Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-051

Exam Name: Oracle Database 11g: SQL Fundamentals I

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1
Evaluate the SQL statement:

TRUNCATE TABLE DEPT;

Which three are true about the SQL statement? (Choose three.)

A. It releases the storage space used by the table.
B. It does not release the storage space used by the table.
C. You can roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.
D. You can NOT roll back the deletion of rows after the statement executes.
E. An attempt to use DESCRIBE on the DEPT table after the TRUNCATE statement executes will display an error.
F. You must be the owner of the table or have DELETE ANY TABLE system privileges to truncate the DEPT table.

Correct Answer: ADF

QUESTION 2
You need to design a student registration database that contains several tables storing academic information. The STUDENTS table stores information about a student. The STUDENT_GRADES table stores information about the student's grades. Both of the tables have a column named STUDENT_ID. The STUDENT_ID column in the STUDENTS table is a primary key. You need to create a foreign key on the STUDENT_ID column of the STUDENT_GRADES table that points to the STUDENT_ID column of the STUDENTS table. Which statement creates the foreign key?

A. CREATE TABLE student_grades (student_id NUMBER(12),semester_end DATE, gpa NUMBER(4,3), CONSTRAINT student_id_fk REFERENCES (student_id) FOREIGN KEY students(student_id));
B. CREATE TABLE student_grades(student_id NUMBER(12),semester_end DATE, gpa NUMBER(4,3), student_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id));
C. CREATE TABLE student_grades(student_id NUMBER(12),semester_end DATE, gpa NUMBER(4,3), CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id));
D. CREATE TABLE student_grades(student_id NUMBER(12),semester_end DATE, gpa NUMBER(4,3), CONSTRAINT student_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (student_id) REFERENCES students(student_id));

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Here is the structure and data of the CUST_TRANS table:

```
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;

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 4

See the Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table:

```
INVOICE

Name        Null?       Type
---------  ----------  --------------
INV_NO      NOT NULL    NUMBER(3)
INV_DATE                DATE
CUST_ID                 VARCHAR2(4)
INV_AMT                 NUMBER(8,2)


 INV_NO  INV_DATE     CUST_ID  INV_AMT
------  -----------  -------  -------
 1       01-APR-07     A1Q      1000
 2       01-OCT-07     B1R      2000
 3       01-FEB-07              3000
```

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

A. SELECT MAX(inv_date),MIN(cust_id) FROM invoice;

B. SELECT MAX(AVG(SYSDATE - inv_date)) FROM invoice;
C. SELECT (AVG(inv_date) FROM invoice;
D. SELECT AVG(inv_date - SYSDATE),AVG(inv_amt) FROM invoice;

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 5
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.

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 6
See the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table:

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_MARITIAL_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 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shown the average credit limit for customers in WASHINGTON and NEW YORK. Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

A. SELECT cust_city, AVG(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON','NEW YORK')
GROUP BY cust_credit_limit, cust_city;

B. SELECT cust_city, AVG(cust_credit_limit)

```
FROM customers
WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON','NEW YORK')
GROUP BY cust_city,cust_credit_limit;
```

C.
```
SELECT cust_city, AVG(cust_credit_limit)
FROM customers
WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON','NEW YORK')
GROUP BY cust_city;
```

D.
```
SELECT cust_city, AVG(NVL(cust_credit_limit,0))
FROM customers
WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON','NEW YORK');
```

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7
Evaluate these two SQL statements:

