



1Z0-051

(Oracle Database 11g : SQL Fundamentals I)

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Question: 1

See the Exhibit:

PROMOTIONS		
PROMO_ID	PROMO_CATEGORY	PROMO_SUBCATEGORY
506	magazine	discount
507	TV	general advt
508	newspaper	discount
509	post	general advt
510	post	discount
511	radio	general advt
512	newspaper	general advt
513	newspaper	discount
514	magazine	general advt
515	newspaper	discount
516	newspaper	general advt

You need to display all promo categories that do not have 'discount' in their subcategory. Which two SQL statements give the required result? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT promo_category FROM promotions MINUS SELECT promo_category FROM promotions WHERE promo_subcategory = 'discount'
- B. SELECT promo_category FROM promotions INTERSECT SELECT promo_category FROM promotions WHERE promo_subcategory = 'discount'
- C. SELECT promo_category FROM promotions MINUS SELECT promo_category FROM promotions WHERE promo_subcategory <> 'discount'
- D. SELECT promo_category FROM promotions INTERSECT SELECT promo_category FROM promotions WHERE promo_subcategory <> 'discount'

Answer: A,D

Question: 2

See the Exhibit:

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
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_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
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-200',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')));

Answer: A,B

Question: 3

Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

- A. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table
- B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database
- C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated
- D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence for reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement
- E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted

Answer: C,D

Question: 4

The SQL statements executed in a user session as follows:

```
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=1;
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. The rollback generates an error
- B. No SQL statements are rolled back
- C. Only the DELETE statements are rolled back
- D. Only the seconds DELETE statement is rolled back
- E. Both the DELETE statements and the UPDATE statement are rolled back

Answer: A,B

Question: 5

Which three statements/commands would cause a transaction to end? (Choose three.)

- A. COMMIT
- B. SELECT
- C. CREATE
- D. ROLLBACK
- E. SAVEPOINT

Answer: A,C,D

Question: 6

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

You want to update the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column to NULL for all the customers, where CUST_INCOME_LEVEL has NULL in the CUSTOMERS table. Which SQL statement will accomplish the task?

- A. UPDATE customers SET cust_credit_limit = NULL WHERE cust_income_level = NULL;
- B. UPDATE customers SET cust_credit_limit = NULL WHERE cust_income_level IS NULL;
- C. UPDATE customers SET cust_credit_limit = TO_NUMBER(NULL) WHERE cust_income_level = TO_NUMBER(NULL);
- D. UPDATE customers SET cust_credit_limit = TO_NUMBER(' ',9999) WHERE cust_income_level IS NULL;

Answer: B

Question: 9

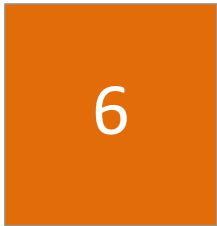
Which two statements are true regarding working with dates? (Choose two.)

- A. The default internal storage of dates is in the numeric format
- B. The default internal storage of dates is in the character format
- C. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow the user to enter the century
- D. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the user to enter the century if required

Answer: A,D

Question: 10

Which two statements are true regarding views? (Choose two.)



- A. A subquery that defines a view cannot include the GROUP BY clause
- B. A view is created with the subquery having the DISTINCT keyword can be updated
- C. A view that is created with the subquery having the pseudo column ROWNUM keyword cannot be updated
- D. A Data Manipulation Language (DML) operation can be performed on a view that is created with the subquery having all the NOT NULL columns of a table

Answer: C,D

Question: 11

See the Exhibit:

Table SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

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)

Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Evaluate the following SQL statements: Which statement is true regarding the above compound query?

- A. It reduces an error

- B. It shows products that were sold and have a cost recorded
- C. It shows products that were sold but have no cost recorded
- D. It shows products that have a cost recorded irrespective of sales

Answer: C

Question: 12

Examine the structure of the MARKS table:

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
STUDENT_NAME		VARCHAR2(25)
SUBJECT1		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT2		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT3		NUMBER(3)

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

- A. SELECT student_name, subject1 FROM marks WHERE subject1 > AVG(subject1);
- B. SELECT student_name, SUM(subject1) FROM marks WHERE student_name LIKE 'R%';
- C. SELECT SUM (subject1+subject2+subject3) FROM marks WHERE student_name IS NULL
- D. SELECT SUM (DISTINCT NVL(subject1,0)), MAX(subject1) FROM marks WHERE subject1 > subject2;

Answer: C,D

Question: 13

See the Exhibit:

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	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_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Using the PROMOTIONS table, you need to display the names of all promos done after January 1, 2001 starting with the latest promo. Which query would give the required result? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY 2 DESC;
- B. SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY promo_name DESC;
- C. SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY 1 DESC;
- D. SELECT promo_name,promo_begin_date "START DATE" FROM promotions WHERE promo_begin_date > '01-JAN-01' ORDER BY "START DATE" DESC;

Answer: A,D

Question: 14

When does a transaction complete? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. When a DELETE statement is executed
- B. When a ROLLBACK command is executed
- C. When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- D. When a data definition language statement is executed
- E. When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

Answer: B,D,E

Question: 15

See the Exhibit:

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (9)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Which statement would display the highest credit limit available in each income level in each city in the CUSTOMERS table?

- A. SELECT cust_city,cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers GROUP BY cust_city,cust_income_level,cust_credit_limit;
- B. SELECT cust_city,cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers GROUP BY cust_city,cust_income_level;
- C. SELECT cust_city,cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers GROUP BY cust_credit_limit, cust_income_level, cust_city;
- D. SELECT cust_city,cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers GROUP BY cust_city, cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit);

Answer: B

Question: 16

See the Exhibit:

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (9)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

NEW_CUSTOMERS is a new table with the columns **CUST_ID**, **CUST_NAME** and **CUST_CITY** that have the same data types and size as the corresponding columns in the **CUSTOMERS** table. Evaluate the following **INSERT SQL** statement:

```
INSERT INTO new_customers (cust_id, cust_name, cust_city)
VALUES(SELECT cust_id,cust_first_name||' '||cust_last_name,cust_city
FROM customers
WHERE cust_id > 23004);
```

The INSERT statement fails when executed. What could be the reason?

- A. The VALUES clause cannot be used in an INSERT with a subquery
- B. Column names in the NEW_CUSTOMERS and CUSTOMERS tables do not match
- C. The WHERE clause cannot be used in a subquery embedded in an INSERT statement
- D. The total number of columns in the NEW_CUSTOMERS table does not match the total number of columns in the CUSTOMERS table

Answer: A

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