



1Z0-051^{Q&As}

Oracle Database 11g : SQL Fundamentals I

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**QUESTION 1**

Examine the structure of the TRANSACTIONS table:

Name Null Type

```
TRANS_ID NOT NULL NUMBER(3) CUST_NAME VARCHAR2(30) TRANS_DATE TIMESTAMP TRANS_AMT  
NUMBER(10,2)
```

You want to display the date, time, and transaction amount of transactions that were done before 12 noon. The value zero should be displayed for transactions where the transaction amount has not been entered. Which query gives the required result?

A. `SELECT TO_CHAR(trans_date, 'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'), TO_CHAR(trans_amt, '$99999999D99') FROM transactions WHERE TO_NUMBER(TO_DATE(trans_date, 'hh24'))`

B. `SELECT TO_CHAR(trans_date, 'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'), NVL(TO_CHAR(trans_amt, '$99999999D99'), 0) FROM transactions WHERE TO_CHAR(trans_date, 'hh24')`

C. `SELECT TO_CHAR(trans_date, 'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'), COALESCE(TO_NUMBER(trans_amt, '$99999999.99'), 0) FROM transactions WHERE TO_DATE(trans_date, 'hh24')`

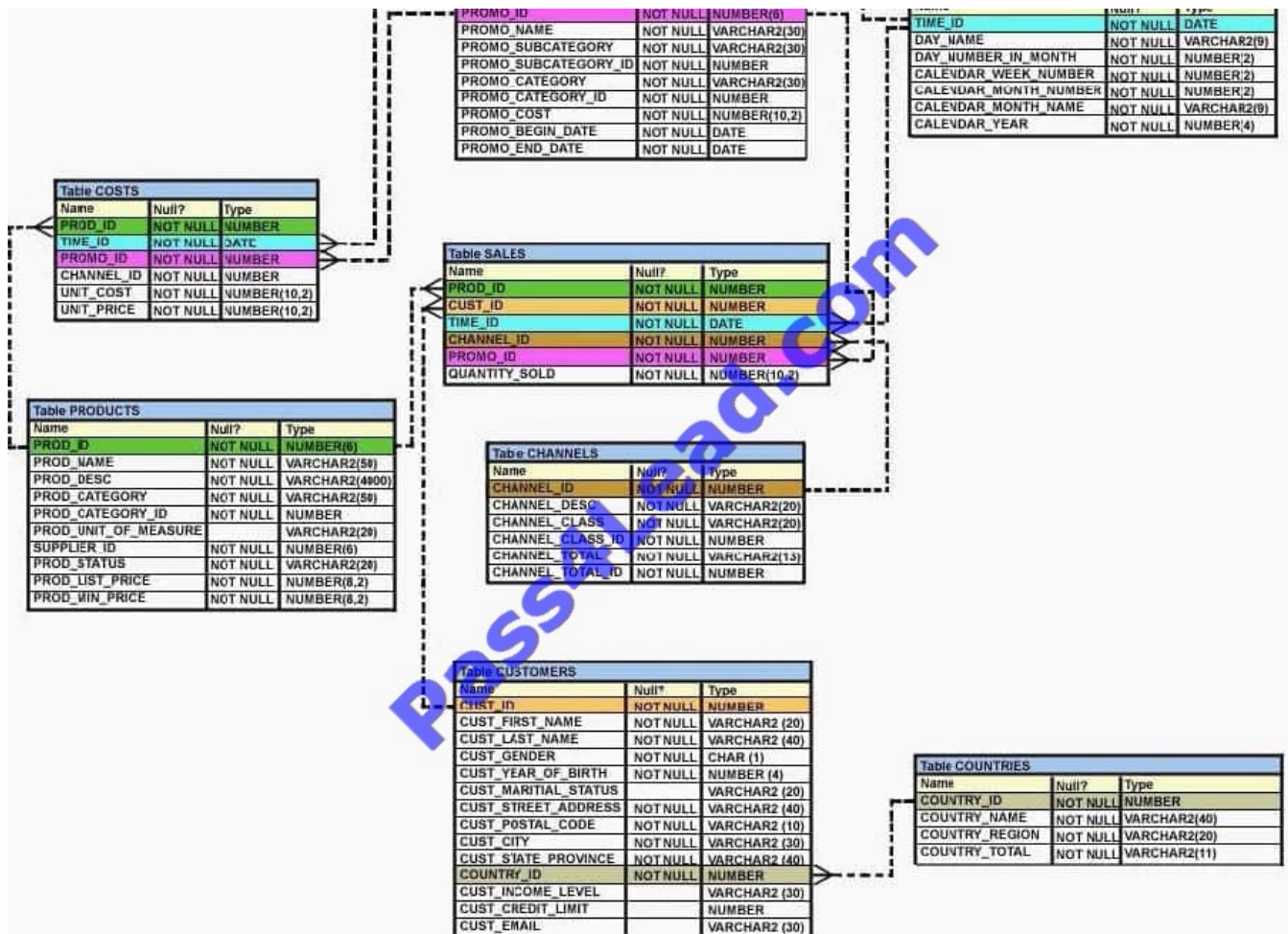
D. `SELECT TO_DATE (trans_date, 'dd-mon-yyyy hh24:mi:ss'), NVL2(trans_amt, TO_NUMBER(trans_amt, '$99999999.99'), 0) FROM transactions WHERE TO_DATE(trans_date, 'hh24')`

