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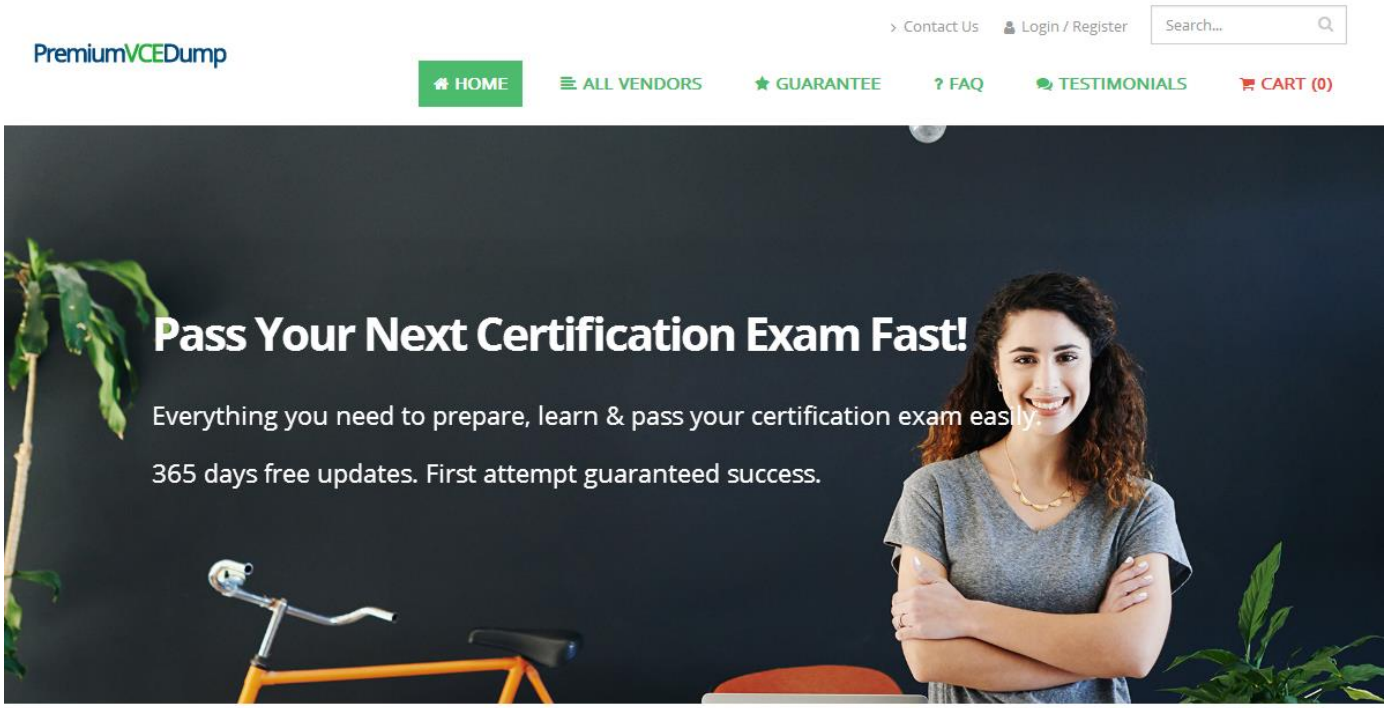

