



1Z0-051^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g : SQL Fundamentals I

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QUESTION 1

Examine the structure of the TRANSACTIONS table:

Name Null Type

TRANS_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(3)

CUST_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

TRANS_DATE DATE

TRANS_AMT NUMBER(10,2)

You want to display the transaction date and specify whether it is a weekday or weekend.

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL>SELECT TRANS_DATE,CASE  
WHEN TRIM(TO_CHAR(trans_date,'DAY')) IN ('SATURDAY','SUNDAY') THEN 'weekend'  
ELSE 'weekday'  
END "Day Type"  
FROM transactions;
```

```
SQL>SELECT TRANS_DATE, CASE  
WHEN TO_CHAR(trans_date,'DAY') BETWEEN 'MONDAY' AND 'FRIDAY' THEN 'we'  
ELSE 'weekend'  
END "Day Type"FROM transactions;
```



Which statement is true regarding the above queries?

- A. Both give wrong results.
- B. Both give the correct result.
- C. Only the first query gives the correct result.
- D. Only the second query gives the correct result.

Correct Answer: C

Range Conditions Using the BETWEEN Operator

Use the BETWEEN operator to display rows based on a range of values:

```
SELECT last_name, salary
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE salary BETWEEN 2500 AND 3500;
```

Range Conditions Using the BETWEEN Operator



You can display rows based on a range of values using the BETWEEN operator. The range that you specify contains a lower limit and an upper limit.

The SELECT statement in the slide returns rows from the EMPLOYEES table for any employee whose salary is between \$2,500 and \$3,500.

Values that are specified with the BETWEEN operator are inclusive. However, you must specify the lower limit first.

You can also use the BETWEEN operator on character values:

```
SELECT last_name
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE last_name BETWEEN 'King' AND 'Smith';
```

QUESTION 2

See the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORD table: Exhibit:

ORD		
Name	Null?	Type
ORD_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
ORD_DATE		DATE
CUST_ID		NUMBER(4)

Evaluate the following SQL statements that are executed in a user session in the specified order:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq;
```

```
SELECT ord_seq.nextval
```

```
FROM dual;
```

```
INSERT INTO ord
```

```
VALUES (ord_seq.CURRVAL, '25-jan-2007',101);
```

```
UPDATE ord
```

```
SET ord_no= ord_seq.NEXTVAL
```

```
WHERE cust_id =101;
```

What would be the outcome of the above statements?

A. All the statements would execute successfully and the ORD_NO column would contain the value 2 for the CUST_ID 101.

B. The CREATE SEQUENCE command would not execute because the minimum value and maximum value for the sequence have not been specified.



C. The CREATE SEQUENCE command would not execute because the starting value of the sequence and the increment value have not been specified.

D. All the statements would execute successfully and the ORD_NO column would have the value 20 for the CUST_ID 101 because the default CACHE value is 20.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id FROM costs WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id FROM promotions WHERE promo_cost
```

A. It displays prod IDs in the promo with the lowest cost.

B. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest cost in the same time interval.

C. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.

D. It displays prod IDs in the promos with cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

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;

Correct Answer: C

Duplicate Rows

Unless you indicate otherwise, SQL displays the results of a query without eliminating the duplicate rows. To eliminate duplicate rows in the result, include the DISTINCT keyword in the SELECT clause immediately after the SELECT keyword.

You can specify multiple columns after the DISTINCT qualifier. The DISTINCT qualifier affects all the selected columns, and the result is every distinct combination of the columns.

QUESTION 5



Examine the structure of the PROMOS table:

Name	Null	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PROMO_NAME		VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_START_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE



You want to display the list of promo names with the message '\\Same Day\\' for promos that started and ended on the same day. Which query gives the correct output?

- A. SELECT promo_name, NVL(NULLIF(promo_start_date, promo_end_date), '\\Same Day\\') FROM promos;
- B. SELECT promo_name, NVL(TRUNC(promo_end_date - promo_start_date), '\\Same Day\\') FROM promos;
- C. SELECT promo_name, NVL2(TO_CHAR(TRUNC(promo_end_date-promo_start_date)), NULL, '\\Same Day\\') FROM promos;
- D. SELECT promo_name, DECODE((NULLIF(promo_start_date, promo_end_date)), NULL, '\\Same day\\') FROM promos;

Correct Answer: D

The NULLIF Function The NULLIF function tests two terms for equality. If they are equal the function returns a null, else it returns the first of the two terms tested. The NULLIF function takes two mandatory parameters of any data type. The syntax is NULLIF(ifunequal, comparison_term), where the parameters ifunequal and comparison_term are compared. If they are identical, then NULL is returned. If they differ, the ifunequal parameter is returned ANSWER A - date and String incompatibl;a datatypes for NVL function The Date TRUNC Function The date TRUNC function performs a truncation operation on a date value based on a specified date precision format. The date TRUNC function takes one mandatory and one optional parameter. Its syntax is TRUNC(source date, [date precision format]). The source date parameter represents any value that can be implicitly converted into a date item. The date precision format parameter specifies the degree of truncation and is optional. If it is absent, the default degree of truncation is day. This means that any time component

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