

# **Exam 1Z0-051 study material**

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## **Free 1Z0-051 Exam Preparation Questions**

**Exam 1Z0-051: Oracle Database 11g : SQL Fundamentals I**

**Question: 1**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table. You have been asked to produce a report on the CUSTOMERS table showing the customers details sorted in descending order of the city and in the descending order of their income level in each city. Which query would accomplish this task?

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 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

- A. SELECT cust\_city, cust\_income\_level, cust\_last\_name FROM customers ORDER BY cust\_city desc, cust\_income\_level DESC;
- B. SELECT cust\_city, cust\_income\_level, cust\_last\_name FROM customers ORDER BY cust\_income\_level desc, cust\_city DESC;
- C. SELECT cust\_city, cust\_income\_level, cust\_last\_name FROM customers ORDER BY (cust\_city, cust\_income\_level) DESC;
- D. SELECT cust\_city, cust\_income\_level, cust\_last\_name FROM customers ORDER BY cust\_city, cust\_income\_level DESC;

**Answer: A**

**Question: 2**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS and GRADES tables. You need to display names and grades of customers who have the highest credit limit. Which two SQL statements would accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER (2)
CUSTNAME		VARCHAR2 (10)
CUSTADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER (5)

GRADES		
Name	Null?	Type
GRADE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (1)
STARTVAL		NUMBER (5)
ENDVAL		NUMBER (5)

- A. SELECT custname, grade FROM customers, grades WHERE (SELECT MAX(cust\_credit\_limit) FROM customers) BETWEEN startval and endval;
- B. SELECT custname, grade FROM customers, grades WHERE (SELECT MAX(cust\_credit\_limit) FROM customers) BETWEEN startval and endval AND cust\_credit\_limit BETWEEN startval AND endval;
- C. SELECT custname, grade FROM customers, grades WHERE cust\_credit\_limit = (SELECT MAX(cust\_credit\_limit) FROM customers) AND cust\_credit\_limit BETWEEN startval AND endval;
- D. SELECT custname, grade FROM customers, grades WHERE cust\_credit\_limit IN (SELECT MAX(cust\_credit\_limit) FROM customers) AND MAX(cust\_credit\_limit) BETWEEN startval AND endval;

**Answer: B, C**

**Question: 3**

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS, SALES, and CUSTOMER tables. You need to generate a report showing the promo name along with the customer name for all products that were sold during their promo campaign and before 30th October 2007. You issue the following query: SQL> SELECT promo\_name,cust\_nameFROM promotions p JOIN sales s ON(time\_id BETWEEN promo\_begin\_date AND promo\_end\_date) JOIN customer c ON (s.cust\_id = c.cust\_id) AND time\_id < '30-oct-2007'; Which statement is true regarding the above query?

PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
PROMO_NAME		VARCHAR2(10)
PROMO_CAT		VARCHAR2(10)
PROMO_COST		NUMBER(8,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE		DATE
PROMO_END_DATE		DATE
SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
TIME_ID		DATE
QTY_SOLD		NUMBER(6,2)
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CUSTOMER		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(30)

- A. It executes successfully and gives the required result.
- B. It executes successfully but does not give the required result.
- C. It produces an error because the join order of the tables is incorrect.
- D. It produces an error because equijoin and nonequijoin conditions cannot be used in the same SELECT statement.

**Answer: B**

**Question: 4**

Which statement is true regarding synonyms?

- A. Synonyms can be created only for a table.
- B. Synonyms are used to reference only those tables that are owned by another user.
- C. A public synonym and a private synonym can exist with the same name for the same table.
- D. The DROP SYNONYM statement removes the synonym, and the table on which the synonym has been created becomes invalid.

**Answer: C**

**Question: 5**

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

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 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

- 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');

**Answer: C**

**Question: 6**

You want to create an ORD\_DETAIL table to store details for an order placed having the following business requirement:

- 1) The order ID will be unique and cannot have null values.
- 2) The order date cannot have null values and the default should be the current date.
- 3) The order amount should not be less than 50.
- 4) The order status will have values either shipped or not shipped.
- 5) The order payment mode should be cheque, credit card, or cash on delivery (COD).

Which is the valid DDL statement for creating the ORD\_DETAIL table?

- A. CREATE TABLE ord\_details(ord\_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord\_id\_nn NOT NULL, ord\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL, ord\_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord\_amount\_min CHECK (ord\_amount > 50), ord\_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord\_status\_chkCHECK (ord\_status IN ('Shipped', 'Not Shipped')), ord\_pay\_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord\_pay\_chkCHECK (ord\_pay\_mode IN ('Cheque', 'Credit Card', 'Cash On Delivery'));

B. CREATE TABLE ord\_details(ord\_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord\_id\_uk UNIQUE NOT NULL, ord\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL, ord\_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord\_amount\_min CHECK (ord\_amount > 50), ord\_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord\_status\_chk CHECK (ord\_status IN ('Shipped', 'Not Shipped')), ord\_pay\_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord\_pay\_chk CHECK (ord\_pay\_mode IN ('Cheque', 'Credit Card', 'Cash On Delivery')));

C. CREATE TABLE ord\_details(ord\_id NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT ord\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY, ord\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL, ord\_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord\_amount\_min CHECK (ord\_amount >= 50), ord\_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord\_status\_chk ord\_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord\_status\_chk CHECK (ord\_status IN ('Shipped', 'Not Shipped')), ord\_pay\_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord\_pay\_chk ord\_pay\_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord\_pay\_chk CHECK (ord\_pay\_mode IN ('Cheque', 'Credit Card', 'Cash On Delivery')));

