KTest

Exam **:** **Oracle 1Z0-051**

Title **:** Oracle Database: SQL

Fundamentals I

Update : Demo

1. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS, and TIMES tables.
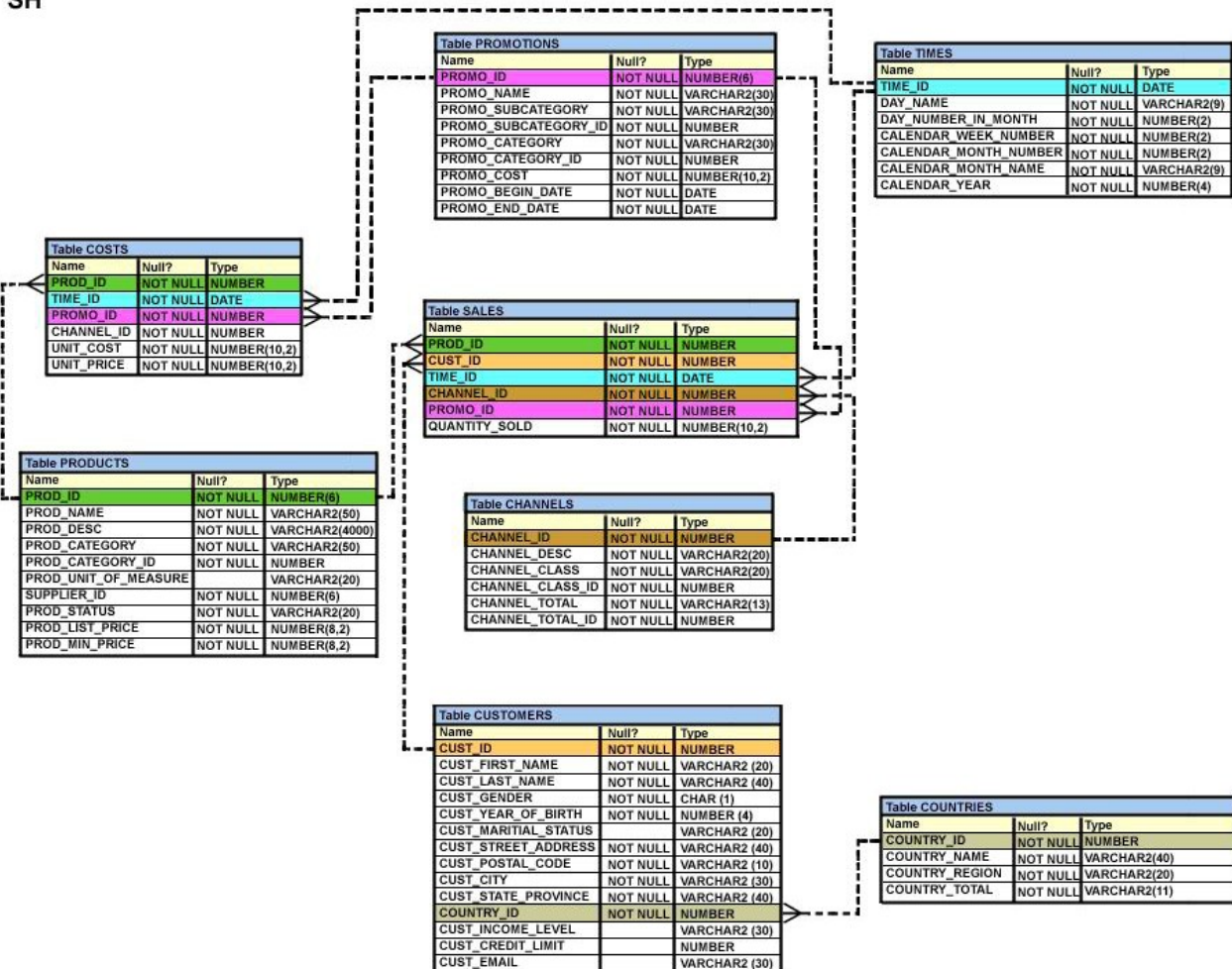
The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table, which references the PRODUCTS table. Similarly,

the CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

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Table PROMOTIONS

Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

Table TIMES

Name	Null?	Type
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
DAY_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(9)
DAY_NUMBER_IN_MONTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_WEEK_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_MONTH_NUMBER	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
CALENDAR_MONTH_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(9)
CALENDAR_YEAR	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)

