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1Z1-051

Oracle

Oracle Database 11g SQL Fundamentals I

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QUESTION: 1

Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator? Select all that apply.

- A. NULL values are not ignored during duplicate checking
- B. Names of all columns must be identical across all SELECT statements
- C. By default, the output is not sorted
- D. The number of columns selected in all SELECT statements need to be the same

Answer: A, D

Explanation:

Both A and D are correct. Any attempt to execute a UNION when the number of columns is not equal will always result in ORA-01789: query block has incorrect number of result columns. Here is an example script conclusively demonstrating this:

```
SQL> set feedback on
SQL> set heading on
SQL> create table basic_customers
( cust_id number, cust_description varchar2(30) ) Table created.
SQL> insert into basic_customers values (1, 'Howdy')
1 row created.
SQL> insert into basic_customers values (2, 'Doodey')
1 row created. SQL> commit Commit complete.
SQL> create table food_customers
( cust_id number, cust_description varchar2(30), favorite_dish varchar2(30) ) Table
created.
SQL> insert into food_customers values (3, 'Loodey', 'Pizza')
1 row created.
SQL> insert into food_customers values (4, 'Hootey', 'Sushi')
1 row created. SQL> commit Commit complete.
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_description
from basic_customers union
SELECT cust_id, cust_description, favorite_dish from food_customers
SELECT cust_id, cust_description from basic_customers
union
SELECT cust_id, cust_description, favorite_dish from food_customers
*
Error at line 0
ORA-01789: query block has incorrect number of result columns
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_description, favorite_dish from food_customers
union
SELECT cust_id, cust_description from basic_customers
SELECT cust_id, cust_description, favorite_dish from food_customers
union
SELECT cust_id, cust_description from basic_customers
*
Error at line 0
ORA-01789: query block has incorrect number of result columns
```

QUESTION: 2

Evaluate the following SQL statements:

Exhibit:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name"
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 10
UNION
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE country_id = 30;
```

Which ORDER BY clauses are valid for the above query? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. ORDER BY "CUST_NO"
- B. ORDER BY "Last Name"
- C. ORDER BY CUST_NO
- D. ORDER BY 2,cust_id
- E. ORDER BY 2,1

Answer: B, D, E

QUESTION: 3

Here is the structure and data of the CUST_TRANS table:

Exhibit:

CUST_TRANS		
Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
CUSTNO	NOT NULL	CHAR(2)
TRANSDATE	DATE	
TRANSAMT		NUMBER(6,2)

CUSTNO	TRANSDATE	TRANSAMT
-----	-----	-----
11	01-JAN-07	1000
22	01-FEB-07	2000
33	01-MAR-07	3000

Dates are stored in the default date format dd-mm-rr in the CUST_TRANS table. Which three SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose three.)

- A. SELECT custno + 'A' FROM cust_trans WHERE transmit > 2000;
- B. SELECT transamt FROM cust_trans WHERE custno > '11';
- C. SELECT * FROM cust_trans WHERE transdate='01-JANUARY-07';
- D. SELECT * FROM cust_trans WHERE transdate='01-01-07';
- E. SELECT transdate + '10' FROM cust_trans;

Answer: B, C, E

QUESTION: 4

See the Exhibit and examine the structure and data in the INVOICE table:

Exhibit:

INVOICE			
Name	Null?	Type	
INV_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)	
INV_DATE		DATE	
CUST_ID		VARCHAR2(4)	
INV_AMT		NUMBER(8,2)	

INV_NO	INV_DATE	CUST_ID	INV_AMT
1	01-APR-07	A1Q	1000
2	01-OCT-07	B1R	2000
3	01-FEB-07		3000

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. SELECT MAX(inv_date),MIN(cust_id) FROM invoice;
- B. SELECT MAX(AVG(SYSDATE - inv_date)) FROM invoice;
- C. SELECT (AVG(inv_date)) FROM invoice;
- D. SELECT AVG(inv_date - SYSDATE),AVG(inv)amt) FROM invoice;

Answer: A, D

QUESTION: 5

Which three statements are true regarding sub queries? (Choose three.)

- A. Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and sub query
- B. Main query and sub query can get data from different tables
- C. Sub queries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses
- D. Main query and sub query must get data from the same tables
- E. Sub queries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause
- F. Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery

Answer: A, B, C

QUESTION: 6

See the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table:

Exhibit:

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 the average credit limit for customers in WASHINGTON and NEW YORK. Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

- A. SELECT cust_city,AVG(NVL(cust_credit_limit,0)) FROM customers WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON','NEW YORK')
- B. SELECT cust_city,AVG(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON','NEW YORK') GROUP BY cust_city,cust_credit_limit;
- C. SELECT cust_city,AVG(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON','NEW YORK') GROUP BY cust_city;
- D. SELECT cust_city,AVG(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers WHERE cust_city IN ('WASHINGTON','NEW YORK') GROUP BY cust_credit_limit,cust_city;

Answer: C

QUESTION: 7

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

Exhibit:

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)

Which statement would display the highest credit limit available in each income level in each city in the CUSTOMERS table?

- A. SELECT cust_city,cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers GROUP BY cust_city,cust_income_level;
- B. SELECT cust_city,cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers GROUP BY cust_credit_limit, cust_income_level, cust_city;
- C. SELECT cust_city,cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers GROUP BY cust_city,cust_income_level,cust_credit_limit;
- D. SELECT cust_city,cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers GROUP BY cust_city, cust_income_level,MAX(cust_credit_limit);

Answer: A

QUESTION: 8

Where can sub queries be used? (Choose all that apply)

- A. The HAVING clause in the SELECT statement
- B. The WHERE clause in only the SELECT statement
- C. The WHERE clause in the SELECT as well as all DML statements
- D. The FROM clause in the SELECT statement

- E. Field names in the SELECT statement
- F. The GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement

Answer: A, C, D, E

QUESTION: 9

Which three SQL statements would display the value 1890.55 as \$1,890.55? (Choose three.)

- A. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'\$99G999D00') FROM DUAL;
- B. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'\$9,999V99') FROM DUAL;
- C. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'\$0G000D00') FROM DUAL;
- D. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'\$99G999D99') FROM DUAL;
- E. SELECT TO_CHAR(1890.55,'\$9,999D99') FROM DUAL;

Answer: A, C, D

QUESTION: 10

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

Exhibit:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'Internet' ORDER BY 2 DESC
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'TV'
UNION
SELECT promo_id, promo_category
FROM promotions
WHERE promo_category = 'Radio';
```

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

- A. It produces an error because the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of a compound query-that is, with the last SELECT statement
- B. It executes successfully and displays rows in the descending order of PROMO_CATEGORY
- C. It executes successfully but ignores the ORDER BY clause because it is not located at the end of the compound statement



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