1Z0-051^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g : SQL Fundamentals I

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QUESTION 1

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the PROMOTIONS and SALES tables.

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT p.promo_id, p.promo_name, s.prod_id
FROM sales s RIGHT OUTER JOIN promotions p
ON (s.promo_id = p.promo_id);
```

Which statement is true regarding the output of the above query?

A. It gives details of product IDs that have been sold irrespective of whether they had a promo or not

B. It gives the details of promos for which there have been no sales

C. It gives the details of promos for which there have been sales

D. It gives details of all promos irrespective of whether they have resulted in a sale or not

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW_EMPLOYEES tables:

```
EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID    NUMBER           Primary Key
FIRST_NAME     VARCHAR2 (25)
LAST_NAME      VARCHAR2 (25)
HIRE_DATE      DATE

NEW EMPLOYEES
EMPLOYEE_ID    NUMBER           Primary Key
NAME           VARCHAR2 (60)
```

Which DELETE statement is valid?

A. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM employees);

B. DELETE * FROM employees WHERE employee_id = (SELECT employee_id FROM new_employees);

C. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id FROM new_employees WHERE name = \\'Carrey\\');

D. DELETE * FROM employees WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id FROM new_employees WHERE last_name = \\'Carrey\\');

Correct Answer: C

The correct syntax for DELETE statement DELETE [FROM] table [WHERE condition];

Incorrect Answers :

A. \\'=\\' is use in the statement and sub query will return more than one row. Error Ora-01427: single-row sub query returns more than one row.

B. Incorrect DELETE statement

D. Incorrect DELETE statement Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Student Guide, Manipulating Data, p. 8

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.

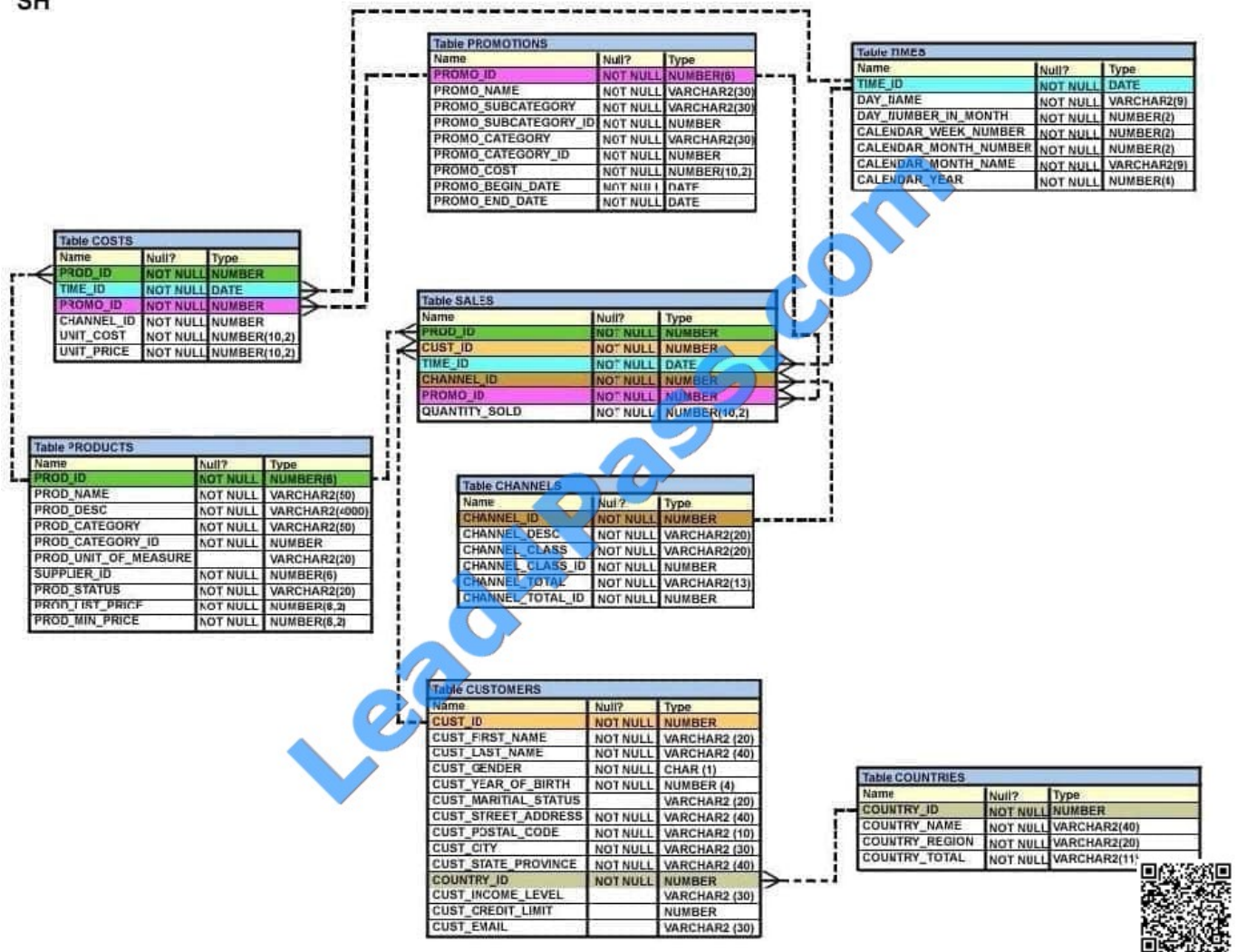C. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.

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

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

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

UPDATE (SELECT prod_id, cust_id, quantity_sold, time_id

FROM sales)

SET time_id = \\'22-MAR-2007\\'

WHERE cust_id = (SELECT cust_id

FROM customers

WHERE cust_last_name = \\'Roberts\\' AND

credit_limit = 600);

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the above UPDATE statement?

A. It would not execute because two tables cannot be used in a single UPDATE statement.

B. It would not execute because the SELECT statement cannot be used in place of the table name.

C. It would execute and restrict modifications to only the columns specified in the SELECT statement.

D. It would not execute because a subquery cannot be used in the WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement.

Correct Answer: C

One UPDATE statement can change rows in only one table, but it can change any number of rows in that table.

QUESTION 5

The STUDENT_GRADES table has these columns:

STUDENT_ID   NUMBER(12)
SEMESTER_END   DATE
GPA   NUMBER(4,2)

Which statement finds students who have a grade point average (GPA) greater than 3.0 for the calendar year 2001?

A. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end BETWEEN \\'01-JAN-2001\\' AND \\'31-DEC-2001\\' OR gpa > 3.;

B. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end BETWEEN \\'01-JAN-2001\\' AND \\'31-DEC-2001\\' AND gpa gt 3.0;

C. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end BETWEEN \\'01-JAN-2001\\' AND \\'31-DEC-2001\\' AND gpa > 3.0;

D. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end BETWEEN \\'01-JAN-2001\\' AND \\'31-DEC-2001\\' OR gpa > 3.0;

E. SELECT student_id, gpa FROM student_grades WHERE semester_end > \\'01-JAN-2001\\' OR semester_end = 3.0;

Correct Answer: C

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