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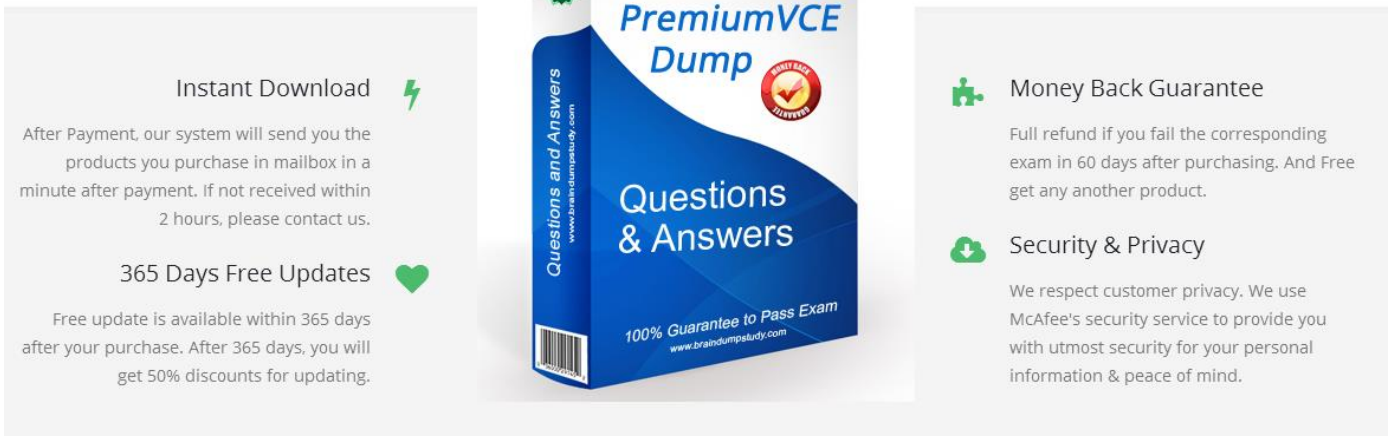

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Exam : 1Z1-047

Title : Oracle Database SQL Expert

Vendors : Oracle

Version : DEMO

1. Which statements are true? (Choose all that apply.)

A. The data dictionary is created and maintained by the database administrator.

B. The data dictionary views can consist of joins of dictionary base tables and user-defined tables.

C. The usernames of all the users including the database administrators are stored in the data dictionary.

D. The USER_CONS_COLUMNS view should be queried to find the names of the columns to which a constraint applies.

E. Both USER_OBJECTS and CAT views provide the same information about all the objects that are owned by the user.

F. Views with the same name but different prefixes, such as DBA, ALL and USER, use the same base tables from the data dictionary

Answer: CDF

2. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the MARKS_DETAILS and MARKStables.

MARKS_DETAILS

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_ENGLISH		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_MATH		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_PHYSICS		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_CHEMISTRY		NUMBER(3)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS_BIOLOGY		NUMBER(3)

MARKS

Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
SUBJECT_ID		NUMBER(2)
MARKS		NUMBER(3)

Which is the best method to load data from the MARKS_DETAILStable to the MARKStable?

A. Pivoting INSERT

B. Unconditional INSERT

C. Conditional ALL INSERT

D. Conditional FIRST INSERT

Answer: A

3. Evaluate the CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE products
(product_id     NUMBER(6) CONSTRAINT prod_id_pk   PRIMARY KEY,
product_name    VARCHAR2(15));
```

Which statement is true regarding the PROD_ID_PK constraint?

A. It would be created only if a unique index is manually created first.

B. It would be created and would use an automatically created unique index.

C. It would be created and would use an automatically created nonunique index.

D. It would be created and remains in a disabled state because no index is specified in the command.

Answer: B

4. Given below is a list of datetime data types and examples of values stored in them in a random order:

