



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

Oracle Database 11g : SQL Fundamentals I

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### QUESTION 1

You work as a database administrator at ABC.com. You study the exhibit carefully. Exhibit:

Table PRODUCTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(5)
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(5)
PROD_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
PROD_LIST_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)
PROD_MIN_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8,2)

Examine the structure of PRODUCTS table.

Using the PRODUCTS table, you issue the following query to generate the names, current list price and discounted list price for all those products whose list price fails below \$10 after a discount of 25% is applied on it.

Exhibit:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_name, prod_list_price,  
           prod_list_price - (prod_list_price * .25) *DISCOUNTED_PRICE*  
FROM products  
WHERE discounted_price < 10;
```

The query generates an error.

What is the reason of generating error?

- A. The column alias should be put in uppercase and enclosed within double quotation marks in the WHERE clause
- B. The parenthesis should be added to enclose the entire expression
- C. The column alias should be replaced with the expression in the WHERE clause
- D. The double quotation marks should be removed from the column alias

Correct Answer: C

Note: You cannot use column alias in the WHERE clause.

### QUESTION 2

You issue the following query:

```
SQL> 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.

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### QUESTION 3

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 4

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

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

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 to I date.

Which query would achieve the required result?

- A. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_cost/promo\_end\_date-promo\_begin\_date/7 FROM promotions;
- B. SELECT promo\_name,(promo\_cost/promo\_end\_date-promo\_begin\_date)/7 FROM promotions;
- C. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_cost/(promo\_end\_date-promo\_begin\_date/7) FROM promotions;
- D. SELECT promo\_name, promo\_cost/((promo\_end\_date-promo\_begin\_date)/7) FROM promotions;

Correct Answer: D

#### QUESTION 5

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\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600). 1000);
- B. INSERT INTO orders (order\_id.order\_date.order\_mode. (SELECT customer id FROM customers WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600).order\_total) VALUES(l.'10-mar-2007' direct', andcustomer\_id, 1000);
- C. INSERT INTO(SELECT o.order\_id. o.order\_date.o.order\_mode.customer\_id.
- D. ordertotal FROM orders o. customers c WHERE o.customer\_id = c.customerid AND c.cust\_last\_name='Roberts' ANDc.credit\_limit=600) VALUES (l.'10-mar-2007' direct'. ( SELECT customer\_id FROM customers WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600). 1000);
- E. INSERT INTO orders (order\_id.order\_date.order\_mode. (SELECT customer\_id FROM customers WHERE cust\_last\_name='Roberts' AND credit\_limit=600).order\_total) VALUES(l.'10-mar-2007' direct'. andcustomer\_id. 1000);

Correct Answer: A

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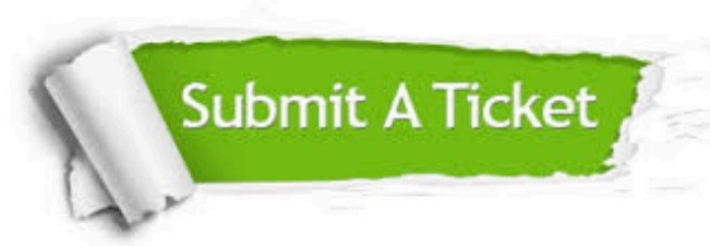
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