1Z0-051 Q&As

Oracle Database 11g : SQL Fundamentals I

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QUESTION 1

You are granted the CREATE VIEW privilege. What does this allow you to do?

A. Create a table view.

B. Create a view in any schema.

C. Create a view in your schema.

D. Create a sequence view in any schema.

E. Create a view that is accessible by everyone.

F. Create a view only of it is based on tables that you created.

Correct Answer: C

You can create a view in your own schema only if you are granted the CREATE VIEW privilege.

Incorrect Answers

A: You can create a view in your own schema only.

B: You can create a view in your own schema only, not in any schema.

D: There is no sequence view in Oracle.

E: You cannot create a view that is accessible by everyone. You will need specially grant SELECT privileges on this view for everyone.

F: You can create a view in your own schema, but not only for tables in your schema. You can use object from other users schemas if you have privileges to retrieve data from them.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 292-301 Chapter 7: Creating Other Database Objects in Oracle

QUESTION 2

You work as a database administrator at ABC.com. You study the exhibit carefully. Exhibit:

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)

Examine the structure of PRODUCTS table.

Using the PRODUCTS table, you issue the following query to generate the names, current list price and discounted list price for all those products whose list price fails below $10 after a discount of 25% is applied on it.

Exhibit:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_name, prod_list_price,
            prod_list_price - (prod_list_price * .25) "DISCOUNTED_PRICE"
     FROM products
     WHERE discounted_price < 10;
```

The query generates an error.

What is the reason of generating error?

A. The column alias should be put in uppercase and enclosed within double quotation marks in the WHERE clause

B. The parenthesis should be added to enclose the entire expression

C. The column alias should be replaced with the expression in the WHERE clause

D. The double quotation marks should be removed from the column alias

Correct Answer: C

Note: You cannot use column alias in the WHERE clause.

QUESTION 3

Examine the structure and data in the PRICE_LIST table:

Name Null Type

PROD_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(3) PROD_PRICE VARCHAR2(10) PROD_ID PROD_PRICE 100 $234.55 101 $6,509.75 102 $1,234

You plan to give a discount of 25% on the product price and need to display the discount amount 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 PRICE_LIST;

B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price)* .25,\\'$99,999.00\\') FROM PRICE_LIST;

C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price,\\'$99,999.99\\')* .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;

Correct Answer: B

Use TO_NUMBER on the prod_price column to convert from char to number to be able to multiply it with 0.25. Then use the TO_CHAR function (with formatting\\'$99,999.00\\') to convert the number back to char.

Incorrect:

Not C: Use the formatting\\'$99,999.00\\' with the TO_CHAR function, not with the TO_NUMBER function.

Note:

*

 Using the TO_CHAR Function The TO_CHAR function returns an item of data type VARCHAR2. When applied to items of type NUMBER, sev- eral formatting options are available. The syntax is as follows: TO_CHAR(number1, [format], [nls_parameter]), The number1 parameter is mandatory and must be a value that either is or can be implicitly converted into a number. The optional format parameter may be used to specify numeric formatting information like width, currency symbol, the position of a decimal point, and group (or thousands) separators and must be enclosed in single

*

 Syntax of Explicit Data Type Conversion Functions TO_NUMBER(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = num1 TO_CHAR(num1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1 TO_DATE(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = date1 TO_CHAR(date1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1

QUESTION 4

Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as $1,890.55? (Choose three.)

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

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

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

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

E. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,\\'$9,999D99\\') FROM DUAL;

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 5

Which three statements are true regarding the data types in Oracle Database 10g/11g? (Choose three.)

A. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file

B. The minimum column width that can be specified for a VARCHAR2 data type column is one

C. A TIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds

D. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width

E. Only One LONG column can be used per table

Correct Answer: BDE

LONG Character data in the database character set, up to 2GB. All the functionality of LONG (and more) is provided by CLOB; LONGs should not be used in a modern database, and if your database has any columns of this type they should

be converted to CLOB. There can only be one LONG column in a table. DVARCHAR2 Variable-length character data,

from 1 byte to 4KB. The data is stored in the database character set. The VARCHAR2 data type must be qualified with a

number indicating the maximum length of the column.

If a value is inserted into the column that is less than this, it is not a problem: the value will only take up as much space as it needs. If the value is longer than this maximum, the INSERT will fail with an error.

VARCHAR2(size)

Variable-length character data (A maximum size must be specified: minimum size is 1; maximum size is 4,000.)

BLOB Like CLOB, but binary data that will not undergo character set conversion by Oracle Net. BFILE A locator pointing to a file stored on the operating system of the database server. The size of the files is limited to 4GB.

TIMESTAMP This is length zero if the column is empty, or up to 11 bytes, depending on the precision specified.

Similar to DATE, but with precision of up to 9 decimal places for the seconds, 6 places by default.

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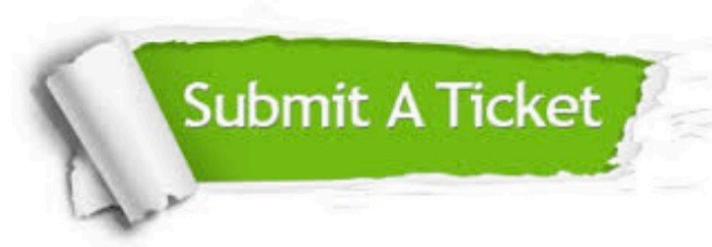
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