1Z0-051 Q&As

Oracle Database: SQL Fundamentals I

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QUESTION 1

Examine these statements:

CREATE ROLE registrar;

GRANT UPDATE ON student_grades TO registrar;

GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3;

What does this set of SQL statements do?

A. The set of statements contains an error and does not work.

B. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the MODIFY privilege on the STUDENT_GRADES object to the role, and gives the REGISTRAR role to three users.

C. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the UPDATE privilege on the STUDENT_GRADES object to the role, and gives the REGISTRAR role to three users.

D. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the UPDATE privilege on the STUDENT_GRADES object to the role, and creates three users with the role.

E. It creates a role called REGISTRAR, adds the UPDATE privilege on three users, and gives the REGISTRAR role to the STUDENT_GRADES object.

F. It creates a role called STUDENT_GRADES, adds the UPDATE privilege on three users, and gives the UPDATE role to the registrar.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: the statement will create a role call REGISTRAR, grant UPDATE on student_grades to registrar, grant the role to user1,user2 and user3.

Incorrect answer: A the statement does not contain error B there is no MODIFY privilege D statement does not create 3 users with the role E privilege is grant to role then grant to user F privilege is grant to role then grant to user

QUESTION 2

View the Exhibit and examine the description for the CUSTOMERS table.

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 (

You want to update the CUST_INCOME_LEVEL and CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT columns for the customer with the CUST_ID 2360. You want the value for the CUST_INCOME_LEVEL to have the same value as that of the customer with the CUST_ID 2560 and the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT to have the same value as that of the customer with CUST_ID 2566.

Which UPDATE statement will accomplish the task?

A. UPDATE customers SET cust_income_level = (SELECT cust_income_level FROM customers WHERE cust_id = 2560), cust_credit_limit = (SELECT cust_credit_limit FROM customers WHERE cust_id = 2566) WHERE cust_id=2360;

B. UPDATE customers SET (cust_income_level,cust_credit_limit) = (SELECT cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit FROM customers WHERE cust_id=2560 OR cust_id=2566) WHERE cust_id=2360;

C. UPDATE customers SET (cust_income_level,cust_credit_limit) = (SELECT cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit FROM customers WHERE cust_id IN(2560, 2566) WHERE cust_id=2360;

D. UPDATE customers SET (cust_income_level,cust_credit_limit) = (SELECT cust_income_level, cust_credit_limit FROM customers WHERE cust_id=2560 AND cust_id=2566) WHERE cust_id=2360;

Correct Answer: A

Updating Two Columns with a Subquery

You can update multiple columns in the SET clause of an UPDATE statement by writing multiple subqueries. The syntax is as follows:

UPDATE table

SET column =

(SELECT column

FROM table

WHERE condition)

[,

column =

(SELECT column

FROM table

WHERE condition)]

[WHERE condition] ;

QUESTION 3

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

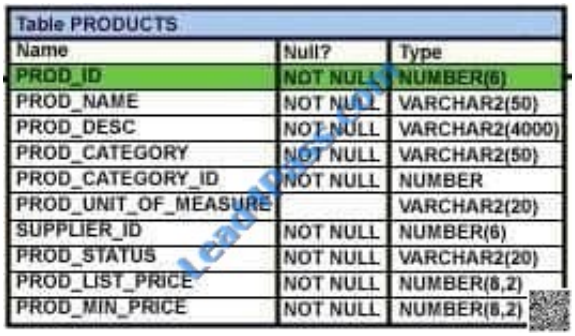


Table PRODUCTS

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)

You want to display the category with the maximum number of items. You issue the following query:

SQL>SELECT COUNT(*),prod_category_id FROM products GROUP BY prod_category_id HAVING COUNT(*) = (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*)) FROM products);

What is the outcome?

A. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.

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

C. It generates an error because the subquery does not have a GROUP BY clause.

D. It generates an error because = is not valid and should be replaced by the IN operator.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS tables. You want to generate a report that displays the average list price of product categories where the average list price is less than half the maximum in each category. Which query would give the correct output?

A. SELECT prod_category,avg(prod_list_price) FROM products GROUP BY prod_category HAVING avg(prod_list_price)

B. SELECT prod_category,avg(prod_list_price) FROM products GROUP BY prod_category HAVING avg(prod_list_price) > ANY (SELECT max(prod_list_price)/2 FROM products GROUP BY prod_category);

C. SELECT prod_category,avg(prod_list_price) FROM products HAVING avg(prod_list_price)

D. SELECT prod_category,avg(prod_list_price) FROM products GROUP BY prod_category HAVING avg(prod_list_price) > ANY (SELECT max(prod_list_price)/2 FROM products);

Correct Answer: A

Using the ANY Operator in Multiple-Row Subqueries

The ANY operator (and its synonym, the SOME operator) compares a value to each value returned by a subquery.

ANY means more than the minimum.

=ANY is equivalent to IN

Using the ALL Operator in Multiple-Row Subqueries

The ALL operator compares a value to every value returned by a subquery.

