Exam Code: 1z0-047

Exam Name: Oracle Database SQL Expert

Vendor: Oracle

Version: DEMO

Part: A

1: View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUST table.
Evaluate the following SQL statements executed in the given order:
ALTER TABLE cust
ADD CONSTRAINT cust_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(cust_id) DEFERRABLE INITIALLY DEFERRED;
INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1,'RAJ'); --row 1
INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1,'SAM'); --row 2
COMMIT;
SET CONSTRAINT cust_id_pk IMMEDIATE;
INSERT INTO cust VALUES (1,'LATA'); --row 3
INSERT INTO cust VALUES (2,'KING'); --row 4
COMMIT;
Which rows would be made permanent in the CUST table?

CUST

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2(15)

A.row 4 only
B.rows 2 and 4
C.rows 3 and 4
D.rows 1 and 4
Correct Answers: C

2: View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table which is not partitioned and not an index-organized table.
Evaluate the following SQL statement:
ALTER TABLE emp
DROP COLUMN first_name;
Which two statements are true regarding the above command? (Choose two.)

EMP

Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
SALARY		NUMBER(10,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

A.The FIRST_NAME column would be dropped provided it does not contain any data.
B.The FIRST_NAME column would be dropped provided at least one or more columns remain in

the table.

C.The FIRST_NAME column can be rolled back provided the SET UNUSED option is added to the above SQL statement.

D.The FIRST_NAME column can be dropped even if it is part of a composite PRIMARY KEY provided the CASCADE option is used.

Correct Answers: B D

3: View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table.

You executed the following command to add a primary key to the EMP table:

ALTER TABLE emp

ADD CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (emp_id)

USING INDEX emp_id_idx;

Which statement is true regarding the effect of the command?

EMP

Name	Null?	Type
EMP_ID		NUMBER(3)
EMP_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(10,2)

A.The PRIMARY KEY is created along with a new index.

B.The PRIMARY KEY is created and it would use an existing unique index.

C.The PRIMARY KEY would be created in a disabled state because it is using an existing index.

D.The statement produces an error because the USING clause is permitted only in the CREATE TABLE command.

Correct Answers: B

4: View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table:

The ORDER_ID column has the PRIMARY KEY constraint and CUSTOMER_ID has the NOT NULL constraint.

No default values have been specified for any of the columns.

Evaluate the following statement:

```
INSERT INTO (SELECT order_id,order_date,customer_id
                                    FROM ORDERS
                            WHERE order_total = 1000
                            WITH CHECK OPTION)
VALUES (13, SYSDATE, 101);
```

What would be the outcome of the above INSERT statement?