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

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

Exhibit:



You want to create a SALE_PROD view by executing the following SQL statements:

```
CREATE VIEW sale_prod
AS SELECT p.prod_id cust_id, SUM(quantity_sold) "Quantity", SUM(prod_list_price) "Price"
FROM products p, sales s
WHERE p.prod_id=s.prod_id
GROUP BY p.prod_id, cust_id;
```

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

- A. The view will be created and you can perform DML operations on the view
- B. The view will not be created because the join statements are not allowed for creating a view
- C. The view will not be created because the GROUP BY clause is not allowed for creating a view
- D. The view will be created but no DML operations will be allowed on the view

Correct Answer: D

Rules for Performing DML Operations on a View You cannot add data through a view if the view includes: Group functions A GROUP BY clause The DISTINCT keyword The pseudocolumn ROWNUM keyword Columns defined by expressions NOT NULL columns in the base tables that are not selected by the view



QUESTION 3

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

CUST_STATUS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
AMT_SPENT		NUMBER(10,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(13,2)

CUSTNO	AMT_SPENT	CREDIT_LIMIT
1	1000	1000
2	2000	2500
3		3000
4	3000	2800

You issue the following SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT custno, NVL2(NULLIF(amt_spent, credit_limit), 0, 1000)"BONUS"  
FROM cust_status;
```

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

- A. It produces an error because the AMT_SPENT column contains a null value.
- B. It displays a bonus of 1000 for all customers whose AMT_SPENT is less than CREDIT_LIMIT.
- C. It displays a bonus of 1000 for all customers whose AMT_SPENT equals CREDIT_LIMIT, or AMT_SPENT is null.
- D. It produces an error because the TO_NUMBER function must be used to convert the result of the NULLIF function before it can be used by the NVL2 function.

Correct Answer: C

The NULLIF Function

The NULLIF function tests two terms for equality. If they are equal the function returns a null, else it returns the first of the two terms tested.

The NULLIF function takes two mandatory parameters of any data type. The syntax is NULLIF(ifunequal, comparison_term), where the parameters ifunequal and comparison_term are compared. If they are identical, then NULL is returned. If

they differ, the ifunequal parameter is returned.

QUESTION 4

Examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table:



CUSTOMER_ID	NUMBER(4)	NOT NULL
CUSTOMER_NAME	VARCHAR2(100)	NOT NULL
STREET_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(150)	
CITY_ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(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.

Which statement returns the city address and the number of customers in the cities Los Angeles or San Francisco?

- A. `SELECT city_address, COUNT(*) FROM customers WHERE city_address IN (`Los Angeles`, `San Fransisco`);`
- B. `SELECT city_address, COUNT (*) FROM customers WHERE city address IN (`Los Angeles`, `San Fransisco`)
GROUP BY city_address;`
- C. `SELECT city_address, COUNT(customer_id) FROM customers WHERE city_address IN (`Los Angeles`, `San Fransisco`)
GROUP BY city_address, customer_id;`
- D. `SELECT city_address, COUNT (customer_id) FROM customers GROUP BY city_address IN (`Los Angeles`, `San Fransisco`);`

Correct Answer: B

Not C: The customer ID in the GROUP BY clause is wrong

QUESTION 5

Which three statements are true regarding views? (Choose three.)

- A. Views can be created only from tables.
- B. Views can be created from tables or other views.
- C. Only simple views can use indexes existing on the underlying tables.
- D. Both simple and complex views can use indexes existing on the underlying tables.
- E. Complex views can be created only on multiple tables that exist in the same schema.
- F. Complex views can be created on multiple tables that exist in the same or different schemas.

Correct Answer: BDF



Creating a Sequence (continued)

CYCLE | NOCYCLE Specifies whether the sequence continues to generate values after reaching its maximum or minimum value

(NOCYCLE is the default option.)

CACHE n | NOCACHE Specifies how many values the Oracle server preallocates and keeps in memory (By default, the Oracle server caches 20 values.)

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