```
DatatypeExample
1)INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH a) '2003-04-15 8:00:00 -8:00'
2)TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONEb) '+06 03:30:16.000000'
3)TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONEc) '17-JUN-03 12.00.00.000000 AM'
4)INTERVAL DAY TO SECONDd) '+02-00'
```

Identify the option that correctly matches the data types with the values.

A. 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d

C. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

D. 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Answer: A

5. Which three statements are true regarding single-row functions? (Choose three.)

A. They can accept only one argument.

B. They can be nested up to only two levels.

C. They can return multiple values of more than one data type.

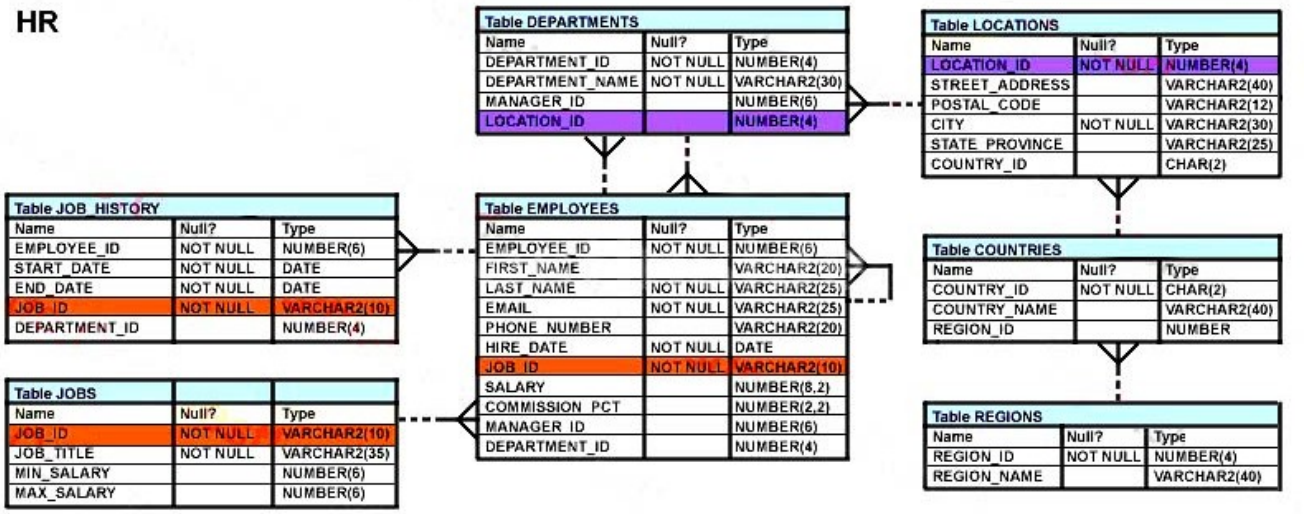
D. They can be used in SELECT, WHERE, and ORDER BY clauses.

E. They can modify the data type of the argument that is referenced.

F. They can accept a column name, expression, variable name, or a user-supplied constant as arguments.

Answer: DEF

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



Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id
FROM employees
START WITH employee_id = 101
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id=manager_id;
```

Which statement is true regarding the output for this command?

A. It would return a hierarchical output starting with the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 101, followed by his or her peers.

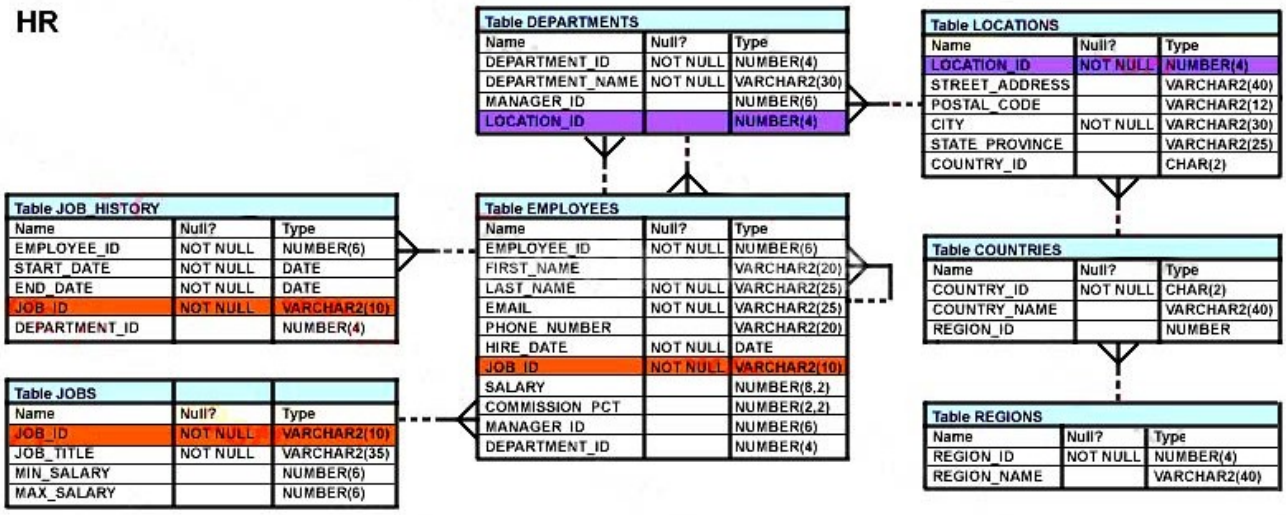
B. It would return a hierarchical output starting with the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 101, followed by the employee to whom he or she reports.