>ALL means more than the maximum and

AVG(subject1);

B. SELECT student_name,SUM(subject1) FROM marks WHERE student_name LIKE \\'R%\\';

C. SELECT SUM(subject1+subject2+subject3) FROM marks WHERE student_name IS NULL;

D. SELECT SUM(DISTINCT NVL(subject1,0)), MAX(subject1) FROM marks WHERE subject1 > subject2;

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 10

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the PRODUCTS SALES and CUSTOMERS tables.

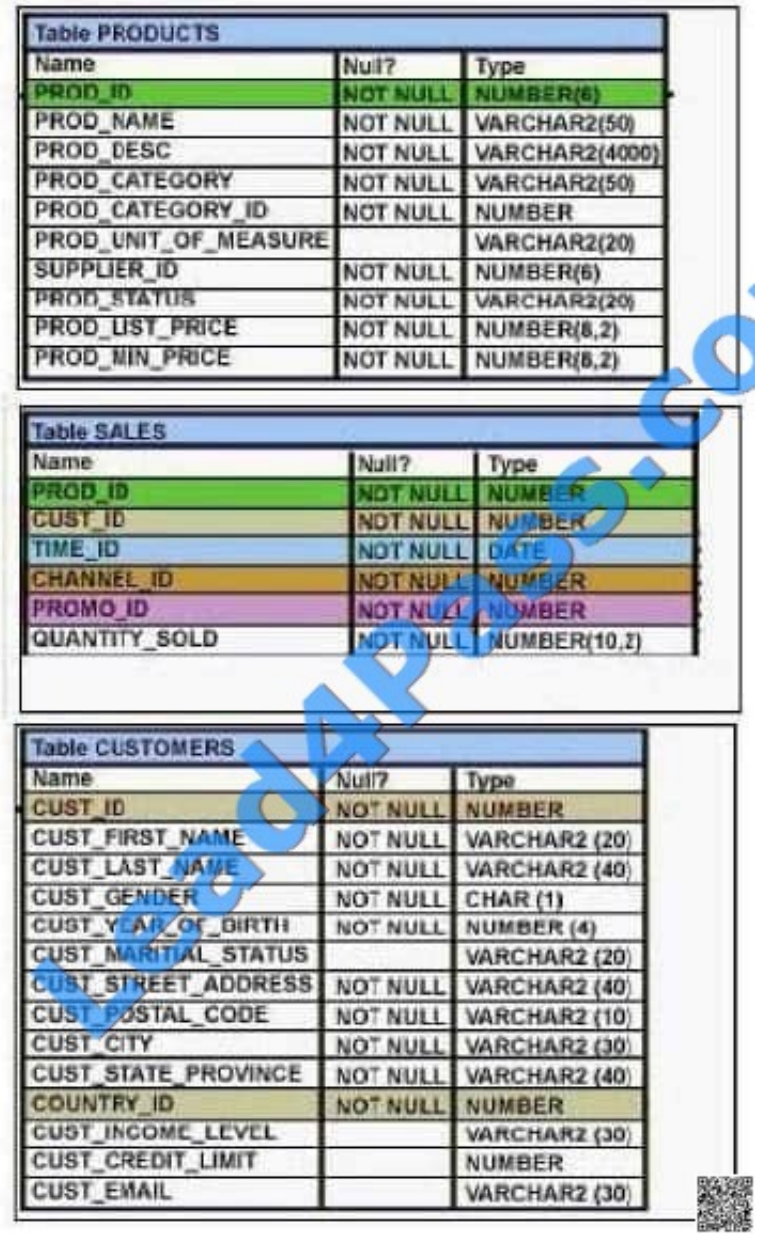


Table PRODUCTS

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)

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)

You need to generate a report that gives details of the customer\\'s last name, name of the product, and the quantity sold for all customers in Tokyo\\'. Which two queries give the required result? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT c.cust_last_name,p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold FROM sales s JOIN products p USING(prod_id) JOIN customers c USING(cust_id) WHERE c.cust_city=\\'Tokyo\\';

B. SELECT c.cust_last_name, p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold FROM products p JOIN sales s JOIN customers c ON(p.prod_id=s.prod_id) ON(s.cust_id=c.cust_id) WHERE c.cust_city=\\'Tokyo\\';

C. SELECT c.cust_last_name, p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold FROM products p JOIN sales s ON(p.prod_id=s.prod_id) JOIN customers c ON(s.cust_id=c.cust_id) AND c.cust_city=\\'Tokyo\\';

D. SELECT c.cust_id,c.cust_last_name,p.prod_id, p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold FROM products p JOIN sales s USING(prod_id) JOIN customers c USING(cust_id) WHERE c.cust_city=\\'Tokyo\\';

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 11

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

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

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

C. A foreign key cannot contain NULL values

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

E. A columns with the UNIQUE constraint can contain NULL values

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 12

The ORDERS TABLE belongs to the user OE. OE has granted the SELECT privilege on the ORDERS table to the user HR.

