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Practice Exam: 1Z0-051

Exam Number/Code: 1Z0-051

Exam Name: Oracle Database: SQL Fundamentals I

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Exam : Oracle 1Z0-051

Title : Oracle Database: SQL Fundamentals I

1. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

You need to generate a report in the following format:

CATEGORIES

5MP Digital Photo Camera's category is Photo

Y Box's category is Electronics

Envoy Ambassador's category is Hardware

Which two queries would give the required output? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT prod_name q's category is ' prod_category CATEGORIES

FROM products;

B. SELECT prod_name q['s]'category is ' prod_category CATEGORIES

FROM products;

C. SELECT prod_name q"s' ' category is ' prod_category CATEGORIES

FROM products;

D. SELECT prod_name q'<'s >' 'category is ' prod_category CATEGORIES

FROM products;

Answer: CD

2. You need to extract details of those products in the SALES table where the PROD_ID column contains the string '_D123'.

Which WHERE clause could be used in the SELECT statement to get the required output?

A. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '_'

B. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE "

C. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '%_'

D. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '_'

Answer: B

3. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS, and TIMES tables.

The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table, which references the PRODUCTS table. Similarly, the CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_sales(prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
```

AS

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id
```

```
FROM sales;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

A. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.

B. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the NOT NULL constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

C. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.

D. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the FOREIGN KEY constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

Answer: B

4. Which two statements are true regarding the USING and ON clauses in table joins? (Choose two.)

A. Both USING and ON clauses can be used for equijoins and nonequijoins.

B. A maximum of one pair of columns can be joined between two tables using the ON clause.

C. The ON clause can be used to join tables on columns that have different names but compatible data types.

D. The WHERE clause can be used to apply additional conditions in SELECT statements containing the ON or the USING clause.

Answer: CD

5. Examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table:

name Null Type

```
PROMO_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(6)
```

```
PROMO_NAME NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
```

```
PROMO_CATEGORY NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
```

```
PROMO_COST NOT NULL NUMBER(10,2)
```

The management wants to see a report of unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which query would achieve the required result?

A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions;

B. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions;

C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions;

D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

Answer: D

6. View the Exhibit; examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.

Each promotion has a duration of at least seven days .

Your manager has asked you to generate a report, which provides the weekly cost for each promotion done to date.

Which query would achieve the required result?

A. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost/promo_end_date-promo_begin_date/7

FROM promotions;

B. SELECT promo_name,(promo_cost/promo_end_date-promo_begin_date)/7

FROM promotions;

C. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost/(promo_end_date-promo_begin_date/7)

FROM promotions;

D. SELECT promo_name, promo_cost/((promo_end_date-promo_begin_date)/7)

FROM promotions;

Answer: D

7. 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

8. View the Exhibit and examine the data in the CUSTOMERS table.

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_name AS "NAME", cust_credit_limit/2 AS MIDPOINT, MIDPOINT+100 AS "MAX LOWER LIMIT"
```

```
FROM customers;
```

The above query produces an error on execution.

What is the reason for the error?

A. An alias cannot be used in an expression.

B. The alias NAME should not be enclosed with in double quotation marks .

C. The MIDPOINT+100 expression gives an error because CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT contains NULL values.

D. The alias MIDPOINT should be enclosed with in double quotation marks for the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT/2 expression .

Answer: A

9. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement? (Choose two.)

A. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980

B. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose marital status is 'married'

C. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'

D. listing of those customers whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city 'Tokyo'

E. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers

Answer: DE

10. Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

A. It ignores NULL values.

B. Reversing the order of the intersected tables alters the result.

C. The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical.

D. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

Answer: D

11. Examine the structure of the SHIPMENTS table:

name Null Type

PO_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(3)

- B. They can be nested only to two levels.
- C. Arguments can only be column values or constants.
- D. They always return a single result row for every row of a queried table.
- E. They can return a data type value different from the one that is referenced.

Answer: DE

15. Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_name q{'s start date was }' promo_begin_date
AS "Promotion Launches"
FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome of the above query?

- A. It produces an error because flower braces have been used.
- B. It produces an error because the data types are not matching.
- C. It executes successfully and introduces an 's at the end of each promo_name in the output.
- D. It executes successfully and displays the literal " {'s start date was } " for each row in the output.

Answer: C

16. You need to produce a report where each customer's credit limit has been incremented by \$1000. In the output, the customer's last name should have the heading Name and the incremented credit limit should be labeled New Credit Limit. The column headings should have only the first letter of each word in uppercase .

Which statement would accomplish this requirement?

- A. SELECT cust_last_name Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000
"New Credit Limit"
FROM customers;
- B. SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000
AS New Credit Limit
FROM customers;
- C. SELECT cust_last_name AS "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000
AS "New Credit Limit"
FROM customers;
- D. SELECT INITCAP(cust_last_name) "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000
INITCAP("NEW CREDIT LIMIT")
FROM customers;

Answer: C

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

- A. Only one LONG column can be used per table.
- B. A TIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.
- C. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.
- D. The minimum column width that can be specified for a VARCHAR2 data type column is one.
- E. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

Answer: ADE

18. View the Exhibit to examine the description for the SALES table.

Which views can have all DML operations performed on it? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. CREATE VIEW v3
AS SELECT * FROM SALES
WHERE cust_id = 2034
WITH CHECK OPTION;
- B. CREATE VIEW v1
AS SELECT * FROM SALES
WHERE time_id <= SYSDATE - 2*365
WITH CHECK OPTION;
- C. CREATE VIEW v2