Table COSTS

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Table SALES

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Table PRODUCTS

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

Table CHANNELS

Name	Null?	Type
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CHANNEL_CLASS_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_TOTAL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(13)
CHANNEL_TOTAL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER

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)

Table COUNTRIES

Name	Null?	Type
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
COUNTRY_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
COUNTRY_REGION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
COUNTRY_TOTAL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(11)

A.The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.

B.The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the NOT NULL constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

C.The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.

D.The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the FOREIGN KEY constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

Answer: B

2. View the Exhibit to examine the description for the SALES table.

Which views can have all DML operations performed on it? (Choose all that apply.)

Table SALES		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

A.CREATE VIEW v3

B.CREATE VIEW v1

C.CREATE VIEW v2

D.CREATE VIEW v4

Answer: AB

3. You need to extract details of those products in the SALES table where the PROD_ID column contains the string '_D123'.

Which WHERE clause could be used in the SELECT statement to get the required output?

A.WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '_'

B.WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '\'

C.WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '%_'

D.WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '_'

Answer: B

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

A.They accept only a single argument.

B.They can be nested only to two levels.

C.Arguments can only be column values or constants.

D.They always return a single result row for every row of a queried table.

E.They can return a data type value different from the one that is referenced.

Answer: DE

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

A.SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'$0G000D00')

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

C.SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'$99,999D99')

D.SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'$99G999D00')

E.SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'$99G999D99')

Answer: ADE

6. Examine the structure of the SHIPMENTS table:

You want to generate a report that displays the PO_ID and the penalty amount to be paid if the SHIPMENT_DATE is later than one month from the PO_DATE. The penalty is $20 per day.

Evaluate the following two queries:

Which statement is true regarding the above commands?

A.Both execute successfully and give correct results.

B.Only the first query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.

C.Only the first query executes successfully and gives the correct result.

D.Only the second query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.

E.Only the second query executes successfully and gives the correct result.

Answer: C

7. Which two statements are true regarding the USING and ON clauses in table joins? (Choose two.)

A.Both USING and ON clauses can be used for equijoins and nonequijoins.

B.A maximum of one pair of columns can be joined between two tables using the ON clause.

C.The ON clause can be used to join tables on columns that have different names but compatible data types.

D.The WHERE clause can be used to apply additional conditions in SELECT statements containing the ON or the

USING clause.

Answer: CD

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

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement? (Choose two.)

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)

A.listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980

B.finding the number of customers, in each city, whose marital status is 'married'

C.finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'

D.listing of those customers whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the city

'Tokyo'

E.finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the

customers

Answer: DE

9. Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

A.It ignores NULL values.

B.Reversing the order of the intersected tables alters the result.

C.The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical.

D.The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

Answer: D

10. View the Exhibit; examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.

Each promotion has a duration of at least seven days.

Your manager has asked you to generate a report, which provides the weekly cost for each promotion done tol date.

Which query would achieve the required result?

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

A.SELECT promo_name, promo_cost/promo_end_date-promo_begin_date/7

B.SELECT promo_name,(promo_cost/promo_end_date-promo_begin_date)/7

C.SELECT promo_name, promo_cost/(promo_end_date-promo_begin_date/7)

D.SELECT promo_name, promo_cost/((promo_end_date-promo_begin_date)/7)

Answer: D

11. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

All products have a list price.

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

You issue the following command to display the total price of each product after a discount of 25% and a tax of 15% are applied on it. Freight charges of $100 have to be applied to all the products.

