

1Z0-051^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g : SQL Fundamentals I

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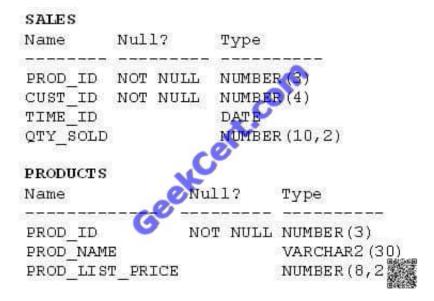
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QUESTION 1

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES and PRODUCTS tables.



In the SALES table, PROD_ID is the foreign key referencing PROD_ID in the PRODUCTS table. You want to list each product ID and the number of times it has been sold.

Evaluate the following query:

SQL>SELECT p.prod_id, COUNT(s.prod_id)

FROM products p _____ sales s

ON p.prod_id = s.prod_id

GROUP BY p.prod_id;

Which two JOIN options can be used in the blank in the above query to get the required output? (Choose two.)

A. JOIN

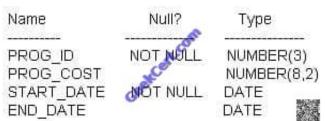
- B. FULL OUTER JOIN
- C. LEFT OUTER JOIN
- D. RIGHT OUTER JOIN

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 2

See the structure of the PROGRAMS table:





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

A. SELECT NVL(ADD_MONTHS(END_DATE,1),SYSDATE) FROM programs;

B. SELECT TO_DATE(NVL(SYSDATE-END_DATE,SYSDATE)) FROM programs;

C. SELECT NVL(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,end_date),\\'Ongoing\\') FROM programs;

D. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,end_date)),\\'Ongoing\\') FROM programs;

Correct Answer: AD

NVL Function

Converts a null value to an actual value:

Data types that can be used are date, character, and number.

Data types must match:

NVL(commission_pct,0)

NVL(hire_date,\\'01-JAN-97\\')

NVL(job_id,\\'No Job Yet\\')

MONTHS_BETWEEN(date1, date2): Finds the number of months between date1 and date2. The result can be positive or negative. If date1 is later than date2, the result is positive; if date1 is earlier than date2, the result is negative. The

noninteger part of the result represents a portion of the month. MONTHS_BETWEEN returns a numeric value. - answer C NVL has different datatypes - numeric and strings, which is not possible!

The data types of the original and if null parameters must always be compatible. They must either be of the same type, or it must be possible to implicitly convert if null to the type of the original parameter. The NVL function returns a value with

the same data type as the original parameter.

QUESTION 3

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



Table CUSTONERS		
Name	Null?	Туре
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	WARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NOLL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS	5	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY 0	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 162
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2

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_citv 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

Copying Rows from Another Table

Write your INSERT statement with a subquery:

Do not use the VALUES clause.

Match the number of columns in the INSERT clause to those in the subquery. Inserts all the rows returned by the subquery in the table, sales_reps.

QUESTION 4

You created an ORDERS table with the following description: Exhibit:



Name	Null	Туре
ORD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CUST_ID ORD DATE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3) DATE
ORD_AMOUNT		NUMBER (1

You inserted some rows in the table. After some time, you want to alter the table by creating the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the ORD_ID column.

Which statement is true in this scenario?

- A. You cannot add a primary key constraint if data exists in the column
- B. You can add the primary key constraint even if data exists, provided that there are no duplicate values
- C. The primary key constraint can be created only a the time of table creation
- D. You cannot have two constraints on one column

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

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 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

Gaps in the Sequence

Although sequence generators issue sequential numbers without gaps, this action occurs independent of a commit or rollback. Therefore, if you roll back a statement containing a sequence, the number is lost. Another event that can cause

gaps in the sequence is a system crash. If the sequence caches values in memory, those values are lost if the system crashes. Because sequences are not tied directly to tables, the same sequence can be used for multiple tables.

However, if you do so, each table can contain gaps in the sequential numbers.

Modifying a Sequence

If you reach the MAXVALUE limit for your sequence, no additional values from the sequence are allocated and you will



receive an error indicating that the sequence exceeds the MAXVALUE. To continue to use the sequence, you can modify

it by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement To remove a sequence, use the DROP statement:

DROP SEQUENCE dept_deptid_seq;

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