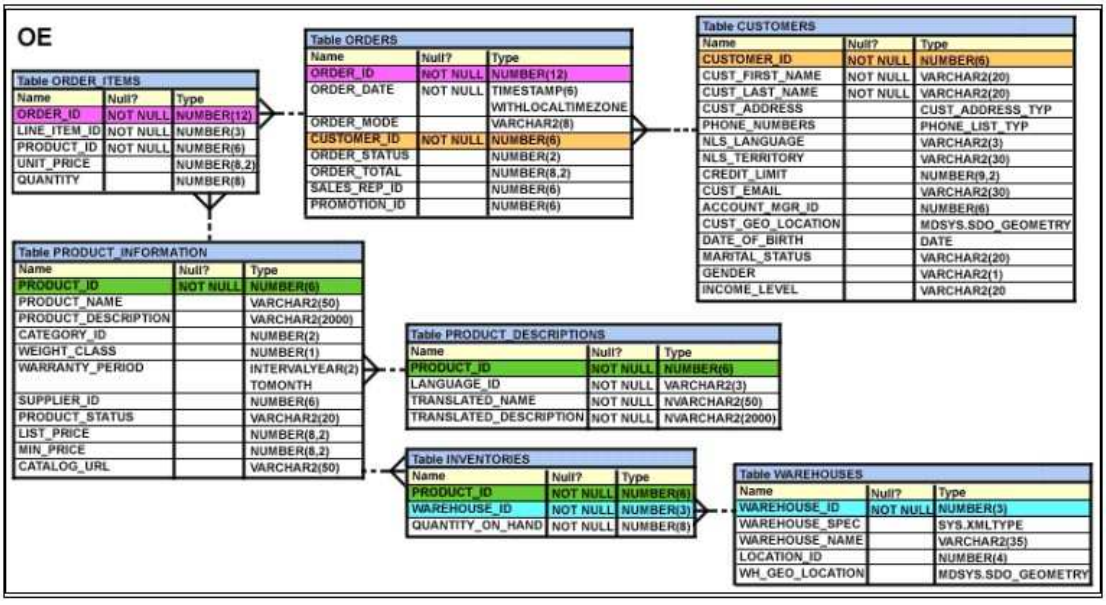
ORDERS

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE		DATE
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)
SALES_REP_ID		NUMBER(6)

A.It would execute successfully and the new row would be inserted into a new temporary table created by the subquery.
B.It would execute successfully and the ORDER_TOTAL column would have the value 1000 inserted automatically in the new row.
C.It would not execute successfully because the ORDER_TOTAL column is not specified in the SELECT list and no value is provided for it.
D.It would not execute successfully because all the columns from the ORDERS table should have been included in the SELECT list and values
should have been provided for all the columns.
Correct Answers: C

5: Which three statements are true regarding single-row functions? (Choose three.)
A.They can accept only one argument.
B.They can be nested up to only two levels.
C.They can return multiple values of more than one data type.
D.They can be used in SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses.
E.They return data type can be different from the data type of the argument that is referenced.
F.They can accept a column name, expression, variable name, or a user-supplied constant as arguments.
Correct Answers: D E F

6: View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION and INVENTORIES tables.
You have a requirement from the supplies department to give a list containing PRODUCT_ID, SUPPLIER_ID, and QUANTITY_ON_HAND for all the products wherein QUANTITY_ON_HAND is less than five.
Which two SQL statements can accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

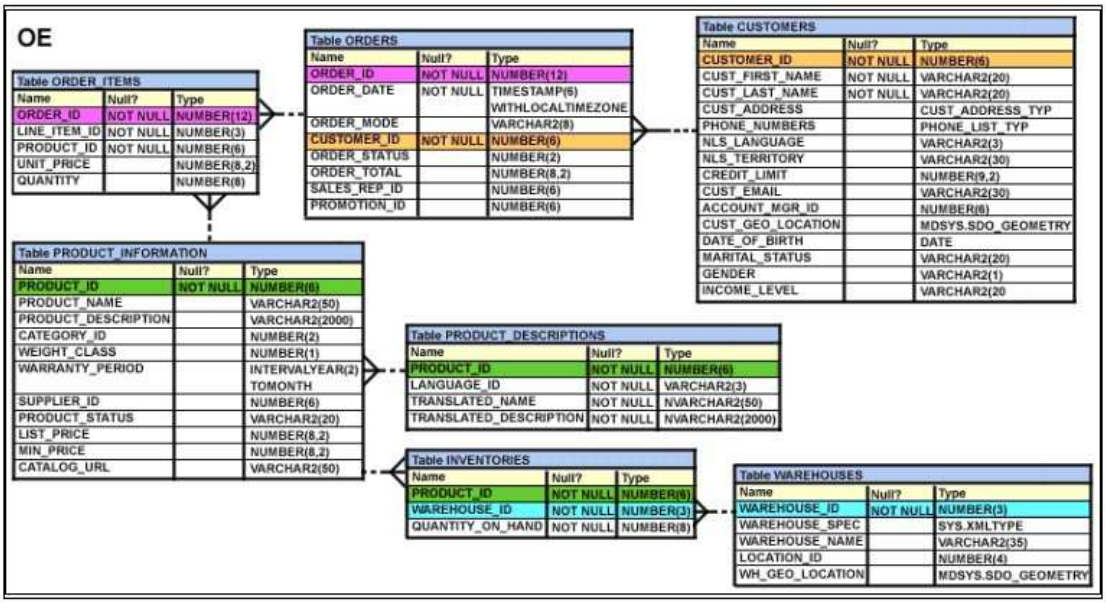


A.SELECT product_id, quantity_on_hand , supplier_id
FROM product_information

NATURAL JOIN inventories AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
B.SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand , pi.supplier_id
FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i
USING (product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
C.SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand , pi.supplier_id
FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i
ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id)
WHERE quantity_on_hand < 5;
D.SELECT i.product_id, i.quantity_on_hand , pi.supplier_id
FROM product_information pi JOIN inventories i
ON (pi.product_id=i.product_id) AND quantity_on_hand < 5;
Correct Answers: C D

