

T estpassport問題集



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Exam : **1Z1-051**

Title : Oracle Database: SQL
Fundamentals I

Version : DEMO

1. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTS, and TIMES tables.

The PROD_ID column is the foreign key in the SALES table, which references the PRODUCTS table. Similarly, the CUST_ID and TIME_ID columns are also foreign keys in the SALES table referencing the CUSTOMERS and TIMES tables, respectively.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

```
CREATE TABLE new_sales(prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
```

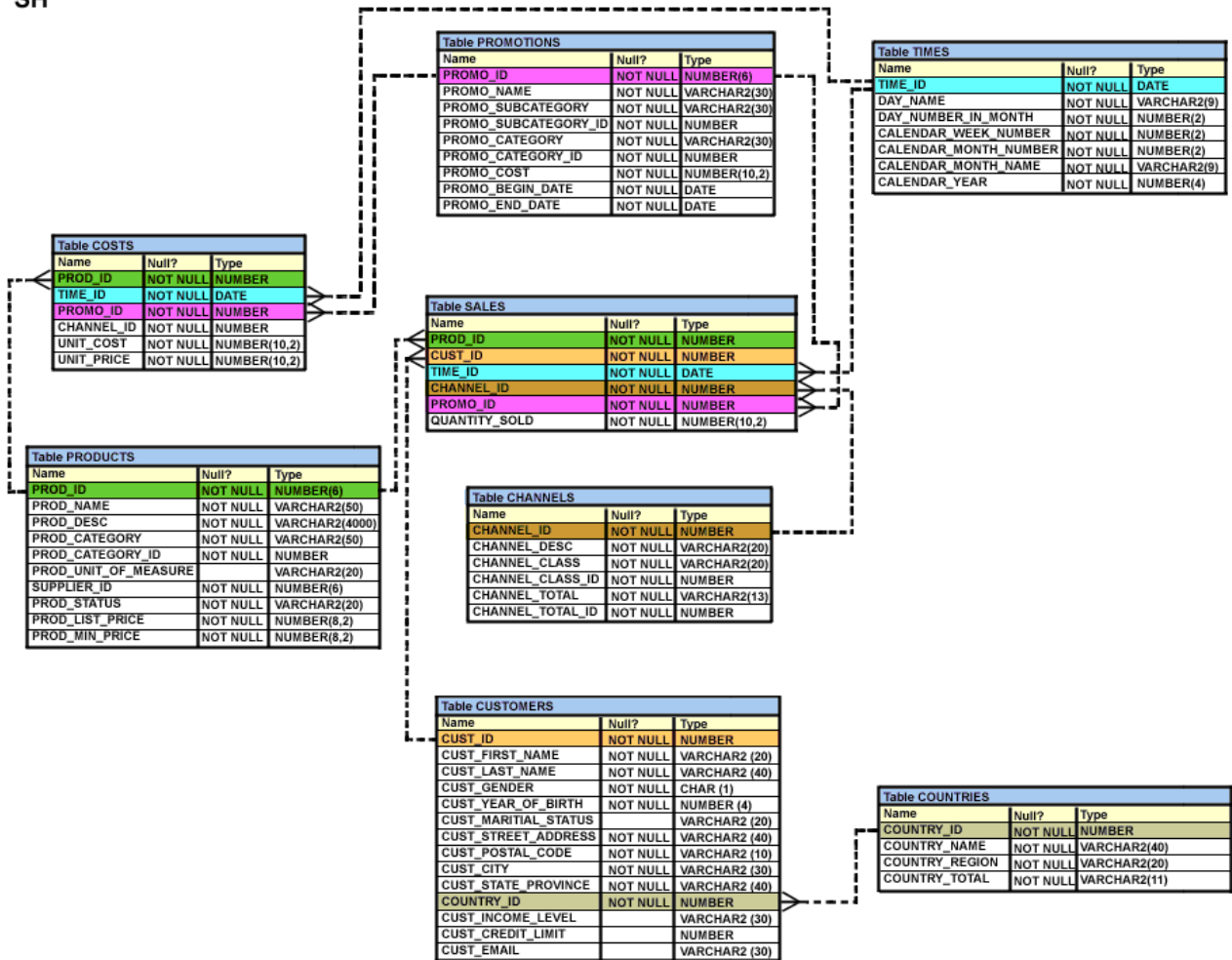
AS

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id
```

FROM sales;

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

SH



- A. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.
- B. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the NOT NULL constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

C. The NEW_SALES table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.

D. The NEW_SALES table would get created and all the FOREIGN KEY constraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.

Answer: B

2. View the Exhibit to examine the description for the SALES table.

Which views can have all DML operations performed on it? (Choose all that apply.)

| Table SALES | | |
|---------------|----------|--------------|
| Name | Null? | Type |
| PROD_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| CUST_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| TIME_ID | NOT NULL | DATE |
| CHANNEL_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| PROMO_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER |
| QUANTITY_SOLD | NOT NULL | NUMBER(10,2) |

A. CREATE VIEW v3

AS SELECT * FROM SALES

WHERE cust_id = 2034

WITH CHECK OPTION;

B. CREATE VIEW v1

AS SELECT * FROM SALES

WHERE time_id <= SYSDATE - 2*365

WITH CHECK OPTION;

C. CREATE VIEW v2

AS SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id FROM SALES

WHERE time_id <= SYSDATE - 2*365

WITH CHECK OPTION;

D. CREATE VIEW v4

AS SELECT prod_id, cust_id, SUM(quantity_sold) FROM SALES

WHERE time_id <= SYSDATE - 2*365

GROUP BY prod_id, cust_id

WITH CHECK OPTION;

Answer: AB

3. You need to extract details of those products in the SALES table where the PROD_ID column contains the string '_D123'.

Which WHERE clause could be used in the SELECT statement to get the required output?

A. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '_'

B. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '\'

- C. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '%_'
- D. WHERE prod_id LIKE '%_D123%' ESCAPE '_'

Answer: B

4. Which two statements are true regarding single row functions? (Choose two.)

- A. They accept only a single argument.
- B. They can be nested only to two levels.
- C. Arguments can only be column values or constants.
- D. They always return a single result row for every row of a queried table.
- E. They can return a data type value different from the one that is referenced.

