

# T estpassport 考题



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**Exam** : **1Z0-061**

**Title** : Oracle Database 12c: SQL  
Fundamentals

**Version** : DEMO

## 1.Topic 1, Main Questions

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'Internet' ORDER BY 2 DESC
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'TV'
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category ='Radio';
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

- A. It executes successfully and displays rows in the descending order of PROMO\_CATEGORY.
- B. It produces an error because positional notation cannot be used in the order by clause with set operators.
- C. It executes successfully but ignores the order by clause because it is not located at the end of the compound statement.
- D. It produces an error because the order by clause should appear only at the end of a compound query-that is, with the last select statement.

**Answer: D**

2.View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the product, component, and PDT\_COMP tables.

In product table, PDTNO is the primary key.

In component table, COMPNO is the primary key.

In PDT\_COMP table, (PDTNO, COMPNO) is the primary key, PDTNO is the foreign key referencing PDTNO in product table and COMPNO is the foreign key referencing the COMPNO in component table.

You want to generate a report listing the product names and their corresponding component names, if the component names and product names exist.

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT pdtno, pdtname, compno, compname
FROM product _____ pdt_comp
USING (pdtno) _____ component USING (compno)
WHERE compname IS NOT NULL;
```

Which combination of joins used in the blanks in the above query gives the correct output?

**PRODUCT**

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
PDTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PDTNAME		VARCHAR2(25)
QTY		NUMBER(6,2)

**COMPONENT**

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
COMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
COMPNAME		VARCHAR2(25)
QTY		NUMBER(6,2)

**PDT\_COMP**

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
PDTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
COMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)

- A. JOIN; JOIN
- B. FULL OUTER JOIN; FULL OUTER JOIN
- C. RIGHT OUTER JOIN; LEFT OUTER JOIN
- D. LEFT OUTER JOIN; RIGHT OUTER JOIN

**Answer:** C

3.View the Exhibit for the structure of the student and faculty tables.

**STUDENT**

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
STUDENT_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
FACULTY_ID		VARCHAR2(2)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(2)

**FACULTY**

Name	Null?	Type
FACULTY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
FACULTY_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(2)

You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location.

Examine the following two SQL statements:

**Statement 1**

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name, COUNT(student_id)
      FROM student JOIN faculty
      USING (faculty_id, location_id)
      GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

**Statement 2**

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name, COUNT(student_id)
      FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty
      GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

- A. Only statement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- B. Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- C. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give different results.
- D. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required result.

**Answer: D**

4.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.

**Answer: A**



5.You want to create a table employees in which the values of columns EMPLOYEES\_ID and LOGIN\_ID must be unique and not null.

Which two SQL statements would create the required table?

- A) CREATE TABLE employees(  
employee\_id NUMBER,  
login\_id NUMBER,  
employee\_name VARCHAR2(25),  
hire\_date DATE,  
CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (employee\_id, login\_id));
- B) CREATE TABLE employees(  
employee\_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY,  
login\_id NUMBER UNIQUE,  
employee\_name VARCHAR2(25),  
hire\_date DATE);
- C) CREATE TABLE employees(  
employee\_id NUMBER,  
login\_id NUMBER,  
employee\_name VARCHAR2(100),  
hire\_date DATE,  
CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_uk UNIQUE (employee\_id, login\_id));
- D) CREATE TABLE employees(  
employee\_id NUMBER,  
login\_id NUMBER,  
employee\_name VARCHAR2(100),  
hire\_date DATE,  
CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_uk UNIQUE (employee\_id, login\_id),  
CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_nn NOT NULL (employee\_id, login\_id));
- E) CREATE TABLE employees(  
employee\_id NUMBER,  
login\_id NUMBER,  
employee\_name VARCHAR2(100),  
hire\_date DATE,  
CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_uk UNIQUE (employee\_id, login\_id),  
CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_nn NOT NULL (employee\_id, login\_id));
- F) CREATE TABLE employees(  
employee\_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_nn NOT NULL,  
login\_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT login\_id\_nn NOT NULL,  
employee\_name VARCHAR2(100),  
hire\_date DATE,  
CONSTRAINT emp\_num\_id\_uk UNIQUE (employee\_id, login\_id));

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

E. Option E

F. Option F

**Answer:** A,F