C. It would return a hierarchical output starting with the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is 101, followed by employees below him or her in the hierarchy.

D. It would return a hierarchical output starting with the employee whose EMPLOYEE_ID is101, followed by employees up to one level below him or her in the hierarchy.

Answer: C

7. View the Exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.



To retrieve data for all the employees for their EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, the following SQL statement was written:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name
FROM employees
NATURAL JOIN departments;
```

The desired output is not obtained after executing the above SQL statement. What could be the reason for this?

A. The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.

B. The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.

C. The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.

D. The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.

Answer: D

8. Which two statements are true regarding operators used with subqueries? (Choose two.)

A. The NOT IN operator is equivalent to IS NULL.

B. The <ANY operator means less than the maximum.

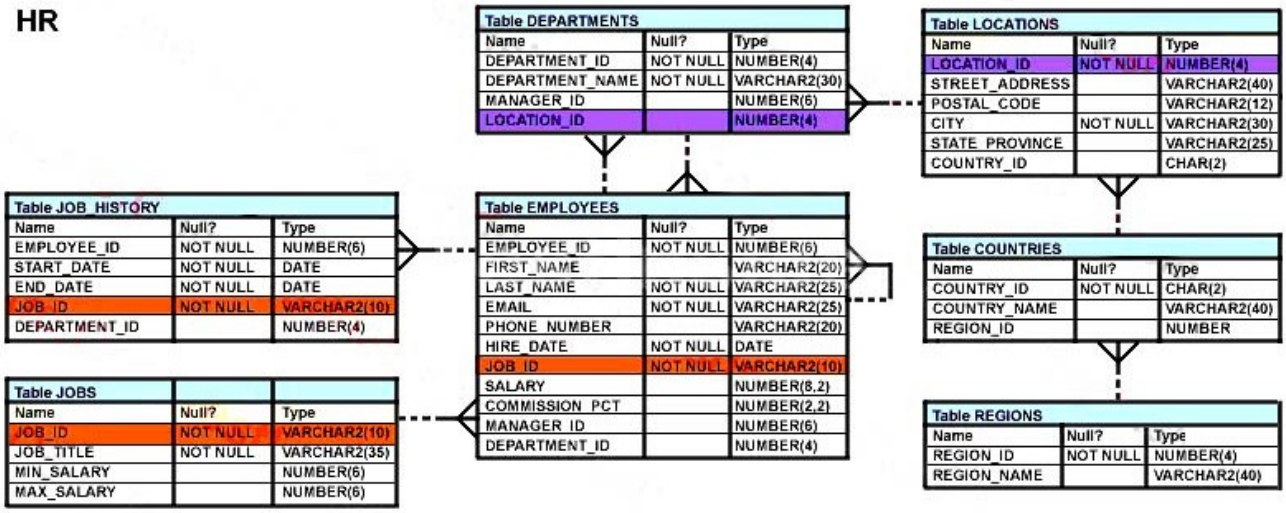
C. =ANY and =ALL operators have the same functionality.

D. The IN operator cannot be used in single-row subqueries.

E. The NOT operator can be used with IN, ANY and ALL operators.

Answer: BE

9. View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table.



Your company wants to give 5% bonus to all the employees on their annual salary. The SALARY column stores the monthly salary for an employee. To check the total for annual salary and bonus amount for each employee, you issued the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT first_name, salary, salary*12+salary*12*.05 "ANNUAL SALARY + BONUS"
FROM employees;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

A. It would execute and give you the desired output.

B. It would not execute because the AS keyword is missing between the column name and the alias.

C. It would not execute because double quotation marks are used instead of single quotation marks for assigning alias for the third column.

D. It would execute but the result for the third column would be inaccurate because the parentheses for overriding the precedence of the operator are missing.

Answer: A

10. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order'
FROM product_information
WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
```