7: Which two statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose two.)
A.Only two subqueries can be placed at one level.
B.A subquery can be used to access data from one or more tables or views.
C.If the subquery returns 0 rows, then the value returned by the subquery expression is NULL.
D.The columns in a subquery must always be qualified with the name or alias of the table used.
E.A subquery in the WHERE clause of a SELECT statement can be nested up to three levels only.
Correct Answers: B C

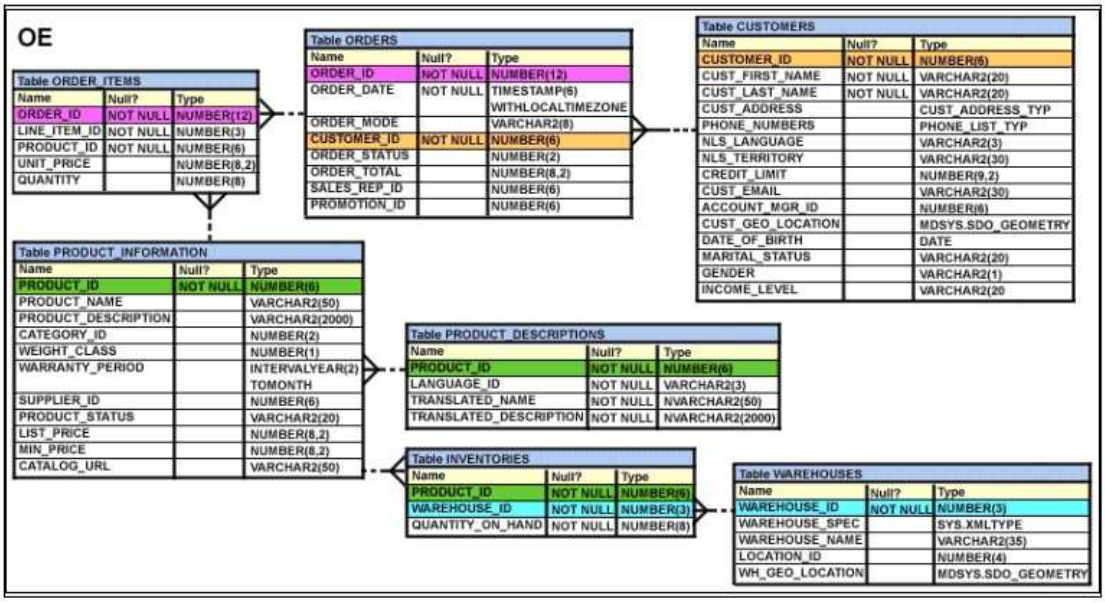
8: View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table.
Which two WHERE clause conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions? (Choose two.)



A.WHERE order_date > TO_DATE('JUL 10 2006','MON DD YYYY')
B.WHERE TO_CHAR(order_date,'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2003'
C.WHERE order_date > TO_CHAR(ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6),'MON DD YYYY')
D.WHERE order_date IN (TO_DATE('Oct 21 2003','Mon DD YYYY'), TO_CHAR('NOV 21 2003','Mon DD YYYY'))

Correct Answers: A B

9: View the Exhibit and examine the structure in ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.
You need to create a view that displays the ORDER ID, ORDER_DATE, and the total number of items in each order.
Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the view successfully?



A.CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu (order_id,order_date)
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;
B.CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;
C.CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;
D.CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)||' NO OF ITEMS'
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date
WITH CHECK OPTION;