Which statement would create a synonym ORD so that HR can execute the following query successfully? SELECT * FROM ord;

A. CREATE SYNONYM ord FOR orders; This command is issued by OE.

B. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ord FOR orders; This command is issued by OE.

C. CREATE SYNONYM ord FOR oe.orders; This command is issued by the database administrator.

D. CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM ord FOR oe.orders; This command is issued by the database administrator.

Correct Answer: D

Creating a Synonym for an Object

To refer to a table that is owned by another user, you need to prefix the table name with the name of the user who created it, followed by a period. Creating a synonym eliminates the need to qualify the object name with the schema and

provides you with an alternative name for a table, view, sequence, procedure, or other objects.

This method can be especially useful with lengthy object names, such as views.

In the syntax:

PUBLIC Creates a synonym that is accessible to all users synonym Is the name of the synonym to be created object Identifies the object for which the synonym is created Guidelines The object cannot be contained in a package.

A private synonym name must be distinct from all other objects that are owned by the same user. If you try to execute the following command (alternative B, issued by OE):

QUESTION 13

The CUSTOMERS table has these columns:

CUSTOMER_ID	NUMBER (4)	NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_NAME	VARCHAR2 (100)	NOT NULL
STREET_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2 (150)	
CITY_ADDRESS	VARHCAR2 (50)	
STATE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2 (50)	
PROVINCE_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2 (50)	
COUNTRY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2 (50)	
POSTAL_CODE	VARCHAR2 (12)	
CUSTOMER_PHONE	VARCHAR2 (20)	

The CUSTOMER_ID column is the primary key for the table.

You need to determine how dispersed your customer base is. Which expression finds the number of different countries represented in the CUSTOMERS table?

A. COUNT(UPPER(country_address))

B. COUNT(DIFF(UPPER(country_address)))

C. COUNT(UNIQUE(UPPER(country_address)))

D. COUNT DISTINCT UPPER(country_address)

E. COUNT(DISTINCT (UPPER(country_address)))

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 14

Which two statements are true regarding the ORDER BY clause? (Choose two.)

A. It is executed first in the query execution.

B. It must be the last clause in the SELECT statement.

C. It cannot be used in a SELECT statement containing a HAVING clause.

D. You cannot specify a column name followed by an expression in this clause.

E. You can specify a combination of numeric positions and column names in this clause.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 15

Examine the SQL statement that creates ORDERS table:

CREATE TABLE orders (SER_NO NUMBER UNIQUE, ORDER_ID NUMBER, ORDER_DATE DATE NOT NULL, STATUS VARCHAR2(10) CHECK (status IN (\\'CREDIT\\', \\'CASH\\')), PROD_ID NUMBER REFERENCES PRODUCTS (PRODUCT_ID), ORD_TOTAL NUMBER, PRIMARY KEY (order_id, order_date));

For which columns would an index be automatically created when you execute the above SQL statement? (Choose two.)

A. SER_NO

B. ORDER_ID

C. STATUS

D. PROD_ID

E. ORD_TOTAL

F. composite index on ORDER_ID and ORDER_DATE

Correct Answer: AF

Explanation: Index exist for UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY constraints

Incorrect answer: B ORDER_ID is neither UNIQUE nor PRIMARY KEY C STATUS is neither UNIQUE nor PRIMARY KEY D PROD_ID is neither UNIQUE nor PRIMARY KEY E ORD_TOTAL is neither UNIQUE nor PRIMARY KEY

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 10-15

QUESTION 16

Which are iSQL*Plus commands? (Choose all that apply.)

A. INSERT

B. UPDATE

C. SELECT

D. DESCRIBE

E. DELETE

F. RENAME

Correct Answer: D

The only SQL*Plus command in this list : DESCRIBE. It cannot be used as SQL command. This command returns a description of tablename, including all columns in that table, the datatype for each column and an indication of whether the column permits storage of NULL values.

Incorrect answer: A INSERT is not a SQL*PLUS command B UPDATE is not a SQL*PLUS command C SELECT is not

a SQL*PLUS command E DELETE is not a SQL*PLUS command F RENAME is not a SQL*PLUS command

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 7

QUESTION 17

Top N analysis requires _____ and _____. (Choose two.)

A. the use of rowid

B. a GROUP BY clause

C. an ORDER BY clause

D. only an inline view

E. an inline view and an outer query

Correct Answer: CE

The correct statement for Top-N Analysis

SELECT [coloumn_list], ROWNUM

FROM (SELECT [coloumn_list]

FROM table

ORDER BY Top-N_coloumn)

WHERE ROWNUM SELECT AVG(MAX(qty))

FROM ord_items

GROUP BY item_no

HAVING AVG(MAX(qty))>50;

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of this query?

A. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.