You received the following error while executing the above query:

ERROR:

ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

A. Enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the double quotation marks.

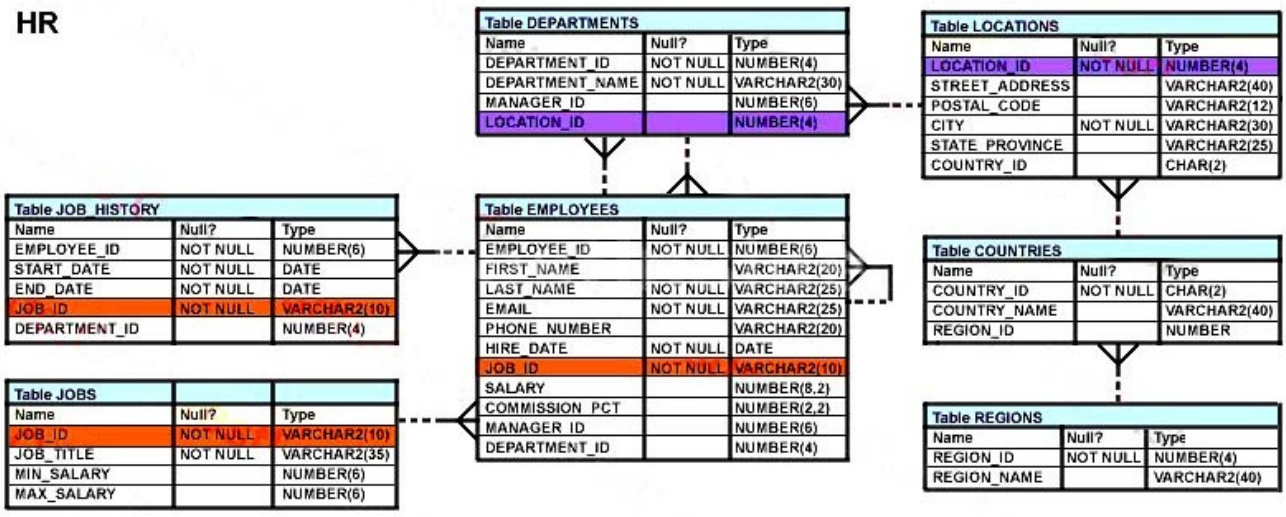
B. Do not enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the single quotation marks.

C. Use Quote (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of single quotation mark in the literal character string.

D. Use escape character to negate the single quotation mark inside the literal character string in the SELECT clause.

Answer: C

11. View the Exhibit and examine the description of the EMPLOYEES table.



Your company decided to give a monthly bonus of $50 to all the employees who have completed five years in the company. The following statement is written to display the LAST_NAME, DEPARTMENT_ID, and the total annual salary:

```
SELECT last_name, department_id, salary+50*12 "Annual Compensation"
FROM employees
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(SYSDATE, hire_date)/12 >= 5;
```

When you execute the statement, the "Annual Compensation" is not computed correctly. What changes would you make to the query to calculate the annual compensation correctly?

A. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, salary*12+50 "Annual Compensation".

B. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, salary+(50*12) "Annual Compensation".

C. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, (salary+50)*12 "Annual Compensation".