Answer: DE

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

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

Answer: ADE

6. Examine the structure of the SHIPMENTS table:

| name | Null | Type |
|---------------|----------|--------------|
| PO_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER(3) |
| PO_DATE | NOT NULL | DATE |
| SHIPMENT_DATE | NOT NULL | DATE |
| SHIPMENT_MODE | | VARCHAR2(30) |
| SHIPMENT_COST | | NUMBER(8,2) |

You want to generate a report that displays the PO_ID and the penalty amount to be paid if the SHIPMENT_DATE is later than one month from the PO_DATE. The penalty is \$20 per day.

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT po_id, CASE  
WHEN MONTHS_BETWEEN (shipment_date,po_date)>1 THEN
```

```

TO_CHAR((shipment_date - po_date) * 20) ELSE 'No Penalty' END PENALTY
FROM shipments;
SQL>SELECT po_id, DECODE
(MONTHS_BETWEEN (po_date,shipment_date)>1,
TO_CHAR((shipment_date - po_date) * 20), 'No Penalty') PENALTY
FROM shipments;

```

Which statement is true regarding the above commands?

- A. Both execute successfully and give correct results.
- B. Only the first query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.
- C. Only the first query executes successfully and gives the correct result.
- D. Only the second query executes successfully but gives a wrong result.
- E. Only the second query executes successfully and gives the correct result.

Answer: C

7. Which two statements are true regarding the USING and ON clauses in table joins? (Choose two.)

- A. Both USING and ON clauses can be used for equijoins and nonequijoins.
- B. A maximum of one pair of columns can be joined between two tables using the ON clause.
- C. The ON clause can be used to join tables on columns that have different names but compatible data types.
- D. The WHERE clause can be used to apply additional conditions in SELECT statements containing the ON or the USING clause.

Answer: CD

8. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.

Which two tasks would require subqueries or joins to be executed in a single statement? (Choose two.)

| 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) |

- A. listing of customers who do not have a credit limit and were born before 1980
- B. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose marital status is 'married'
- C. finding the average credit limit of male customers residing in 'Tokyo' or 'Sydney'
- D. listing of those customers whose credit limit is the same as the credit limit of customers residing in the

city 'Tokyo'

E. finding the number of customers, in each city, whose credit limit is more than the average credit limit of all the customers

Answer: DE

9. Which statement is true regarding the INTERSECT operator?

- A. It ignores NULL values.
- B. Reversing the order of the intersected tables alters the result.
- C. The names of columns in all SELECT statements must be identical.
- D. The number of columns and data types must be identical for all SELECT statements in the query.