B. It gives an error because the HAVING clause is not valid.

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

D. It gives an error because the GROUP BY expression is not valid.

Correct Answer: B

The general form of the SELECT statement is further enhanced by the addition of the HAVING clause and becomes:

SELECT column|expression|group_function(column|expression [alias]),...} FROM table [WHERE condition(s)]

[GROUP BY {col(s)|expr}]

[HAVING group_condition(s)]

[ORDER BY {col(s)|expr|numeric_pos} [ASC|DESC] [NULLS FIRST|LAST]]; An important difference between the HAVING clause and the other SELECT statement clauses is that it may only be specified if a GROUP BY clause is present.

This dependency is sensible since group-level rows must exist before they can be restricted. The HAVING clause can occur before the GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement. However, it is more common to place the HAVING clause

after the GROUP BY clause. All grouping is performed and group functions are executed prior to evaluating the HAVING clause.

QUESTION 19

Examine the structure and data in the PRICE_LIST table:

Name Null Type

PROD_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(3) PROD_PRICE VARCHAR2(10) PROD_ID PROD_PRICE 100 $234.55 101 $6,509.75 102 $1,234

You plan to give a discount of 25% on the product price and need to display the discount amount in the same format as the PROD_PRICE. Which SQL statement would give the required result?

A. SELECT TO_CHAR(prod_price* .25,\\'$99,999.99\\') FROM PRICE_LIST;

B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price)* .25,\\'$99,999.00\\') FROM PRICE_LIST;

C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_NUMBER(prod_price,\\'$99,999.99\\')* .25,\\'$99,999.00\\') FROM PRICE_LIST;

D. SELECT TO_NUMBER(TO_NUMBER(prod_price,\\'$99,999.99\\')* .25,\\'$99,999.00\\') FROM PRICE_LIST;

Correct Answer: B

Use TO_NUMBER on the prod_price column to convert from char to number to be able to multiply it with 0.25. Then use the TO_CHAR function (with formatting\\'$99,999.00\\') to convert the number back to char.

Incorrect:

Not C: Use the formatting\\'$99,999.00\\' with the TO_CHAR function, not with the TO_NUMBER function.

Note:

*

Using the TO_CHAR Function The TO_CHAR function returns an item of data type VARCHAR2. When applied to items of type NUMBER, sev- eral formatting options are available. The syntax is as follows: TO_CHAR(number1, [format], [nls_parameter]), The number1 parameter is mandatory and must be a value that either is or can be implicitly converted into a number. The optional format parameter may be used to specify numeric formatting information like width, currency symbol, the position of a decimal point, and group (or thousands) separators and must be enclosed in single

*

Syntax of Explicit Data Type Conversion Functions TO_NUMBER(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = num1

TO_CHAR(num1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1 TO_DATE(char1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = date1 TO_CHAR(date1, [format mask], [nls_parameters]) = char1

QUESTION 20

You need to display the date 11-Oct-2007 in words as `Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seven\\'. Which SQL statement would give the required result?

A. SELECT TO_CHAR(\\'11-oct-2007\\', \\'fmDdspth "of" Month, Year\\') FROM DUAL;

B. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE(\\'11-oct-2007\\'), \\'fmDdspth of month, year\\') FROM DUAL;

C. SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE(\\'11-oct-2007\\'), \\'fmDdthsp "of" Month, Year\\') FROM DUAL;

D. SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR(\\'11-oct-2007\\',\\'fmDdspth \\'\\'of\\'\\' Month, Year\\')) FROM DUAL;

Correct Answer: C

Using the TO_CHAR Function with Dates

TO_CHAR converts a datetime data type to a value of VARCHAR2 data type in the format specified by the format_model. A format model is a character literal that describes the format of datetime stored in a character string. For example, the

datetime format model for the string \\'11- Nov-1999\\' is \\'DD-Mon-YYYY\\'.

You can use the

TO_CHAR function to convert a date from its default format to the one that you specify.

Guidelines

?The format model must be enclosed with single quotation marks and is case-sensitive. ?The format model can include any valid date format element. But be sure to separate the date value from the format model with a comma.

?The names of days and months in the output are automatically padded with blanks. ?To remove padded blanks or to suppress leading zeros, use the fill mode fm element.

Elements of the Date Format Model

---------- DY Three-letter abbreviation of the day of the week DAY Full name of the day of the week

DD Numeric day of the month

MM Two-digit value for the month

MON Three-letter abbreviation of the month

MONTH Full name of the month

YYYY Full year in numbers

YEAR Year spelled out (in English)

QUESTION 21

Which tasks can be performed using SQL functions that are built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

A. finding the remainder of a division

B. adding a number to a date for a resultant date value

C. comparing two expressions to check whether they are equal

D. checking whether a specified character exists in a given string

E. removing trailing, leading, and embedded characters from a character string

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 22

The PRODUCTS table has the following structure:

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
PROD_NAME		VARCHAR2(25)
PROD_EXPIRY_DATE		DATE

Evaluate the following two SQL statements:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_id, NVL2(prod_expiry_date, prod_expiry_date + 15,'')FROM pr
SQL>SELECT prod_id, NVL(prod_expiry_date, prod_expiry_date + 15) FROM prod
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

A. Both the statements execute and give the same result

B. Both the statements execute and give different results

C. Only the second SQL statement executes successfully

D. Only the first SQL statement executes successfully

Correct Answer: B

Using the NVL2 Function The NVL2 function examines the first expression. If the first expression is not null, the NVL2 function returns the second expression. If the first expression is null, the third expression is returned. Syntax NVL2(expr1, expr2, expr3) In the syntax: expr1 is the source value or expression that may contain a null expr2 is the value that is returned if expr1 is not null expr3 is the value that is returned if expr1 is null

QUESTION 23

What is true about sequences?

