

100% Money Back
Guarantee

Vendor:Oracle

Exam Code:1Z0-051

Exam Name:Oracle Database 11g : SQL
Fundamentals I

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

The CUSTOMERS table has the following structure:

Exhibit:

Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2(30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER

You need to write a query that does the following task:

*

Display the first name and tax amount of the customers. Tax is 5% of their credit limit

*

Only those customers whose income level has a value should be considered

*

Customers whose tax amount is null should not be considered

Which statement accomplishes all the required tasks?

- A. `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND tax_amount IS NOT NULL;`
- B. `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level IS NOT NULL AND cust_credit_limit IS NOT NULL;`
- C. `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE cust_income_level NULL AND tax_amount NULL;`
- D. `SELECT cust_first_name, cust_credit_limit * .05 AS TAX_AMOUNT FROM customers WHERE (cust_income_level,tax_amount) IS NOT NULL;`

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the PRODUCTS and SALES tables. Which two SQL statements would give the same output? (Choose two.)

- A. `SELECT prod_id FROM products INTERSECT SELECT prod_id FROM sales;`

- B. SELECT prod_id FROM products MINUS SELECT prod_id FROM sales;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_id FROM products p JOIN sales s ON p.prod_id=s.prod_id;
- D. SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_id FROM products p JOIN sales s ON p.prod_id s.prod_id;

Correct Answer: AC

QUESTION 3

See the Exhibit and Examine the structure of 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 (30)

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows an increase in the credit limit by 15% for all customers. Customers whose credit limit has not been entered should have the message "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

- A. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit,\ 'Not Available\')*.15 "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- B. SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15,\ 'Not Available\') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*.15,\ 'Not Available\')) "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;
- D. SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*.15),\ 'Not Available\') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;

Correct Answer: D

NVL Function

Converts a null value to an actual value:

Data types that can be used are date, character, and number.

Data types must match:

NVL(commission_pct,0)

NVL(hire_date,\ '01-JAN-97\')

NVL(job_id,\ 'No Job Yet\')

QUESTION 4

Which object privileges can be granted on a view?

- A. none
- B. DELETE, INSERT, SELECT
- C. ALTER, DELETE, INSERT, SELECT
- D. DELETE, INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Object privilege on VIEW is DELETE, INSERT, REFERENCES, SELECT and UPDATE.

Incorrect answer:

A Object privilege on VIEW is DELETE, INSERT, REFERENCES, SELECT and UPDATE
B Object privilege on VIEW is DELETE, INSERT, REFERENCES, SELECT and UPDATE
C Object privilege on VIEW is DELETE, INSERT, REFERENCES, SELECT and UPDATE

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 13-12

QUESTION 5

Which SQL statement displays the date March 19, 2001 in a format that appears as "Nineteenth of March 2001 12:00:00 AM"?

- A. `SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;`
- B. `SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'Ddspth "of" Month YYYY fmHH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;`
- C. `SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYY HH:MI:SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;`
- D. `SELECT TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('19-Mar-2001', 'DD-Mon-YYYY'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month YYYYfmtHH:HI:SS AM') NEW_DATE FROM dual;`

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

Which two are true about aggregate functions? (Choose two.)

- A. You can use aggregate functions in any clause of a SELECT statement.
- B. You can use aggregate functions only in the column list of the select clause and in the WHERE clause of a SELECT

statement.

C. You can mix single row columns with aggregate functions in the column list of a SELECT statement by grouping on the single row columns.

D. You can pass column names, expressions, constants, or functions as parameter to an aggregate function.

E. You can use aggregate functions on a table, only by grouping the whole table as one single group.

F. You cannot group the rows of a table by more than one column while using aggregate functions.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 7

Examine the structure of the EMP_DEPT_VU view:

Column Name	Type	Remarks
EMPLOYEE_ID	NUMBER	From the EMPLOYEES table
EMP_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	From the EMPLOYEES table
JOB_ID	VARCHAR2(20)	From the EMPLOYEES table
SALARY	NUMBER	From the EMPLOYEES table
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	From the DEPARTMENTS table
DEPT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	From the DEPARTMENTS table

Which SQL statement produces an error?