Correct Answers: B

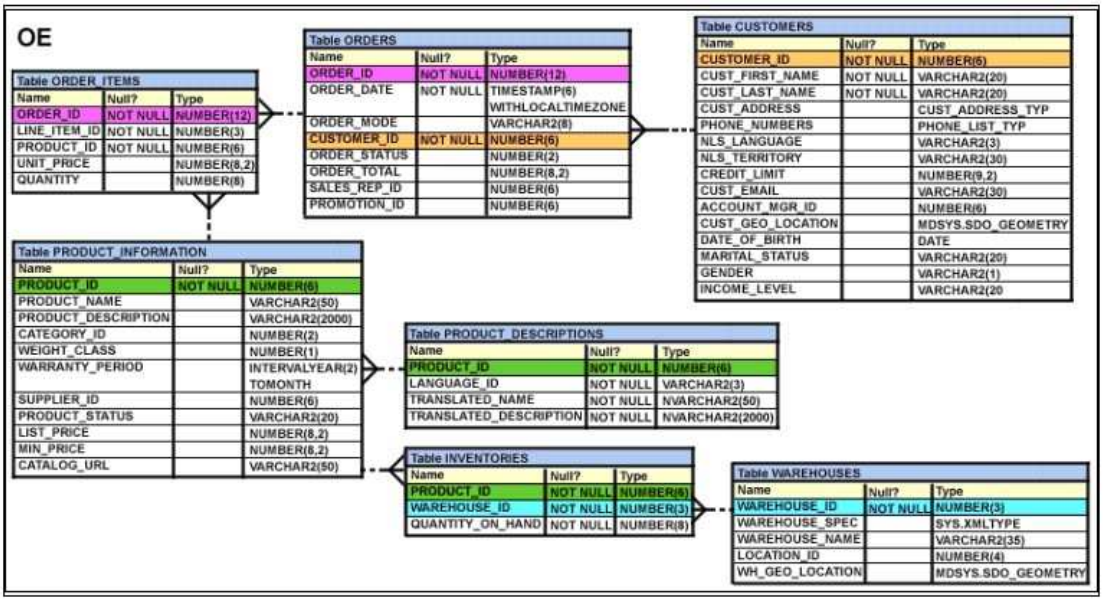
10: Which statement is true regarding the ROLLUP operator specified in the GROUP BY clause of a SQL statement?
A.It produces only the subtotals for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
B.It produces only the grand totals for the groups specified in the GROUP BY clause.
C.It produces higher-level subtotals, moving from right to left through the list of grouping columns specified in the GROUP BY clause.
D.It produces higher-level subtotals, moving in all the directions through the list of grouping columns specified in the GROUP BY clause.
Correct Answers: C

11: You need to create a table for a banking application with the following considerations:
1) You want a column in the table to store the duration of the credit period.
2) The data in the column should be stored in a format such that it can be easily added and subtracted with date data type without using the conversion functions.
3) The maximum period of the credit provision in the application is 30 days.
4) The interest has to be calculated for the number of days an individual has taken a credit for.
Which data type would you use for such a column in the table?
A.INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
B.INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
C.TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE
D.TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
Correct Answers: B

12: Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE commands:
CREATE TABLE orders
(ord_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ord_date DATE,
cust_id NUMBER(4));
CREATE TABLE ord_items
(ord_no NUMBER(2),
item_no NUMBER(3),
qty NUMBER(3) CHECK (qty BETWEEN 100 AND 200),
expiry_date date CHECK (expiry_date > SYSDATE),
CONSTRAINT it_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no,item_no),
CONSTRAINT ord_fk FOREIGN KEY(ord_no) REFERENCES orders(ord_no));
Why would the ORD_ITEMS table not get created?
A.SYSDATE cannot be used with the CHECK constraint.
B.The CHECK constraint cannot be used twice for the same table.
C.The BETWEEN clause cannot be used for the CHECK constraint.
D.ORD_NO and ITEM_NO cannot be used as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.
Correct Answers: A

13: You need to load information about new customers from the NEW_CUST table into the tables CUST and CUST_SPECIAL. If a new customer has a credit limit greater than 10,000, then the details have to be inserted into CUST_SPECIAL. All new customer details have to be inserted into the CUST table. Which technique should be used to load the data most efficiently?
A.external table
B.the MERGE command
C.the multitable INSERT command
D.INSERT using WITH CHECK OPTION
Correct Answers: C

14: View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.
You want to see the product names and the date of expiration of warranty for all the products, if the product is purchased today. The products that have no warranty should be displayed at the top and the products with maximum warranty period should be displayed at the bottom.
Which SQL statement would you execute to fulfill this requirement?