```
SELECT last_name, salary, hire_date FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY salary DESC;
SELECT last_name, salary, hire_date FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY 2 DESC;
```

What is true about them?

A. The two statements produce identical results.
B. The second statement returns a syntax error.
C. There is no need to specify DESC because the results are sorted in descending order by default.
D. The two statements can be made to produce identical results by adding a column alias for the salary column in the second SQL statement.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8
Where can sub queries be used? (Choose all that apply)

A. field names in the SELECT statement
B. the FROM clause in the SELECT statement
C. the HAVING clause in the SELECT statement
D. the GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement
E. the WHERE clause in only the SELECT statement
F. the WHERE clause in SELECT as well as all DML statements

Correct Answer: ABCF

QUESTION 9

Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as $1,890.55? (Choose three.)

A. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'$99G999D00')
FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'$9,999V99')
FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'$0G000D00')
FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'$99G999D99')
FROM DUAL;

E. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'$9,999D99')
FROM DUAL;

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 10

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'Internet' ORDER BY 2 DESC
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'TV'
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category ='Radio';
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

A. It produces an error because the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of a compound query-that is, with the last SELECT statement.
B. It executes successfully and displays rows in the descending order of PROMO_CATEGORY.
C. It executes successfully but ignores the ORDER BY clause because it is not located at the end

of the compound statement.

D. It produces an error because positional notation cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause with SET operators.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

Which statement correctly describes SQL and /SQL*Plus?

A. Both SQL and /SQL*plus allow manipulation of values in the database.
B. /SQL*Plus recognizes SQL statements and sends them to the server; SQL is the Oracle proprietary interface for executing SQL statements.
C. /SQL*Plus is a language for communicating with the Oracle server to access data; SQL recognizes SQL statements and sends them to the server.
D. SQL manipulates data and table definitions in the database; /SQL*Plus does not allow manipulation of values in the database.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

Which four are types of functions available in SQL? (Choose four.)

A. string
B. character
C. integer
D. calendar
E. numeric
F. translation
G. date
H. conversion

Correct Answer: BEGH

QUESTION 13

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW_EMPLOYEES tables:

EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
HIRE_DATE DATE

NEW_EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER Primary Key
NAME VARCHAR2(60)

Which MERGE statement is valid?

A. MERGE INTO new_employees c
USING employees e
ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET

B. name = e.first_name ||','|| e.last_name
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT
value
S(e.employee_id, e.first_name ||',
'||e.last_name);

C. MERGE new_employees c
USING employees e
ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id)
WHEN EXISTS THEN
UPDATE SET

D. name = e.first_name ||','|| e.last_name
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT
valueS(e.employee_id, e.first_name ||',
'||e.last_name);

E. MERGE INTO new_employees cUSING employees e
ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id)
WHEN EXISTS THEN
UPDATE SET

F. name = e.first_name ||','|| e.last_name
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT
value

S(e.employee_id, e.first_name ||',
'||e.last_name);

G. MERGE new_employees c
FROM employees e ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET

H. name = e.first_name ||','|| e.last_name
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT INTO
new_employees valueS(e.employee_id, e.first_name ||',
'||e.last_name);

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 14
Which view should a user query to display the columns associated with the constraints on a table owned by the user?

A. USER_CONSTRAINTS
B. USER_OBJECTS
C. ALL_CONSTRAINTS
D. USER_CONS_COLUMNS
E. USER_COLUMNS

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 15
The COMMISSION column shows the monthly commission earned by the employee.

EMP_ID	DEPT_ID	COMMISSION
1	10	500
2	20	1000
3	10	
4	10	600
5	30	800
6	30	200
7	10	
8	20	300

Which two tasks would require sub queries or joins in order to be performed in a single step? (Choose two.)

A. listing the employees who earn the same amount of commission as employee 3
B. finding the total commission earned by the employees in department 10
C. finding the number of employees who earn a commission that is higher than the average commission of the company
D. listing the departments whose average commission is more than 600
E. listing the employees who do not earn commission and who are working for department 20 in descending order of the employee ID
F. listing the employees whose annual commission is more than 6000

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 16
Examine the structure of the STUDENTS table:

STUDENT_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL, Primary Key
STUDENT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
COURSE_ID	VARCHAR2(10)	NOT NULL
MARKS	NUMBER	
START_DATE	DATE	
FINISH_DATE	DATE	

You need to create a report of the 10 students who achieved the highest ranking in the course INT SQL and who completed the course in the year 1999. Which SQL statement accomplishes this task?

A.
```
SELECT student_ id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank"
FROM students
WHERE ROWNUM <= 10
AND finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99
AND course_id = 'INT_SQL'
ORDER BY marks DESC;
```

B.
```
SELECT student_id, marks, ROWID "Rank"
FROM students
WHERE ROWID <= 10
AND finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99'
AND course_id = 'INT_SQL'
ORDER BY marks;
```

C. SELECT student_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank"
FROM (SELECT student_id, marks
FROM students
WHERE ROWNUM <= 10
AND finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99'
AND course_id = 'INT_SQL'
ORDER BY marks DESC);

D. SELECT student_id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank"
FROM (SELECT student_id, marks
FROM students
WHERE (finish_date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99 AND '31-DEC-99'
AND course_id = 'INT_SQL'
ORDER BY marks DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 10 ;

E. SELECTstudent id, marks, ROWNUM "Rank"
FROM(SELECT student_id, marks
FROM students
ORDER BY marks)
WHEREROWNUM <= 10
ANDfinish date BETWEEN '01-JAN-99' AND '31-DEC-99'
ANDcourse_id = 'INT_SQL';

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 17
Evaluate the following SQL statements:

```
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));
```

The above command fails when executed. What could be the reason?

A. The BETWEEN clause cannot be used for the CHECK constraint.

B. SYSDATE cannot be used with the CHECK constraint.
C. ORD_NO and ITEM_NO cannot be used as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.
D. The CHECK constraint cannot be placed on columns having the DATE data type.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 18
Evaluate the following SQL statements:

DELETE FROM sales;

There are no other uncommitted transactions on the SALES table. Which statement is true about the DELETE statement?

A. It removes all the rows as well as the structure of the table.
B. It removes all the rows in the table and deleted rows cannot be rolled back.
C. It removes all the rows in the table and deleted rows can be rolled back.
D. It would not remove the rows if the table has a primary key.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 19
Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	NOT NULL
EMP_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	
JOB_ID	VARCHAR2(20)	
SAL	NUMBER	
MGR_ID	NUMBER	
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	

You want to create a SQL script file that contains an INSERT statement. When the script is run, the INSERT statement should insert a row with the specified values into the EMPLOYEES table. The INSERT statement should pass values to the table columns as specified below:

EMPLOYEE_ID:	Next value from the sequence
EMP_ID_SEQEMP_NAME and JOB_ID:	As specified by the user during run time, through substitution variables
SAL:	2000
MGR_ID:	No value
DEPARTMENT_ID:	Supplied by the user during run time through substitution variable. The INSERT statement should fail if the user supplies a value other than 20 or 50.

Which INSERT statement meets the above requirements?

A.
```
INSERT INTO employees
VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);
```

B.
```
INSERT INTO employees
VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid',
2000, NULL, &did IN (20,50));
```

C.
```
INSERT INTO (SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE department_id IN (20,50))
VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);
```

D.
```
INSERT INTO (SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE department_id IN (20,50)
WITH CHECK OPTION)
VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);
```

E.
```
INSERT INTO (SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE (department_id = 20 AND
department_id = 50)
WITH CHECK OPTION )
VALUES (emp_id_seq.NEXTVAL, '&ename', '&jobid', 2000, NULL, &did);
```

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 20

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

A. A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.
B. A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table.
C. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.
D. All constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level.
E. A columns with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL values.

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 21
Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

A. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated.
B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.
C. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table.
D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is 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.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 22
The ORDERS TABLE belongs to the user OE. OE has granted the SELECT privilege on the ORDERS table to the user HR. Which statement would create a synonym ORD so that HR can execute the following query successfully?

SELECT * FROM ord;

A. CREATE SYNONYM ord FOR orders; this command is issued by OE.
B. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ord FOR orders; this command is issued by OE.
C. CREATE SYNONYM ord FOR oe.orders; this command is issued by the database administrator.
D. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ord FOR oe.orders; this command is issued by the database administrator.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 23
Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT e.emp_name, d.dept_name

```
FROM employees e
JOIN departments d
USING (department_id)
WHERE d.department_id NOT IN (10,40)
ORDER BY dept_name;
```

The statement fails when executed. Which change fixes the error?

A. remove the ORDER BY clause
B. remove the table alias prefix from the WHERE clause
C. remove the table alias from the SELECT clause
D. prefix the column in the USING clause with the table alias
E. prefix the column in the ORDER BY clause with the table alias
F. replace the condition "d.department_id NOT IN (10,40)" in the WHERE clause with "d.department_id <> 10 AND d.department_id <> 40"

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 24
Examine the statement:

Create synonym emp for hr.employees;

What happens when you issue the statement?

A. An error is generated.
B. You will have two identical tables in the HR schema with different names.
C. You create a table called employees in the HR schema based on you EMP table.
D. You create an alternative name for the employees table in the HR schema in your own schema.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 25
Evaluate the following SQL query;

```
SQL> SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(156.00,-1),-1)
     FROM DUAL;
```

What would be the outcome?

A. 200

B. 16
C. 160
D. 150
E. 100

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 26
Which two statements are true regarding single row functions? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 27
Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator?

A. The number of columns selected in all SELECT statements need to be the same.
B. Names of all columns must be identical across all SELECT statements.
C. By default, the output is not sorted.
D. NULL values are not ignored during duplicate checking.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 28
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 RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function but allows the user to enter the century if required.
C. The default internal storage of dates is in the character format.
D. The RR date format automatically calculates the century from the SYSDATE function and does not allow the user to enter the century.

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 29

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

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_MARITIAL_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 (30)
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 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. The total number of columns in the NEW_CUSTOMERS table does not match the total number of columns in the CUSTOMERS table.
C. The WHERE clause cannot be used in a sub query embedded in an INSERT statement.
D. Column names in the NEW_CUSTOMERS and CUSTOMERS tables do not match.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 30

View the Exhibit and examine the description for the CUSTOMERS table.

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_MARITIAL_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 (30)
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;

Correct Answer: B

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640-461	642-902			1Z0-820		