A. SELECT * FROM emp_dept_vu;

B. SELECT department_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp_dept_vu

GROUP BY department_id;

C. SELECT department_id, job_id, AVG(salary) FROM emp_dept_vu GROUP BY department_id, job_id;

D. SELECT job_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp_dept_vu WHERE department_id IN (10,20) GROUP BY job_id HAVING SUM(salary) > 20000;

E. None of the statements produce an error; all are valid.

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: None of the statements produce an error. Incorrect answer: A Statement will not cause error B Statement will not cause error C Statement will not cause error D Statement will not cause error

QUESTION 8

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_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\')));

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 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\')));

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\')));

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Which CREATE TABLE statement is valid?

A. CREATE TABLE ord_details (ord_no NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY, item_no NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY, ord_date DATE NOT NULL);

B. CREATE TABLE ord_details (ord_no NUMBER(2) UNIQUE, NOT NULL, item_no NUMBER(3), ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL);

C. CREATE TABLE ord_details (ord_no NUMBER(2) , item_no NUMBER(3), ord_date DATE DEFAULT NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT ord_uq UNIQUE (ord_no), CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no));

D. CREATE TABLE ord_details (ord_no NUMBER(2), item_no NUMBER(3), ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no, item_no));

Correct Answer: D

PRIMARY KEY Constraint A PRIMARY KEY constraint creates a primary key for the table. Only one primary key can be created for each table. The PRIMARY KEY constraint is a column or a set of columns that uniquely identifies each row in a table. This constraint enforces the uniqueness of the column or column combination and ensures that no column that is part of the primary key can contain a null value. Note: Because uniqueness is part of the primary key constraint definition, the Oracle server enforces the uniqueness by implicitly creating a unique index on the primary key column or columns.

QUESTION 10

You are the DBA for an academic database. You need to create a role that allows a group of users to modify existing rows in the STUDENT_GRADES table.

Which set of statements accomplishes this?

A. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT MODIFY ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3

B. CREATE NEW ROLE registrar; GRANT ALL ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3

C. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT UPDATE ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT ROLE registrar to user1, user2, user3

D. CREATE ROLE registrar; GRANT UPDATE ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar to user1, user2, user3;

E. CREATE registrar; GRANT CHANGE ON student_grades TO registrar; GRANT registrar;

Correct Answer: D

this is the correct solution for the answer. GRANT role_name to users;

Incorrect answer: A there is no such MODIFY keyword B invalid CREATE command, there is no such NEW keyword C invalid GRANT command, there is no such ROLE keyword E invalid GRANT command, there is no such CHANGE keyword

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 13-10

QUESTION 11

Which is a valid CREATE TABLE statement?

- A. CREATE TABLE EMP9\$# AS (empid number(2));
- B. CREATE TABLE EMP*123 AS (empid number(2));
- C. CREATE TABLE PACKAGE AS (packid number(2));
- D. CREATE TABLE 1EMP_TEST AS (empid number(2));

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Table names and column names must begin with a letter and be 1-30 characters long. Characters A-Z,a-z, 0-9, _, \$ and # (legal characters but their use is discouraged).

Incorrect answer:

B Non alphanumeric character such as "*" is discourage in Oracle table name.

D Table name must begin with a letter.

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 9-4

QUESTION 12

The user Sue issues this SQL statement:

```
GRANT SELECT ON sue.EMP TO alice WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

The user Alice issues this SQL statement:

```
GRANT SELECT ON sue.EMP TO reena WITH GRANT OPTION;
```

The user Reena issues this SQL statement:

```
GRANT SELECT ON sue.EMP TO timber;
```

The user Sue issues this SQL statement:

```
REVOKE select on sue.EMP FROM alice;
```

For which users does the revoke command revoke SELECT privileges on the SUE.EMP table?

- A. Alice only
- B. Alice and Reena
- C. Alice, Reena, and Timber
- D. Sue, Alice, Reena, and Timber

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: use the REVOKE statement to revoke privileges granted to other users. Privilege granted to others through the WITH GRANT OPTION clause are also revoked. Alice, Reena and Timber will be revoke.

Incorrect answer: A the correct answer should be Alice, Reena and Timber B the correct answer should be Alice, Reena and Timber D the correct answer should be Alice, Reena and Timber

Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Study Guide, 13-17

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