



# 1Z0-051<sup>Q&As</sup>

Oracle Database 11g : SQL Fundamentals I

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### QUESTION 1

View the Exhibits and examine PRODUCTS and SALES tables.

The screenshot shows two database window titles: 'Exhibit\_Products' and 'Exhibit\_Sales'. Each window contains a table structure for a specific table.

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 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)

You issue the following query to display product name and the number of times the product has been sold:

```
SQL>SELECT p.prod_name, i.item_cnt FROM (SELECT prod_id, COUNT(*) item_cnt FROM sales GROUP BY prod_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p ON i.prod_id = p.prod_id;
```

What happens when the above statement is executed?

- A. The statement executes successfully and produces the required output.
- B. The statement produces an error because ITEM\_CNT cannot be displayed in the outer query.
- C. The statement produces an error because a subquery in the FROM clause and outer-joins cannot be used together.
- D. The statement produces an error because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in a subquery in the FROM clause.

Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 2

Which describes the default behavior when you create a table?

- A. The table is accessible to all users.



- B. Tables are created in the public schema.
- C. Tables are created in your schema.
- D. Tables are created in the DBA schema.
- E. You must specify the schema when the table is created.

Correct Answer: C

sorted by highest to lowest is DESCENDING order

Incorrect answer: A grant the table privilege to PUBLIC B login as sysoper D login as DBA or sysdba E no such option is allow.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 9-9

### QUESTION 3

The COMMISSION column shows the monthly commission earned by the employee. Exhibit

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 that 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 4



The STUDENT\_GRADES table has these columns:

STUDENT\_ID NUMBER(12) SEMESTER\_END DATE GPA NUMBER(4,3)

The registrar requested a report listing the students' grade point averages (GPA) sorted from highest grade point average to lowest. Which statement produces a report that displays the student ID and GPA in the sorted order requested by the registrar?

- A. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BY gpa ASC;
- B. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa ASC;
- C. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa;
- D. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BY gpa;
- E. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades SORT ORDER BY gpa DESC;
- F. SELECT student\_id, gpa FROM student\_grades ORDER BY gpa DESC;

Correct Answer: F

sorted by highest to lowest is DESCENDING order

Incorrect answer: A result in ascending order B wrong syntax with SORT keyword C wrong syntax with SORT keyword D default value for ORDER by is in ascending order E wrong syntax with SORT keyword

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 2-22

## QUESTION 5

Evaluate the following SQL commands:

```
SQL>CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq  
INCREMENT BY 10  
START WITH 120  
MAXVALUE 9999  
NOCYCLE;
```

```
SQL>CREATE TABLE ord_items  
(ord_no NUMBER(4)DEFAULT ord_seq.NEXTVAL NOT NULL,  
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 command to create a table fails. Identify the reason for the SQL statement failure? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. You cannot use SYSDATE in the condition of a CHECK constraint.



- B. You cannot use the BETWEEN clause in the condition of a CHECK constraint.
- C. You cannot use the NEXTVAL sequence value as a DEFAULT value for a column.
- D. You cannot use ORD\_NO and ITEM\_NO columns as a composite primary key because ORD NO is also the FOREIGN KEY.

Correct Answer: AC

**CHECK Constraint** The CHECK constraint defines a condition that each row must satisfy. The condition can use the same constructs as the query conditions, with the following exceptions: References to the CURRVAL, NEXTVAL, LEVEL, and ROWNUM pseudocolumns Calls to SYSDATE, UID, USER, and USERENV functions Queries that refer to other values in other rows A single column can have multiple CHECK constraints that refer to the column in its definition. There is no limit to the number of CHECK constraints that you can define on a column. CHECK constraints can be defined at the column level or table level. CREATE TABLE employees (... salary NUMBER(8,2) CONSTRAINT emp\_salary\_min CHECK (salary > 0),

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