D. Change the SELECT clause to SELECT last_name, department_id, (salary*12)+50 "Annual Compensation".

Answer: C

12. Which two statements are true regarding views? (Choose two.)

A. A simple view in which column aliases have been used cannot be updated.

B. A subquery used in a complex view definition cannot contain group functions or joins.

C. Rows cannot be deleted through a view if the view definition contains the DISTINCT keyword.

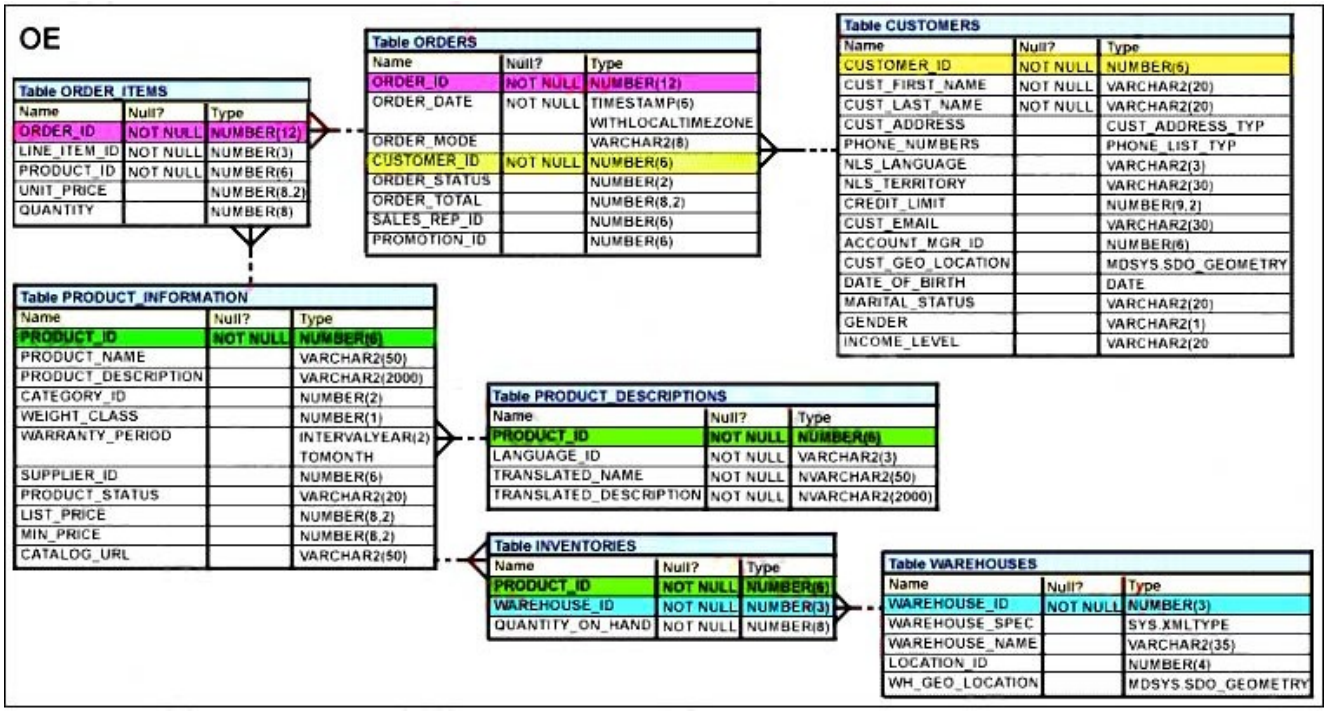
D. Rows added through a view are deleted from the table automatically when the view is dropped.

E. The OR REPLACE option is used to change the definition of an existing view without dropping and re-creating it.

F. The WITH CHECK OPTION constraint can be used in a view definition to restrict the columns displayed through the view.

Answer: CE

13. View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.



You need to create a view that displays the ORDER ID, ORDER_DATE, and the total number of items in each order.

Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the view successfully?

A. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu (order_id,order_date)
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;

B. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;

C. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;

D. CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu

AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)||' NO OF ITEMS'

FROM orders o JOIN order_items i

ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)

GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date

WITH CHECK OPTION;

Answer: B

14. View the Exhibit button and examine the structures of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

ORDERS

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
ORDER_DATE		TIMESTAMP
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)

ORDER_ITEMS

NAME	NULL?	TYPE
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(12)
LINE_ITEM_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
PRODUCT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
UNIT_PRICE		NUMBER(8,2)
QUANTITY		NUMBER(8)

In the ORDERS table, ORDER_ID is the PRIMARY KEY and in the ORDER_ITEMS table, ORDER_ID and LINE_ITEM_ID form the composite primary key.

Which view can have all the DML operations performed on it?