A. The start value of the sequence is always 1.

B. A sequence always increments by 1.

C. The minimum value of an ascending sequence defaults to 1.

D. The maximum value of descending sequence defaults to 1.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 24

SLS is a private synonym for the SH.SALES table.

The user SH issues the following command:

DROP SYNONYM sls;

Which statement is true regarding the above SQL statement?

A. Only the synonym would be dropped.

B. The synonym would be dropped and the corresponding table would become invalid.

C. The synonym would be dropped and the packages referring to the synonym would be dropped.

D. The synonym would be dropped and any PUBLIC synonym with the same name becomes invalid.

Correct Answer: A

A synonym is an alias for a table (or a view). Users can execute SQL statements against the synonym, and the database will map them into statements against the object to which the synonym points.

Private synonyms are schema objects. Either they must be in your own schema, or they must be qualified with the schema name. Public synonyms exist independently of a schema. A public synonym can be referred to by any user to whom

permission has been granted to see it without the need to qualify it with a schema name.

Private synonyms must be a unique name within their schema. Public synonyms can have the same name as schema objects. When executing statements that address objects without a schema qualifier, Oracle will first look for the object in

the local schema, and only if it cannot be found will it look for a public synonym.

QUESTION 25

Which statement is true regarding sub queries?

A. The LIKE operator cannot be used with single- row subqueries.

B. The NOT IN operator is equivalent to IS NULL with single- row subqueries.

C. =ANY and =ALL operators have the same functionality in multiple- row subqueries.

D. The NOT operator can be used with IN, ANY, and ALL operators in multiple- row subqueries.

Correct Answer: D

Using the ANY Operator in Multiple-Row Subqueries

The ANY operator (and its synonym, the SOME operator) compares a value to each value returned by a subquery.

ANY means more than the minimum.

=ANY is equivalent to IN

Using the ALL Operator in Multiple-Row Subqueries

The ALL operator compares a value to every value returned by a subquery.

>ALL means more than the maximum and

SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name FROM customers WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (select cust_credit_limit FROM customers WHERE cust_city =\\'Singapore\\');

Which statement is true regarding the above query if one of the values generated by the subquery is NULL?

A. It produces an error.

B. It executes but returns no rows.

C. It generates output for NULL as well as the other values produced by the subquery.

D. It ignores the NULL value and generates output for the other values produced by the subquery.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 31

You are currently located in Singapore and have connected to a remote database in Chicago. You issue the following command:

Exhibit:

```
SQL> SELECT ROUND(SYSDATE-promo_begin_date,0)
     FROM promotions
     WHERE (SYSDATE-promo_begin_date)/365 >
```

PROMOTIONS is the public synonym for the public database link for the PROMOTIONS table. What is the outcome?

A. Number of days since the promo started based on the current Singapore data and time.

B. An error because the ROUND function specified is invalid

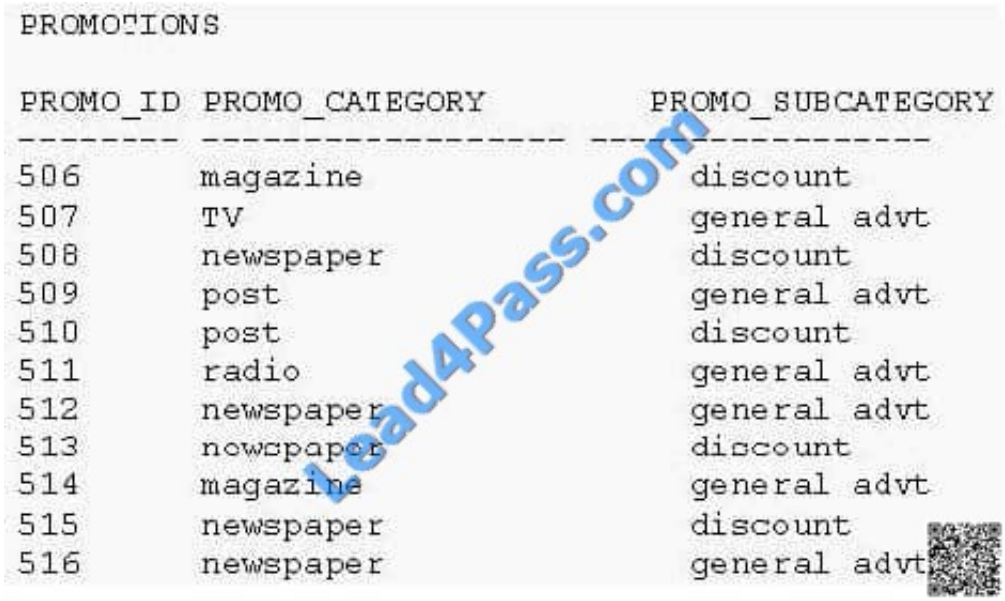
C. An error because the WHERE condition specified is invalid

D. Number of days since the promo started based on the current Chicago data and time

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 32

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PROMOTIONS table.