What would be the outcome if all the parentheses are removed from the above statement?

A.It produces a syntax error.

B.The result remains unchanged.

C.The total price value would be lower than the correct value.

D.The total price value would be higher than the correct value.

Answer: B

12. You need to produce a report where each customer's credit limit has been incremented by $1000. In the output,the customer's last name should have the heading Name and the incremented credit limit should be labeled New

Credit Limit. The column headings should have only the first letter of each word in uppercase.

Which statement would accomplish this requirement?

A.SELECT cust_last_name Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000

B.SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000

C.SELECT cust_last_name AS "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000

D.SELECT INITCAP(cust_last_name) "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000

Answer: C

13. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

You need to generate a report in the following format:

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_DESC	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4000)
PROD_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PROD_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE		VARCHAR2(20)
SUPPLIER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

Which two queries would give the required output? (Choose two.)

A.SELECT prod_name || q'''s category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES

B.SELECT prod_name || q'['s]'category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES

C.SELECT prod_name || q'\'s\' || ' category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES

D.SELECT prod_name || q'<'s >' || 'category is ' || prod_category CATEGORIES

Answer: CD

14. 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

B.SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50

C.SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level || ' ' || cust_credit_limit * 0.50

D.SELECT cust_income_level ||' '|| cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit"

Answer: C

15. View the Exhibit and examine the data in the CUSTOMERS table.

Evaluate the following query:

The above query produces an error on execution.

What is the reason for the error?

PRODUCTS

PROD_ID	PROD_NAME	PROD_CATEGORY	PROD_MIN_PRICE	PROD_UNIT_OF_MEASURE
101	Envoy 256MB - 40GB	Hardware	6000	Nos.
102	Y Box	Electronics	9000	
103	DVD-R Disc, 4.7 GB	Software/Other	2000	Nos.
104	Documentation Set - Spanish	Software/Other	4000	

A.An alias cannot be used in an expression.

B.The alias NAME should not be enclosed within double quotation marks.

C.The MIDPOINT+100 expression gives an error because CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT contains NULL values.

D.The alias MIDPOINT should be enclosed within double quotation marks for the

CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT/2

expression.

Answer: A

16. Evaluate the following query:

What would be the outcome of the above query?

A.It produces an error because flower braces have been used.

B.It produces an error because the data types are not matching.

C.It executes successfully and introduces an 's at the end of each promo_name in the output.

D.It executes successfully and displays the literal " {'s start date was } " for each row in the output.

Answer: C

17. View the Exhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

You want to generate a report showing the total compensation paid to each employee to date.

You issue the following query:

What is the outcome?

```
INVOICE

Name                      Null?      Type
-------------------- -------- ---------------
INV_NO                    NOT NULL NUMBER
INV_DATE                           DATE
CUST_ NAME                NOT NULL VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_CAT                           CHAR(1)
INV_AMT                            NUMBER(8,2)


INV_NO INV_DATE     CUST_NAME   CUST_CAT    INV_AMT
------ ---------    ---------   ---------   --------
101    15-FEB-08    JAMES       1           255982.55
102    18-MAR-08    SMITH       2           100000.00
```

A.It generates an error because the alias is not valid.

B.It executes successfully and gives the correct output.

C.It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.

D.It generates an error because the usage of the ROUND function in the expression is not valid.

E.It generates an error because the concatenation operator can be used to combine only two items.

Answer: C

18. Examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table:

The management wants to see a report of unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which query would achieve the required result?

A.SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions;

B.SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions;

C.SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions;

D.SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

Answer: D

19. Evaluate the following query:

What is the correct output of the above query?

A.+25-00 , +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457

B.+00-300, +54-02, +00 11:12:10.123457

C.+25-00 , +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457

D.+00-300 , +00-650, +00 11:12:10.123457

Answer: A

20. Which three statements are true regarding the data types in Oracle Database 10g/11g? (Choose three.)

A.Only one LONG column can be used per table.

