1Z0-051 Q&As

Oracle Database 11g : SQL Fundamentals I

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QUESTION 1

Which SQL statement accepts user input for the columns to be displayed, the table name, and WHERE condition?

A. SELECT and1, "and2" FROM and3 WHERE last_name = \\'and4\\';

B. SELECT and1, \\'and2\\' FROM and3 WHERE \\'andlast_name = \\'and4\\' \\';

C. SELECT and1, and2 FROM and3 WHERE last_name = \\'and4\\';

D. SELECT and1, \\'and2\\' FROM EMP WHERE last_name = \\'and4\\';

Correct Answer: C

In a WHERE clause, date and characters values must be enclosed within single quotation marks.

Sample of the correct syntax

SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, andCOLUMN_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

QUESTION 2

Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table. CUST_NAME

Lex De Haan Renske Ladwig Jose Manuel Urman Jason Mallin You want to extract only those customer names that have three names and display the * symbol in place of the first name as follows: CUST NAME

*** De Haan **** Manuel Urman Which two queries give the required output? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust_name,INSTR(cust_name,\\' \\')),LENGTH(cust_name),\\'*\\') "CUST NAME" FROM customers

WHERE INSTR(cust_name, \\' \\',1,2)0;

B. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust_name,INSTR(cust_name,\\' \\')),LENGTH(cust_name),\\'*\\') "CUST NAME" FROM customers WHERE INSTR(cust_name, \\' \\',-1,2)0;

C. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust_name,INSTR(cust_name,\\' \\')),LENGTH(cust_name)- INSTR (cust_name,\\'\\'),\\'*\\') "CUST NAME" FROM customers WHERE INSTR(cust_name, \\' \\',-1,-2)0;

D. SELECT LPAD(SUBSTR(cust_name,INSTR(cust_name,\\' \\')),LENGTH(cust_name)- INSTR(cust_name,\\' \\'),\\'*\\') "CUST NAME" FROM customers WHERE INSTR(cust_name, \\' \\',1,2)0 ;

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 3

Examine the SQL statement that creates ORDERS table:

CREATE TABLE orders (SER_NO NUMBER UNIQUE, ORDER_ID NUMBER, ORDER_DATE DATE NOT NULL, STATUS VARCHAR2(10) CHECK (status IN (\\'CREDIT\\', \\'CASH\\')), PROD_ID NUMBER REFERENCES PRODUCTS (PRODUCT_ID), ORD_TOTAL NUMBER, PRIMARY KEY (order_id, order_date));

For which columns would an index be automatically created when you execute the above SQL statement? (Choose two.)

A. SER_NO

B. ORDER_ID

C. STATUS

D. PROD_ID

E. ORD_TOTAL

F. composite index on ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE

Correct Answer: AF

Explanation: Index exist for UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY constraints

Incorrect answer: B ORDER_ID is neither UNIQUE nor PRIMARY KEY C STATUS is neither UNIQUE nor PRIMARY KEY D PROD_ID is neither UNIQUE nor PRIMARY KEY E ORD_TOTAL is neither UNIQUE nor PRIMARY KEY

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-15

QUESTION 4

The SQL statements executed in a user session as follows: Exhibit:

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE product
        (pcode  NUMBER(2),
         pname  VARCHAR2(10));
SQL> INSERT INTO product  VALUES (1, 'pen');
SQL> INSERT INTO product  VALUES (2, pencil');
SQL> SAVEPOINT a;
SQL> UPDATE product SET pcode = 10 WHERE pcode = 1;
SQL> SAVEPOINT b;
SQL> DELETE FROM product  WHERE pcode = 2;
SQL> COMMIT; SQL> DELETE FROM product WHERE pcode=10;
```

Which two statements describe the consequence of issuing the ROLLBACK TO SAVE POINT a command in the session? (Choose two.)

A. Both the DELETE statements and the UPDATE statement are rolled back

B. The rollback generates an error

C. Only the DELETE statements are rolled back D. Only the seconds DELETE statement is rolled back

E. No SQL statements are rolled back

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 5

You need to write a SQL statement that returns employee name, salary, department ID, and maximum salary earned in the department of the employee for all employees who earn less than the maximum salary in their department. Which statement accomplishes this task?

A. SELECT a.emp_name, a.sal, b.dept_id, MAX(sal) FROM employees a, departments b WHERE

B. dept_id = b.dept_id AND a.sal

C. SELECT a.emp_name, a.sal, a.dept_id, b.maxsal FROM employees a, (SELECT dept_id, MAX(sal) maxsal FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id) b WHERE a.dept_id = b.dept_id AND a.sal

D. SELECT a.emp_name, a.sal, a.dept_id, b.maxsal FROM employees a WHERE a.sal

E. SELECT emp_name, sal, dept_id, maxsal FROM employees, (SELECT dept_id, MAX(sal) maxsal FROM employees GROUP BY dept_id) WHERE a.sal

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: function MAX(column_name)

Incorrect answer:

A invalid statement

C inner query return more than one line

D column maxsal does not exists.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 5-7

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