PROMOTIONS

PROMO_ID	PROMO_CATEGORY	PROMO_SUBCATEGORY
506	magazine	discount
507	TV	general advt
508	newspaper	discount
509	post	general advt
510	post	discount
511	radio	general advt
512	newspaper	general advt
513	newspaper	discount
514	magazine	general advt
515	newspaper	discount
516	newspaper	general advt

You need to display all promo categories that do not have \\'discount\\' in their subcategory. Which two SQL statements give the required result? (Choose two.)

A. SELECT promo_category FROM promotions MINUS SELECT promo_category FROM promotions WHERE promo_subcategory = \\'discount\\';

B. SELECT promo_category FROM promotions INTERSECT SELECT promo_category FROM promotions WHERE promo_subcategory = \\'discount\\';

C. SELECT promo_category FROM promotions MINUS SELECT promo_category FROM promotions WHERE promo_subcategory \\'discount\\';

D. SELECT promo_category FROM promotions INTERSECT SELECT promo_category FROM promotions WHERE promo_subcategory \\'discount\\';

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 33

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table.

EMPLOYEES

Name	Null?	Type
EMPNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
ENAME		VARCHAR2(10)
JOB		VARCHAR2(9)
HIREDATE		DATE
SAL		NUMBER(7,2)
COMM		NUMBER(7,2)
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)

Examine the data in the ENAME and HIREDATE columns of the EMPLOYEES table:

ENAME HIREDATE

SMITH 17-DEC-80 ALLEN 20-FEB-81 WARD 22-FEB-81

You want to generate a list of user IDs as follows: USERID

Smi17DEC80

All20FEB81

War22FEB81

You issue the following query:

SQL>SELECT CONCAT(SUBSTR(INITCAP(ename),1,3), REPLACE(hiredate,\\'-\\')) "USERID" FROM employees;

What is the outcome?

A. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.

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

C. It generates an error because the REPLACE function is not valid.

D. It generates an error because the SUBSTR function cannot be nested in the CONCAT function.

Correct Answer: A

REPLACE(text, search_string,replacement_string) Searches a text expression for a character string and, if found, replaces it with a specified replacement string The REPLACE Function The REPLACE function replaces all occurrences of a search item in a source string with a replacement term and returns the modified source string. If the length of the replacement term is different from that of the search item, then the lengths of the returned and source strings will be different. If the search string is not found, the source string is returned unchanged. Numeric and date literals and expressions are evaluated before being implicitly cast as characters when they occur as parameters to the REPLACE function. The REPLACE function takes three parameters, with the first two being mandatory. Its syntax is REPLACE (source string, search item, [replacement term]). If the replacement term parameter is omitted, each occurrence of the search item is removed from the source string. In other words, the search item is replaced by an empty string. . The following queries illustrate the REPLACE function with numeric and date expressions: Query 1: select replace(10000-3,\\'9\\',\\'85\\') from dual Query 2: select replace(sysdate, \\'DEC\\',\\'NOV\\') from dual

QUESTION 34

Evaluate the following query:

SELECT INTERVAL \\'300\\' MONTH,

INTERVAL \\'54-2\\' YEAR TO MONTH,

INTERVAL \\'11:12:10.1234567\\' HOUR TO SECOND

FROM dual;

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

Correct Answer: A

Datetime Data Types You can use several datetime data types: INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH Stored as an interval of years and months INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND Stored as an interval of days, hours, minutes, and seconds