B.A TIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.

C.The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.

D.The minimum column width that can be specified for a VARCHAR2 data type column is one.

E.The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.
Answer: ADE

21. Examine the description of the EMP_DETAILS table given below:
Which two statements are true regarding SQL statements that can be executed on the EMP_DETAIL table?(Choose two.)
A.An EMP_IMAGE column can be included in the GROUP BY clause.
B.An EMP_IMAGE column cannot be included in the ORDER BY clause.
C.You cannot add a new column to the table with LONG as the data type.
D.You can alter the table to include the NOT NULL constraint on the EMP_IMAGE column.
Answer: BC

22. You need to create a table for a banking application. One of the columns in the table has the following requirements:
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 wit DATE data type without using 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. DATE
B.NUMBER
C.TIMESTAMP
D.INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
E.INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH
Answer: D

23. Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:
Which statements are true regarding the creation and storage of data in the above table structure? (Choose all that apply.)
A.The CUST_STATUS column would give an error.
B.The TRANS_VALIDITY column would give an error.
C.The CUST_STATUS column would store exactly one character.
D.The CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column would not be able to store decimal values.
E.The TRANS_VALIDITY column would have a maximum size of one character.
F.The TRANS_DATE column would be able to store day, month, century, year, hour, minutes, seconds, and fractions of seconds.
Answer: BC

24. Examine the structure proposed for the TRANSACTIONS table:
Which two statements are true regarding the storage of data in the above table structure? (Choose two.)
A.The TRANS_DATE column would allow storage of dates only in the dd-mon-yyyy format.
B.The CUST_CREDIT_VALUE column would allow storage of positive and negative integers.

C.The TRANS_VALIDITY column would allow storage of a time interval in days, hours, minutes, and seconds.

D.The CUST_STATUS column would allow storage of data up to the maximum VARCHAR2 size of 4,000 characters.

Answer: BC

25. You need to create a table with the following column specifications:

1. Employee ID (numeric data type) for each employee

2. Employee Name (character data type) that stores the employee name

3. Hire date, which stores the date of joining the organization for each employee

4. Status (character data type), that contains the value 'ACTIVE' if no data is entered

5. Resume (character large object [CLOB] data type), which contains the resume submitted by the employee

Which is the correct syntax to create this table?

A.CREATE TABLE EMP_1

B.CREATE TABLE 1_EMP

C.CREATE TABLE EMP_1

D.CREATE TABLE EMP_1

Answer: D

26. Which is the valid CREATE TABLE statement?

A.CREATE TABLE emp9$# (emp_no NUMBER(4));

B.CREATE TABLE 9emp$# (emp_no NUMBER(4));

C.CREATE TABLE emp*123 (emp_no NUMBER(4));

D.CREATE TABLE emp9$# (emp_no NUMBER(4), date DATE);

Answer: A

27. Which two statements are true regarding tables? (Choose two.)

A.A table name can be of any length.

B.A table can have any number of columns.

C.A column that has a DEFAULT value cannot store null values.

D.A table and a view can have the same name in the same schema.

E.A table and a synonym can have the same name in the same schema.

F.The same table name can be used in different schemas in the same database.

Answer: EF

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

A.A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.

B.A column with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL values.

C.A constraint is enforced only for the INSERT operation on a table.

D.A constraint can be disabled even if the constraint column contains data.

E.All constraints can be defined at the column level as well as the table level.

Answer: BD

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

A.A foreign key cannot contain NULL values.

B.The column with a UNIQUE constraint can store NULLS.

C.A constraint is enforced only for an INSERT operation on a table.

D.You can have more than one column in a table as part of a primary key.

Answer: BD

30. Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE commands:

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

A.SYSDATE cannot be used with the CHECK constraint.

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

C.The CHECK constraint cannot be placed on columns having the DATE data type.

D.ORD_NO and ITEM_NO cannot be used as a composite primary key because ORD_NO is also the FOREIGNKEY.

Answer: A

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