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Exam : **1z1-051**

Title : Oracle Database: SQL Fundamentals I

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Evaluate the following SQL statement:
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name FROM customers WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (select cust_credit_limit FROM customers WHERE cust_city ='Singapore');
Which statement is true regarding the above query if one of the values generated by the subquery is NULL?
A. It produces an error.
B. It executes but returns no rows.
C. It generates output for NULL as well as the other values produced by the subquery.
D. It ignores the NULL value and generates output for the other values produced by the subquery.
Answer: C

NO.2 View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.
You have been asked to produce a report on the CUSTOMERS table showing the customers details sorted in descending order of the city and in the descending order of their income level in each city.
Which query would accomplish this task?
A. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_last_name FROM customers ORDER BY cust_city desc, cust_income_level DESC;
B. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_last_name FROM customers ORDER BY cust_income_level desc, cust_city DESC;
C. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_last_name FROM customers ORDER BY (cust_city, cust_income_level) DESC;
D. SELECT cust_city, cust_income_level, cust_last_name FROM customers ORDER BY cust_city, cust_income_level DESC;
Answer: A

NO.3 View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PRODUCTS table. You need to display product names from the PRODUCTS table that belong to the 'Software/Other1 category with minimum prices as either $2000 or $4000 and no unit of measure. You issue thej following query:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_name  prod_category, prod_min_price
FROM products
WHERE prod_category LIKE '%Other%' AND iprod_min_price = 2000 OR
prod_min_price = 4000) AND prod_unit_of_measure <> '';
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

PRODUCTS

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_CATEGORY	PROD_MIN_PRICE	PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE
101	Envoy 256MB - 40GB	Hardware	6000	Nos.
102	Y Box	Electronics	9000	
103	DVD-R Disc, 4.7 GB	Software/Other	2000	Nos.
104	Documentation Set - Spanish	Software/Other	4000	

A. It executes successfully but returns no result.

B. It executes successfully and returns the required result.
C. It generates an error because the condition specified for PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE is not valid.
D. It generates an error because the condition specified for the PROD_CATEGORY column is not valid.
Answer: A

NO.4 See the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORD table: Exhibit:

ORD

Name	Null?	Type
ORD_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
ORD_DATE		DATE
CUST_ID		NUMBER(4)

Evaluate the following SQL statements that are executed in a user session in the specified order:
CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq;
SELECT ord_seq.nextval
FROM dual;
INSERT INTO ord
VALUES (ord_seq.CURRVAL, '25-jan-2007,101);
UPDATE ord
SET ord_no= ord_seq.NEXTVAL
WHERE cust_id =101;
What would be the outcome of the above statements?
A. All the statements would execute successfully and the ORD_NO column would contain the value 2 for the CUST_ID 101.
B. The CREATE SEQUENCE command would not execute because the minimum value and maximum value for the sequence have not been specified.
C. The CREATE SEQUENCE command would not execute because the starting value of the sequence and the increment value have not been specified.
D. All the statements would execute successfully and the ORD_NO column would have the value 20 for the CUST_ID 101 because the default CACHE value is 20.
Answer: A

NO.5 Which statement is true regarding transactions? (Choose all that apply.)
A. A transaction can consist only of a set of DML and DDL statements.
B. A part or an entire transaction can be undone by using ROLLBACK command.
C. A transaction consists of a set of DML or DCL statements.
D. A part or an entire transaction can be made permanent with a COMMIT.
E. A transaction can consist of only a set of queries or DML or DDL statements.
Answer: B,C

NO.6 You own a table called EMPLOYEES with this table structure:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key

FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE DATE
What happens when you execute this DELETE statement?
DELETE employees;
A. You get an error because of a primary key violation.
B. The data and structure of the EMPLOYEES table are deleted.
C. The data in the EMPLOYEES table is deleted but not the structure.
D. You get an error because the statement is not syntactically correct.
Answer: C
Explanation:
Explanation:
You can remove existing rows from a table by using the DELETE statement. DELETE [FROM] table [WHEREcondition]; Incorrect
answer: AStatement
will not cause error BDelete statement will not delete the table structure DStatement will not cause error
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 8-19

NO.7 Which three statements are true regarding sub queries? (Choose three.)
A. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and sub query
B. Main query and sub query can get data from different tables
C. Sub queries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses
D. Main query and sub query must get data from the same tables
E. Sub queries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause
F. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subqeury
Answer: A,B,C

NO.8 Top N analysis requires _____ and _____. (Choose two.)
A. the use of rowid
B. a GROUP BY clause
C. an ORDER BY clause
D. only an inline view
E. an inline view and an outer query
Answer: C,E
Explanation:
The correct statement for Top-N Analysis
SELECT [coloumn_list], ROWNUM
FROM (SELECT [coloumn_list]
FROM table
ORDER BY Top-N_coloumn)
WHERE ROWNUM <= N;