QUESTION 35

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT promo_category, AVG(promo_cost) Avg_Cost,
AVG(promo_cost)*.25 Avg_Overhead
FROM promotions
WHERE UPPER(promo_category) IN ('TV', 'INTERNET','POST')
GROUP BY Avg_Cost
ORDER BY Avg_Overhead;
```

The above query generates an error on execution.

Which clause in the above SQL statement causes the error?

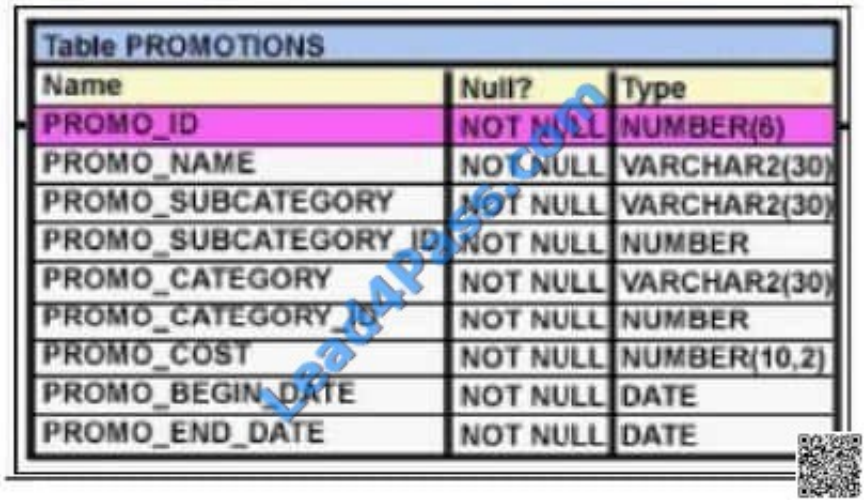


Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL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

A. WHERE

B. SELECT

C. GROUP BY

D. ORDER BY

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 36

View the Exhibit and examine the description for the CUSTOMERS table.

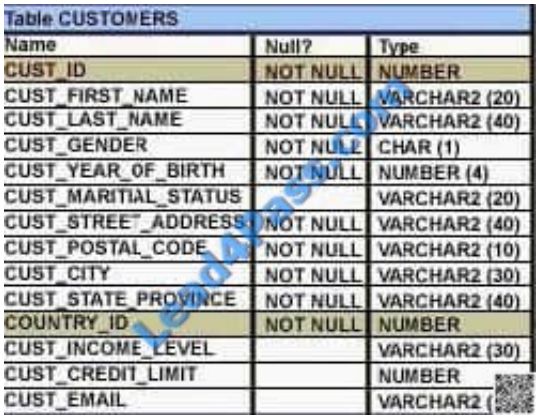


Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT 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 (

You want to update the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT column to NULL for all the customers, where CUST_INCOME_LEVEL has NULL in the CUSTOMERS table. Which SQL statement will accomplish the task?

A. UPDATE customers SET cust_credit_limit = NULL WHERE CUST_INCOME_LEVEL = NULL;

B. UPDATE customers SET cust_credit_limit = NULL WHERE cust_income_level IS NULL;

C. UPDATE customers SET cust_credit_limit = TO_NUMBER(NULL) WHERE cust_income_level = TO_NUMBER(NULL);

D. UPDATE customers SET cust_credit_limit = TO_NUMBER(\\' \\',9999) WHERE cust_income_level IS NULL;

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 37

Which statements are true regarding the FOR UPDATE clause in a SELECT statement? (Choose all that apply.)

A. It locks only the columns specified in the SELECT list.

B. It locks the rows that satisfy the condition in the SELECT statement.

C. It can be used only in SELECT statements that are based on a single table.

D. It can be used in SELECT statements that are based on a single or multiple tables.

E. After it is enforced by a SELECT statement, no other query can access the same rows until a COMMIT or ROLLBACK is issued.

Correct Answer: BD

FOR UPDATE Clause in a SELECT Statement Locks the rows in the EMPLOYEES table where job_id is SA_REP. Lock is released only when you issue a ROLLBACK or a COMMIT. If the SELECT statement attempts to lock a row that is locked by another user, the database waits until the row is available, and then returns the results of the SELECT statement. FOR UPDATE Clause in a SELECT Statement When you issue a SELECT statement against the database to query some records, no locks are placed on the selected rows. In general, this is required because the number of records locked at any given time is (by default) kept to the absolute minimum: only those records that have been changed but not yet committed are locked. Even then, others will be able to read those records as they appeared before the change (the "before image" of the data). There are times, however, when you may want to lock a set of records even before you change them in your program. Oracle offers the FOR UPDATE clause of the SELECT statement to perform this locking. When you issue a SELECT...FOR UPDATE statement, the relational database management system (RDBMS) automatically obtains exclusive row-level locks on all the rows identified by the SELECT statement, thereby holding the records "for your changes only." No one else will be able to change any of these records until you perform a ROLLBACK or a COMMIT. You can append the optional keyword NOWAIT to the FOR UPDATE clause to tell the Oracle server not to wait if the table has been locked by another user. In this case, control will be returned immediately to your program or to your SQL Developer environment so that you can perform other work, or simply wait for a period of time before trying again. Without the NOWAIT clause, your process will block until the table is available, when the locks are released by the other user through the issue of a COMMIT or a ROLLBACK command.

