Exam Number/Code:1Z0-061

Exam Name:Oracle Database 12c:
SQL Fundamentals

Version: Demo

QUESTION NO: 1
You issue the following command to drop the products table:
SQL> DROP TABLE products;
Which three statements are true about the implication of this command?

A. All data along with the table structure is deleted.
B. A pending transaction in the session is committed.
C. All indexes on the table remain but they are invalidated.
D. All views and synonyms remain but they are invalidated.
E. All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.

Answer: A,B,D

QUESTION NO: 2
Which two statements are true regarding constraints?

A. A foreign key cannot contain null values.
B. A column with the unique constraint can contain null values.
C. A constraint is enforced only for the insert operation on a table.
D. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
E. All constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level.

Answer: B,D

QUESTION NO: 3
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.

Answer: A

Explanation:
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.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two statements are true regarding single row functions?

A. MOD: returns the quotient of a division
B. TRUNC: can be used with number and date values
C. CONCAT: can be used to combine any number of values
D. SYSDATE: returns the database server current date and time
E. INSTR: can be used to find only the first occurrence of a character in a string
F. TRIM: can be used to remove all the occurrences of a character from a string

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
ROUND: Rounds value to a specified decimal
TRUNC: Truncates value to a specified decimal
MOD: Returns remainder of division
SYSDATE is a date function that returns the current database server date and time.
Date-Manipulation Functions Date functions operate on Oracle dates. All date functions return a value of the DATE data type except MONTHS_BETWEEN, which returns a numeric value.
MONTHS_BETWEEN(date1, date2): Finds the number of months between date1 and date2. The result can be positive or negative. If date1 is later than date2, the result is positive; if date1 is earlier than date2, the result is negative. The noninteger part of the result represents a portion of the month.
ADD_MONTHS(date, n): Adds n number of calendar months to date. The value of n must be an integer and can be negative.
NEXT_DAY(date, 'char'): Finds the date of the next specified day of the week ('char') following date. The value of char may be a number representing a day or a character string.
LAST_DAY(date): Finds the date of the last day of the month that contains date
The above list is a subset of the available date functions. ROUND and TRUNC number functions can also be used to manipulate the date values as shown below:
ROUND(date[, 'fmt']): Returns date rounded to the unit that is specified by the format model fmt. If the format model fmt is omitted, date is rounded to the nearest day.
TRUNC(date[, 'fmt']): Returns date with the time portion of the day truncated to the unit that is specified by the format model fmt. If the format model fmt is omitted, date is truncated to the nearest day.
The CONCAT Function
The CONCAT function joins two character literals, columns, or expressions to yield one larger character expression. Numeric and date literals are implicitly cast as characters when they occur as parameters to the CONCAT function. Numeric or date expressions are evaluated before being converted to strings ready to be concatenated. The CONCAT

function takes two parameters. Its syntax is CONCAT(s1, s2), where s1 and s2 represent string literals, character column values, or expressions resulting in character values.

The INSTR(source string, search item, [start position], [nth occurrence of search item]) function returns a number that represents the position in the source string, beginning from the given start position, where the nth occurrence of the search item begins:

instr('http://www.domain.com', '.', 1, 2) = 18

The TRIM function literally trims off leading or trailing (or both) character strings from a given source string:

QUESTION NO: 5

Which two statements are true regarding the count function?

A. The count function can be used only for CHAR, VARCHAR2, and NUMBER data types.

B. Count (*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing null value in any of the columns.

C. Count (cust_id) returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate customer IDs and NULL value in the CUST_ID column.

D. Count (distinct inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULL values in the INV_AMT column.

E. A select statement using the COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a where clause.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Using the COUNT Function

The COUNT function has three formats:

COUNT(*)

COUNT(expr)

COUNT(DISTINCT expr)

COUNT(*) returns the number of rows in a table that satisfy the criteria of the SELECT statement, including duplicate rows and rows containing null values in any of the columns. If a WHERE clause is included in the SELECT statement, COUNT(*) returns the number of rows that satisfy the condition in the WHERE clause.

In contrast, COUNT(expr) returns the number of non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.

COUNT(DISTINCT expr) returns the number of unique, non-null values that are in the column identified by expr.