

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

Oracle Database 11g : SQL Fundamentals I

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#### **QUESTION 1**

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 2**

Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES and NEW\_EMPLOYEES tables:



Which DELETE statement is valid?

A. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees);

B. DELETE \* FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM new\_employees);

C. DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee\_id IN (SELECT employee\_id FROM new\_employees WHERE name = \\'Carrey\\');

D. DELETE \* FROM employees WHERE employee\_id IN (SELECT employee\_id FROM new\_employees WHERE last\_name = \\'Carrey\\');



#### Correct Answer: C

The correct syntax for DELETE statement DELETE [ FROM ] table [ WHERE condition ];

Incorrect Answers :

A. \\'=\\' is use in the statement and sub query will return more than one row. Error Ora-01427: single-row sub query returns more than one row.

B. Incorrect DELETE statement

D. Incorrect DELETE statement Refer: Introduction to Oracle9i: SQL, Oracle University Student Guide, Manipulating Data, p. 8

#### **QUESTION 3**

Which two statements about creating constraints are true? (Choose two)

- A. Constraint names must start with SYS\_C.
- B. All constraints must be defines at the column level.
- C. Constraints can be created after the table is created.
- D. Constraints can be created at the same time the table is created.
- E. Information about constraints is found in the VIEW\_CONSTRAINTS dictionary view.

Correct Answer: CD

Constraints can be created after the table is created. Use ALTER TABLE command for that. Constraints can be created at the same time the table is created (CREATE TABLE command).

**Incorrect Answers** 

A: There is no requirements in Oracle that constraint names must start with SYS\_C. Oracle can use prefix "SYS" to build indexes for UNIQUE and NOT NULL constraints, but it is not required for user to follow this naming rule.

B: Not all constraints must be defines at the column level. Only NOT NULL constraint must be.

E: There is no VIEW\_CONSTRAINTS dictionary view in Oracle.

OCP Introduction to Oracle 9i: SQL Exam Guide, Jason Couchman, p. 227-232 Chapter 5: Creating Oracle Database Objects

#### **QUESTION 4**

Evaluate the following SQL statement:



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

D. It produces an error because positional notation cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause with SET operators

Correct Answer: A

Using the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations The ORDER BY clause can appear only once at the end of the compound query. Component queries cannot have individual ORDER BY clauses. The ORDER BY clause recognizes only the columns of the first SELECT query. By default, the first column of the first SELECT query is used to sort the output in an ascending order.

#### **QUESTION 5**

The following data exists in the PRODUCTS table:

PROD\_ID PROD\_LIST\_PRICE

123456 152525.99

You issue the following query:

SQL> SELECT RPAD(( ROUND(prod\_list\_price)), 10,\\'\*\\')

FROM products

WHERE prod\_id = 123456;

What would be the outcome?

A. 152526\*\*\*\*

B. \*\*152525.99



- C. 152525\*\*
- D. an error message

Correct Answer: A

The LPAD(string, length after padding, padding string) and RPAD(string, length after padding, padding string) functions add a padding string of characters to the left or right of a string until it reaches the specified length after padding.

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