QUESTION 38

What does the FORCE option for creating a view do?

A. creates a view with constraints

B. creates a view even if the underlying parent table has constraints

C. creates a view in another schema even if you don\\'t have privileges

D. creates a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist

Correct Answer: D

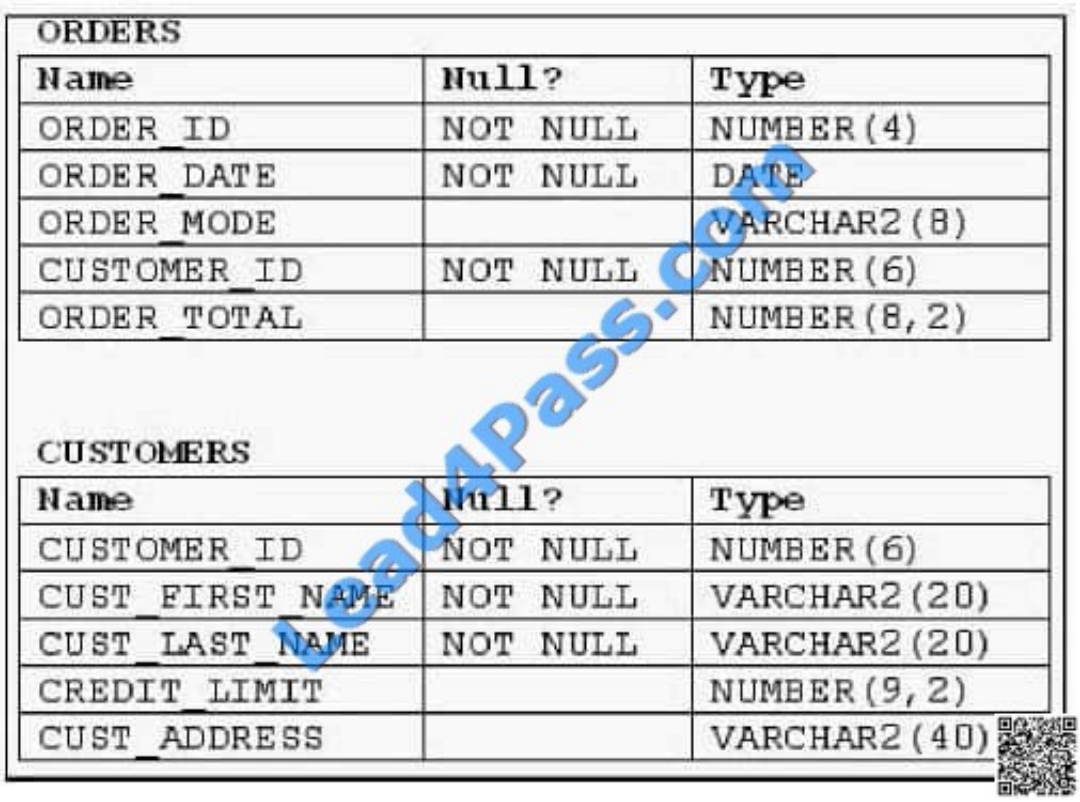
create a view regardless of whether or not the base tables exist.

Incorrect answer: A the option is not valid B the option is not valid C the option is not valid

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 11-3

QUESTION 39

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. There is only one customer with the cus_last_name column having value Roberts. Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST_LAST_NAME is Roberts and CREDIT_LIMIT is 600?



ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)

CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(9,2)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)

A. INSERT INTO orders VALUES (l.\\'10-mar-2007\ \\'direct\\'. (SELECT customerid FROM customers WHERE cust_last_iiame=\\'Roberts\\' AND credit_limit=600). 1000);

B. INSERT INTO orders (order_id.order_date.order_mode. (SELECT customer id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_iiame=\\'Roberts\\' AND redit_limit=600).order_total) VALUES(L\\'10-mar-2007\\'. \\'direct\\', andandcustomer_id, 1000):

C. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order_id. o.order_date.o.order_modex.customer_id.

D. ordertotal FROM orders o. customers c WHERE o.customer_id = c.customerid AND c.cust_la$t_name-RoberTs\\' ANDc.credit_liinit=600) VALUES (L\\'10-mar-2007\ \\'direct\\'.(SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_iiame=\\'Roberts\\' AND credit_limit=600). 1000);

E. INSERT INTO orders (order_id.order_date.order_mode. (SELECT customer_id FROM customers WHERE cust_last_iiame=\\'Roberts\\' AND credit_limit=600).order_total) VALUES(l.\\'10-mar-2007\ \\'direct\\'. andcustomer_id. 1000):

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 40

Which two statements complete a transaction? (Choose two)

A. DELETE employees;

B. DESCRIBE employees;

C. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT C;

D. GRANT SELECT ON employees TO SCOTT;

E. ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED COLUMN sal;

F. Select MAX(sal) FROM employees WHERE department_id = 20;

Correct Answer: DE

D: GRANT is a DML operation which will cause an implicit commit

E: It is important to understand that an implicit COMMIT occurs on the database when a user exits SQL*Plus or issues a data-definition language (DDL) command such as a CREATE TABLE statement, used to create a database object, or an ALTER TABLE statement, used to alter a database object.

Incorrect Answers

A: The DELETE command is data-manipulation language (DML) command and it does not complete a transaction.

B: The DESCRIBE command is internal SQL*Plus command and it has nothing to do with completion a transaction.

C: ROLLBACK is not used to commit or complete a transaction, it is used to undo a transaction

F: SELECT command is used to retrieve data. It does not complete a transaction.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 281-282 Chapter 3: Advanced Data Selection in Oracle