evaluate this UPDATE statement.
UPDATE employees
SET mgr_id
. (SELECT mgr_id

. FROM. employees
. WHERE dept_id
. (SELECT department_id
. FROM departments
. WHERE department_name = 'Administration')),
. Salary = (SELECT salary
. . FROM employees
. . WHERE emp_name = 'Smith')
WHERE job_id = 'IT_ADMIN';
What happens when the statement is executed?

A. The statement executes successfully, leaves the manager ID as the existing value, and changes the salary to 4000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.

B. The statement executes successfully, changes the manager ID to NULL, and changes the salary to 4000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.

C. The statement executes successfully, changes the manager ID to NULL, and changes the salary to 3000 for the employees with ID 103 and 105.

D. The statement fails because there is more than one row matching the employee name Smith.

E. The statement fails because there is more than one row matching the IT_ADMIN job ID in the EMPLOYEES table.

F. The statement fails because there is no 'Administration' department in the DEPARTMENTS table.

Answer: D

Explanation:
'=' is use in the statement and sub query will return more than one row.
Employees table has 2 row matching the employee name Smith.
The update statement will fail.
Incorrect Answers :
A: The Update statement will fail no update was done.
B: The update statement will fail no update was done.
C: The update statement will fail no update was done.
E: The update statement will fail but not due to job_it='IT_ADMIN'
F: The update statement will fail but not due to department_id='Administration' Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Student Guide, Sub queries, p. 6-12

NO.9 Which SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as $1, 890.55? (Choose three.)

A. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55, '$0G000D00')FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55, '$9, 999V99')FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55, '$99, 999D99')FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55, '$99G999D00')FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55, '$99G999D99')FROM DUAL;

Answer: A,D,E

NO.10 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)))
Answer: E

NO.11 Which SQL statement accepts user input for the columns to be displayed, the table name, and WHERE condition?
A. SELECT &1, "&2"FROM &3WHERE last_name = '&4';
B. SELECT &1, '&2'FROM &3WHERE '&last_name = '&4' ';
C. SELECT &1, &2FROM &3WHERE last_name = '&4';
D. SELECT &1, '&2'FROM EMPWHERE last_name = '&4';
Answer: C
Explanation:
In a WHERE clause, date and characters values must be enclosed within single quotation marks.
Sample of the correct syntax
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, &COLUMN_NAME
FROM EMPLOYEES
Incorrect Answers :
A: Incorrect use of " symbol
B: Incorrect use of ' symbol
D: No input for table name as EMP has been use in the statement.
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Student Guide, Producing Readable Output with iSQL*PLUS, p. 7-8

NO.12 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.
Answer: B,D
Explanation:
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.

NO.13 You notice a performance change in your production Oracle 12c database. You want to know which change caused this performance difference.
Which method or feature should you use?
A. Compare Period ADDM report
B. AWR Compare Period report
C. Active Session History (ASH) report
D. Taking a new snapshot and comparing it with a preserved snapshot
Answer: B
Explanation:
The awrddrpt.sql report is the Automated Workload Repository Compare Period Report.
The awrddrpt.sql script is located in the $ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/admin directory.
Incorrect:
Not A:Compare Period ADDM
Use this report to perform a high-level comparison of one workload replay to its capture or to another replay of the same capture. Only workload replays that contain at least 5 minutes of database time can be compared using this report.

NO.14 Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
Which three statements insert a row into the table? (Choose three.)
A. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (NULL, 'John', 'Smith');
B. INSERT INTO employees(first_name, last_name) VALUES('John', 'Smith');
C. INSERT INTO employees VALUES (1000, 'John', NULL);
D. INSERT INTO employees (first_name, last_name, employee_id) VALUES (1000, 'John', 'Smith');
E. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id) VALUES (1000);
F. INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name) VALUES (1000, 'John', '');
Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:
EMPLOYEE_ID is a primary key.
Incorrect answer:
A: EMPLOYEE_ID cannot be null
B: EMPLOYEE_ID cannot be null
D: mismatch of field_name with datatype
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-11

NO.15 The customers table has the following structure:

```
Name                          Null?        Type
-----------------------------------------------
CUST_ID                       NOT NULL     NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME               NOT NULL     VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME                NOT NULL     VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL                          VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT                          NUMBER
```

You need to write a query that does the following tasks:
1. Display the first name and tax amount of the customers. Tax is 5% of their credit limit.
2. Only those customers whose income level has a value should be considered.
3. Customers whose tax amount is null should not be considered.
Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks?

A)
```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
    FROM customers
    WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND
          tax_amount IS NOT NULL;
```

B)
```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
    FROM customers
    WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND
          cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;
```

C)
```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
    FROM customers
    WHERE cust_income_level <> NULL AND
          tax_amount <> NULL;
```

D)
```
SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT
    FROM customers
    WHERE (cust_income_level,tax_amount) IS NOT NULL;
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: B

NO.16 What is true about the WITH GRANT OPTION clause?

A. It allows a grantee DBA privileges.
B. It is required syntax for object privileges.
C. It allows privileges on specified columns of tables.
D. It is used to grant an object privilege on a foreign key column.
E. It allows the grantee to grant object privileges to other users and roles.
Answer: E
Explanation:
The GRANT command with the WITH GRANT OPTION clause allows the grantee to grant object privileges to other users and roles.
Incorrect Answers
A:. The WITH GRANT OPTION does not allow a grantee DBA privileges.
B:. It is not required syntax for object privileges. It is optional clause of GRANT command.
C:. GRANT command does not allows privileges on columns of tables.
D:. It is not used to grant an object privilege on a foreign key column.
OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 356-365 Chapter 8: User Access in Oracle

NO.17 Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

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

Which UPDATE statement is valid?
A. UPDATE employeesSET first_name = 'John'SET last_name = 'Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;
B. UPDATE employeesSET first_name = 'John',SET last_name = 'Smoth' WHERE employee_id = 180;
C. UPDATE employeeSET first_name = 'John'AND last_name = 'Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;
D. UPDATE employeeSET first_name = 'John', last_name = 'Smith' WHERE employee_id = 180;
Answer: D

NO.18 Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)
A. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated
B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database
C. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table
D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement
E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted
Answer: A,D
Explanation:
Gaps in the Sequence
Although sequence generators issue sequential numbers without gaps, this action occurs independent of a commit or rollback. Therefore, if you roll back a statement containing a sequence,

the number is lost.
Another event that can cause gaps in the sequence is a system crash. If the sequence caches values in memory, those values are lost if the system crashes.
Because sequences are not tied directly to tables, the same sequence can be used for multiple tables. However, if you do so, each table can contain gaps in the sequential numbers.
Modifying a Sequence
If you reach the MAXVALUE limit for your sequence, no additional values from the sequence are allocated and you will receive an error indicating that the sequence exceeds the MAXVALUE. To continue to use the sequence, you can modify it by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement To remove a sequence, use the DROP statement:
DROP SEQUENCE dept_deptid_seq;