A. CREATE VIEW V1

AS SELECT order_id, product_id

FROM order_items;

B. CREATE VIEW V4(or_no, or_date, cust_id)

AS SELECT order_id, order_date, customer_id

FROM orders

WHERE order_date < '30-mar-2007'

WITH CHECK OPTION;

C. CREATE VIEW V3

AS SELECT o.order_id, o.customer_id, i.product_id

FROM orders o, order_items i

WHERE o.order_id=i.order_id;

D. CREATE VIEW V2

AS SELECT order_id, line_item_id, unit_price*quantity total

FROM order_items;

Answer: B

15. Which two statements are true about sequences created in a single instance database? (Choose two.)

A. The numbers generated by a sequence can be used only for one table.

B. DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.

C. CURRVAL is used to refer to the last sequence number that has been generated.

D. When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, you can increase the MAXVALUE limit by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.

E. When a database instance shuts down abnormally, the sequence numbers that have been cached but not used would be available once again when the database instance is restarted.

Answer: CD

16. Evaluate the following command:

```
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id      NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
 last_name        VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,
 department_id    NUMBER(2),
 job_id           VARCHAR2(8),
 salary       NUMBER(10,2));
```

You issue the following command to create a view that displays the IDs and last names of the sales staff in the organization:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_staff_vu AS
SELECT employee_id, last_name,job_id
FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE 'SA_%'
WITH CHECK OPTION;
```

Which statements are true regarding the above view? (Choose all that apply.)

A. It allows you to insert details of all new staff into the EMPLOYEES table.

B. It allows you to delete the details of the existing sales staff from the EMPLOYEES table.

C. It allows you to update the job ids of the existing sales staff to any other job id in the EMPLOYEES table.

D. It allows you to insert the IDs, last names and job ids of the sales staff from the view if it is used in multitable INSERT statements.

Answer: BD

17. Evaluate the following CREATE SEQUENCE statement:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE seq1
START WITH 100
INCREMENT BY 10
MAXVALUE 200
CYCLE
NOCACHE;
```

The sequence SEQ1 has generated numbers up to the maximum limit of 200. You issue the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT seq1.nextval FROM dual;
```

What is displayed by the SELECT statement?

A. 1

B. 10

C. 100

D. an error

Answer: A

18. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORD table.

ORD

Name	Null?	Type
ORD_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
ORD_DATE		DATE
CUST_ID		NUMBER(4)

Evaluate the following SQL statements that are executed in a user session in the specified order:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE ord_seq;
SELECT ord_seq.nextval
FROM dual;
INSERT INTO ord
VALUES (ord_seq.CURRVAL, '25-jan-2007',101);
UPDATE ord
SET ord_no= ord_seq.NEXTVAL
WHERE cust_id =101;
```

What would be the outcome of the above statements?

A. All the statements would execute successfully and the ORD_NO column would contain the value 2 for the CUST_ID 101.

B. The CREATE SEQUENCE command would not execute because the minimum value and maximum value for the sequence have not been specified.

C. The CREATE SEQUENCE command would not execute because the starting value of the sequence and the increment value have not been specified.

D. All the statements would execute successfully and the ORD_NO column would have the value 20 for the CUST_ID 101 because the default CACHE value is 20.

Answer: A

19. Which statements are correct regarding indexes? (Choose all that apply.)

A. When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.

B. For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.

C. Indexes should be created on columns that are frequently referenced as part of an expression.

D. A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index.

Answer: ABD

20. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORD and ORD_ITEMS tables.

ORD

Name	Null?	Type
ORD_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
ORD_DATE		DATE
CUST_ID		NUMBER(4)

ORD_ITEMS

Name	Null?	Type
ORD_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
ITEM_NO	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
QTY		NUMBER(8,2)

In the ORD table, the PRIMARY KEY is ORD_NO and in the ORD_ITEMS tables the composite PRIMARY KEY is (ORD_NO, ITEM_NO).

Which two CREATE INDEX statements are valid? (Choose two.)

A. CREATE INDEX ord_idx
ON ord(ord_no);

B. CREATE INDEX ord_idx
ON ord_items(ord_no);

C. CREATE INDEX ord_idx
ON ord_items(item_no);

D. CREATE INDEX ord_idx
ON ord,ord_items(ord_no, ord_date,qty);

Answer: BC