

1Z0-051^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g: SQL Fundamentals I

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QUESTION 1

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

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT MULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_CD	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN DATE	NOT NULL	
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose two.)

A. UPDATE promotions SET promo_cost = promo_cost + 100 WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_end_date, \\'yyyy\\') > \\'2000\\';

B. SELECT promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,\\'mon dd yy\\')=\\'jul 01 98\\';

C. UPDATE promotions SET promo_cost = promo_cost + 100 WHERE promo_end_date > TO_DATE(SUBSTR(\\'01-JAN-2000\\',8));

D. SELECT TO_CHAR(promo_begin_date,\\'dd/month\\') FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date IN (TO_DATE(\\'JUN 01 98\\')), TO_DATE(\\'JUL 01 98\\'));

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 2

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:

CUSTOMER_ID	NUMBER(4)	NOTNULL
CUSTOMER_NAME	VARCHAR2(100)	NOTNULL
STREET_ADDRESS	VARCHARC(150)	
CITY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
STATE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
PROVINCE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
COUNTRY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	
POSTAL_CODE	VARCHAR2(12)	
CUSTOMER_PHONE	VARCHAR2(20)	

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The CUSTOMER_ID column is the primary key for the table.

Which statement returns the city address and the number of customers in the cities Los Angeles or San Francisco?

A. SELECT city_address, COUNT(*) FROM customers WHERE city_address IN (`Los Angeles\\', `San Fransisco\\');

B. SELECT city_address, COUNT (*) FROM customers WHERE city address IN (`Los Angeles\\', `San Fransisco\\') GROUP BY city_address;

C. SELECT city_address, COUNT(customer_id) FROM customers WHERE city_address IN (`Los Angeles\\', `San Fransisco\\') GROUP BY city_address, customer_id;

D. SELECT city_address, COUNT (customer_id) FROM customers GROUP BY city_address IN (`Los Angeles\\', `San Fransisco\\');

Correct Answer: B

Not C: The customer ID in the GROUP BY clause is wrong

QUESTION 3

Which are /SQL*Plus commands? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. INSERT
- **B. UPDATE**
- C. SELECT
- D. DESCRIBE
- E. DELETE
- F. RENAME

Correct Answer: D

Describe is a valid iSQL*Plus/ SQL*Plus command.

INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE are SQL DML Statements. A SELECT is an ANSI Standard SQL Statement not an iSQL*Plus Statement.

RENAME is a DDL Statement.

QUESTION 4

Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:



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Name Null Type

TRANS ID NOT NULL NUMBER(5)

CUST NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)

CUST STATUS NOT NOLL VARCHAR2

TRANS DATE NOT NULL DATE

TRANS VALIDITY INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

CUST CREDIT VALUE NUMBER(10)

Which two statements are true regarding the storage of data in the above table structure? (Choose two.)

- A. The TRANS_DATE column would allow storage of dates only in the dd-mon-yyyy format.
- B. The CUST CREDIT VALUE column would allow storage of positive and negative integers.
- C. The TRANS_VALIDITY column would allow storage of a time interval in days, hours, minutes, and seconds.
- D. The CUST_STATUS column would allow storage of data up to the maximum VARCHAR2 size of 4,000 characters.

Correct Answer: BD

B: The NUMBER datatype stores fixed and floating-point numbers. Numbers of virtually any magnitude can be stored and are guaranteed portable among different systems operating Oracle, up to 38 digits of precision.

The following numbers can be stored in a NUMBER column:

Positive numbers in the range 1 x 10-130 to 9.99...9 x 10125 with up to 38 significant digits Negative numbers from -1 x 10-130 to 9.99...99 x 10125 with up to 38 significant digits Zero Positive and negative infinity (generated only by importing

from an Oracle Version 5 database)

D: The VARCHAR2 datatype stores variable-length character strings. When you create a table with a VARCHAR2 column, you specify a maximum string length (in bytes or characters) between 1 and 4000 bytes for the VARCHAR2 column.

An interval literal specifies a period of time, and Oracle supports two types of interval literals:

YEAR_TO_MONTH and DAY TO SECOND. For DAY TO SECOND, you can specify these differences in terms in terms of days, hours, minutes, and seconds. DAY TO SECOND contains a leading field and may contain an optional trailing

field. If trail- ing field is specified it must be less significant than the leading field.

For example, INTERVAL MINUTE TO DAY is not valid.

A DAY TO MINUTE interval considers an interval of days to the nearest minute.

Reference: Oracle Database Concepts 10g, Native Datatypes

QUESTION 5

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View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables.



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.

Correct Answer: A

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