Incorrect answer:
AROWID is not require
BGROUP BY clause is not require
DMust have inline view and outer query.
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 11-23

NO.9 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 ;
Answer: A,B

NO.10 Which SQL statement displays the date March 19, 2001 in a format that appears as "Nineteenth of March 2001 12:00:00 AM"?
A. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;
B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'Ddspth "of" Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;
C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYY HH:MI:SS

AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;
D. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYYfmtHH:HI:SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;
Answer: A

NO.11 You are the DBA for an academic database. You need to create a role that allows a group of users to modify existing rows in the STUDENT_GRADES table.
Which set of statements accomplishes this?
A. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT MODIFY ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3
B. CREATE NEW ROLE registrar; GRANT ALL ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3
C. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT UPDATE ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT ROLE registrar to user1, user2, user3
D. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT UPDATE ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3;
E. CREATE registrar; GRANT CHANGE ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar;
Answer: D
Explanation:
this is the correct solution for the answer. GRANT role_name to users;
Incorrect
answer: Athere
is no such MODIFY keyword Binvalid CREATE command, there is no such NEW keyword Cinvalid GRANT command, there is no such ROLE keyword Einvalid GRANT command, there is no such CHANGE keyword
Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 13-10

NO.12 Here is the structure and data of the CUST_TRANS table: Exhibit:

CUST_TRANS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	CHAR(2)
TRANSDATE	DATE	
TRANSAMT		NUMBER(6,2)

CUSTNO	TRANSDATE	TRANSAMT
11	01-JAN-07	1000
22	01-FEB-07	2000
33	01-MAR-07	3000

Dates are stored in the default date format dd-mm-rr in the CUST_TRANS table.
Which three SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose three.)

A. SELECT transdate + '10' FROM cust_trans;
B. SELECT * FROM cust_trans WHERE transdate = '01-01-07';
C. SELECT transamt FROM cust_trans WHERE custno > '11';
D. SELECT * FROM cust_trans WHERE transdate='01-JANUARY-07';
E. SELECT custno + 'A' FROM cust_trans WHERE transamt > 2000;
Answer: A,C,D

NO.13 Examine the structure of the TRANSACTIONS table:
Name Null Type
TRANS_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(3)
CUST_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
TRANS_DATE TIMESTAMP
TRANS_AMT NUMBER(10,2)
You want to display the date, time, and transaction amount of transactions that where done before 12 noon.
The value zero should be displayed for transactions where the transaction amount has not been entered.
Which query gives the required result?
A.SELECT TO_CHAR(trans_date,'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'),
TO_CHAR(trans_amt,'$99999999D99')
FROM transactions
WHERE TO_NUMBER(TO_DATE(trans_date,'hh24')) < 12 AND
COALESCE(trans_amt,NULL)<>NULL;
B.SELECT TO_CHAR(trans_date,'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'),
NVL(TO_CHAR(trans_amt,'$99999999D99'),0)
FROM transactions
WHERE TO_CHAR(trans_date,'hh24') < 12;
C.SELECT TO_CHAR(trans_date,'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'),
COALESCE(TO_NUMBER(trans_amt,'$99999999.99'),0)
FROM transactions
WHERE TO_DATE(trans_date,'hh24') < 12;
D.SELECT TO_DATE (trans_date,'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'),
NVL2(trans_amt,TO_NUMBER(trans_amt,'$99999999.99'), 0)
FROM transactions
WHERE TO_DATE(trans_date,'hh24') < 12;
Answer: B

NO.14 What is true about sequences?
A. Once created, a sequence belongs to a specific schema.
B. Once created, a sequence is linked to a specific table.
C. Once created, a sequence is automatically available to all users.
D. Only the DBA can control which sequence is used by a certain table.

E. Once created, a sequence is automatically used in all INSERT and UPDATE statements.
Answer: A

NO.15 Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows 50% of each credit amount in each income level. The report should NOT show any repeated credit amounts in each income level. Which query would give the required result?
A. SELECT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit"
FROM customers;
B. SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit"
FROM customers;
C. SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level ' ' cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit"
FROM customers;
D. SELECT cust_income_level ' ' cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers;
Answer: C
Explanation:
Duplicate Rows Unless you indicate otherwise, SQL displays the results of a query without eliminating the duplicate rows. To eliminate duplicate rows in the result, include the DISTINCT keyword in the SELECT clause immediately after the SELECT keyword. You can specify multiple columns after the DISTINCT qualifier. The DISTINCT qualifier affects all the selected columns, and the result is every distinct combination of the columns.