A.SELECT product_name, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date"
FROM product_information
ORDER BY SYSDATE-warranty_period;
B.SELECT product_name, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date"
FROM product_information
ORDER BY SYSDATE+warranty_period;
C.SELECT product_name, SYSDATE+warranty_period AS "Warranty expire date"
FROM product_information
ORDER BY SYSDATE;
D.SELECT product_name, SYSDATE+warranty_period "Warranty expire date"
FROM product_information
WHERE warranty_period > SYSDATE;
Correct Answers: B

15: View the Exhibit button and examine the structures of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.
In the ORDERS table, ORDER_ID is the PRIMARY KEY and in the ORDER_ITEMS table, ORDER_ID and LINE_ITEM_ID form the composite primary key.
Which view can have all the DML operations performed on it?

ORDERS

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE		TIMESTAMP
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)

ORDER_ITEMS

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
LINE_ITEM_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
QUANTITY		NUMBER(8)

A.CREATE VIEW V1
AS SELECT order_id, product_id
FROM order_items;
B.CREATE VIEW V4(or_no, or_date, cust_id)
AS SELECT order_id, order_date, customer_id
FROM orders
WHERE order_date < '30-mar-2007'
WITH CHECK OPTION;
C.CREATE VIEW V3
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.customer_id, i.product_id
FROM orders o, order_items i
WHERE o.order_id=i.order_id;
D.CREATE VIEW V2
AS SELECT order_id, line_item_id, unit_price*quantity total
FROM order_items;
Correct Answers: B

16: View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table.
Which UPDATE statement is valid?

A.UPDATE orders
SET order_date = '12-mar-2007',
order_total IS NULL
WHERE order_id = 2455;
B.UPDATE orders
SET order_date = '12-mar-2007',

order_total = NULL
WHERE order_id = 2455;
C.UPDATE orders
SET order_date = '12-mar-2007'
AND order_total = TO_NUMBER(NULL)
WHERE order_id = 2455;
D.UPDATE orders
SET order_date = TO_DATE('12-mar-2007','dd-mon-yyyy'),
SET order_total = TO_NUMBER(NULL)
WHERE order_id = 2455;
Correct Answers: B

17: Which three statements indicate the end of a transaction? (Choose three.)
A.after a COMMIT is issued
B.after a ROLLBACK is issued
C.after a SAVEPOINT is issued
D.after a SELECT statement is issued
E.after a CREATE statement is issued
Correct Answers: A B E

18: View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.
CUSTOMER_VU is a view based on CUSTOMERS_BR1 table which has the same structure as CUSTOMERS table.
CUSTOMERS needs to be updated to reflect the latest information about the customers.
What is the error in the following MERGE statement?

```
MERGE INTO customers    c
                USING customer_vu      cv
                ON (c.customer_id = cv.customer_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
          UPDATE SET
          c.customer_id = cv.customer_id,
          c.cust_name = cv.cust_name,
          c.cust_email = cv.cust_email,
          c.income_level = cv.income_level
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
                INSERT VALUES(cv.customer_id,cv.cust_name,cv.cust_email,cv.income_level)
                    WHERE cv.income_level >100000;
```

CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_ NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2(30)
INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(20)

A.The CUSTOMER_ID column cannot be updated.
B.The INTO clause is misplaced in the command.
C.The WHERE clause cannot be used with INSERT.
D.CUSTOMER_VU cannot be used as a data source.
Correct Answers: A

19: View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.
Evaluate the following SQL statement:
SELECT TO_CHAR(list_price,'$9,999')
FROM product_information;
Which two statements would be true regarding the output for this SQL statement? (Choose two.)

A.The LIST_PRICE column having value 1123.90 would be displayed as $1,124.
B.The LIST_PRICE column having value 1123.90 would be displayed as $1,123.
C.The LIST_PRICE column having value 11235.90 would be displayed as $1,123.
D.The LIST_PRICE column having value 11235.90 would be displayed as #######.
Correct Answers: A D

20: Which two statements are true regarding the EXISTS operator used in the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)
A.The outer query stops evaluating the result set of the inner query when the first value is found.
B.It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the result of the outer query.
C.It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the outer query exist in the result set of the inner query.
D.The outer query continues evaluating the result set of the inner query until all the values in the result set are processed.
Correct Answers: A C