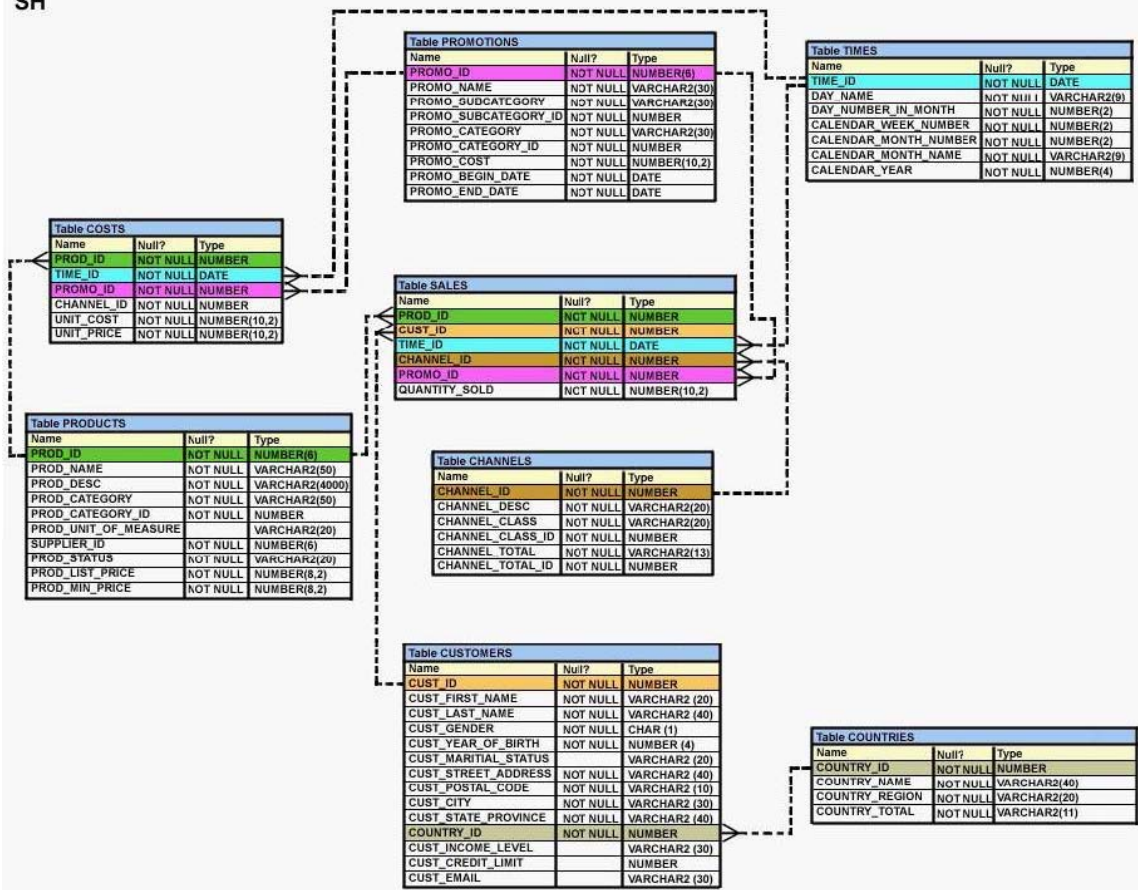
D. CREATE TABLE ord\_details(ord\_id NUMBER(2), ord\_date DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT SYSDATE, ord\_amount NUMBER(5, 2) CONSTRAINT ord\_amount\_min CHECK (ord\_amount >= 50), ord\_status VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord\_status\_chk CHECK (ord\_status IN ('Shipped', 'Not Shipped')), ord\_pay\_mode VARCHAR2(15) CONSTRAINT ord\_pay\_chk CHECK (ord\_pay\_mode IN ('Cheque', 'Credit Card', 'Cash On Delivery')));

**Answer: C**

**Question: 7**

View the Exhibit and examine the description for the PRODUCTS and SALES table. PROD\_ID is a primary key in the PRODUCTS table and foreign key in the SALES table. You want to remove all the rows from the PRODUCTS table for which no sale was done for the last three years. Which is the valid DELETE statement?

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- A. DELETE FROM products WHERE prod\_id = (SELECT prod\_id FROM sales WHERE time\_id - 3\*365 = SYSDATE );
- B. DELETE FROM products WHERE prod\_id = (SELECT prod\_id FROM sales WHERE SYSDATE >= time\_id - 3\*365 );
- C. DELETE FROM products WHERE prod\_id IN (SELECT prod\_id FROM sales WHERE SYSDATE - 3\*365 >= time\_id);
- D. DELETE FROM products WHERE prod\_id IN (SELECT prod\_id FROM sales WHERE time\_id >= SYSDATE - 3\*365 );

**Answer: C**

**Question: 8**

Evaluate the following two queries: SQL> SELECT cust\_last\_name, cust\_city FROM customers WHERE cust\_credit\_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000); SQL> SELECT cust\_last\_name, cust\_city FROM customers WHERE cust\_credit\_limit = 1000 OR cust\_credit\_limit = 2000 OR cust\_credit\_limit = 3000;

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?

- A. Performance would improve in query 2.
- B. Performance would degrade in query 2.
- C. There would be no change in performance.
- D. Performance would improve in query 2 only if there are null values in the CUST\_CREDIT\_LIMIT column.

**Answer: C**

**Question: 9**

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries? (Choose three.)

- A. Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses.
- B. Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.
- C. Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables.
- D. Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.
- E. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery.
- F. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery.

**Answer: A, B, F**

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