Answer: D

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

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?

| 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 |

- 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;

Answer: D

11. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

All products have a list price.

You issue the following command to display the total price of each product after a discount of 25% and a

tax of 15% are applied on it. Freight charges of \$100 have to be applied to all the products.

```
SQL>SELECT prod_name, prod_list_price -(prod_list_price*(25/100))
      +(prod_list_price -(prod_list_price*(25/100))*(15/100))+100
      AS "TOTAL PRICE"
```

FROM products;

What would be the outcome if all the parentheses are removed from the above statement?

| Table PRODUCTS | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------------|
| Name | Null? | Type |
| PROD_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6) |
| 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(6) |
| PROD_STATUS | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(20) |
| PROD_LIST_PRICE | NOT NULL | NUMBER(8,2) |
| PROD_MIN_PRICE | NOT NULL | NUMBER(8,2) |

- A. It produces a syntax error.
- B. The result remains unchanged.
- C. The total price value would be lower than the correct value.
- D. The total price value would be higher than the correct value.

Answer: B

12. You need to produce a report where each customer's credit limit has been incremented by \$1000. In the output, the customer's last name should have the heading Name and the incremented credit limit should be labeled New Credit Limit. The column headings should have only the first letter of each word in uppercase .

Which statement would accomplish this requirement?

- A. SELECT cust_last_name Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000
"New Credit Limit"
FROM customers;
- B. SELECT cust_last_name AS Name, cust_credit_limit + 1000
AS New Credit Limit
FROM customers;
- C. SELECT cust_last_name AS "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000
AS "New Credit Limit"
FROM customers;
- D. SELECT INITCAP(cust_last_name) "Name", cust_credit_limit + 1000
INITCAP("NEW CREDIT LIMIT")
FROM customers;

Answer: C

13. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.

You need to generate a report in the following format:

CATEGORIES

5MP Digital Photo Camera's category is Photo

Y Box's category is Electronics

Envoy Ambassador's category is Hardware

Which two queries would give the required output? (Choose two.)

| Table PRODUCTS | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------------|
| Name | Null? | Type |
| PROD_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6) |
| 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(6) |
| PROD_STATUS | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(20) |
| PROD_LIST_PRICE | NOT NULL | NUMBER(8,2) |
| PROD_MIN_PRICE | NOT NULL | NUMBER(8,2) |

- A. SELECT prod_name q"s category is ' prod_category CATEGORIES
FROM products;
- B. SELECT prod_name q['s]category is ' prod_category CATEGORIES
FROM products;
- C. SELECT prod_name q\s\ ' category is ' prod_category CATEGORIES
FROM products;
- D. SELECT prod_name q<s >' category is ' prod_category CATEGORIES
FROM products;

Answer: CD

14. Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows 50% of each credit amount in each income level. The report should NOT show any repeated credit amounts in each income level.

Which query would give the required result?

- A. SELECT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50
AS "50% Credit Limit"
FROM customers;
- B. SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50
AS "50% Credit Limit"
FROM customers;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level ' ' cust_credit_limit * 0.50

AS "50% Credit Limit"

FROM customers;

D. SELECT cust_income_level ' ' cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit"

FROM customers;

Answer: C

15. View the Exhibit and examine the data in the CUSTOMERS table.

Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_name AS "NAME", cust_credit_limit/2 AS MIDPOINT,MIDPOINT+100 AS "MAX
LOWER LIMIT"
```

FROM customers;

The above query produces an error on execution.

What is the reason for the error?

CUSTOMERS

| CUST_NO | CUST_NAME | CUST_CITY | CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 101 | KING | NEW YORK | 100000 |
| 102 | GREEN | BOSTON | 150000 |
| 103 | SCOTT | LONDON | |
| 104 | SMITH | BOSTON | |

A. An alias cannot be used in an expression.

B. The a lias NAME should not be enclosed with in double quotation marks .

C. The MIDPOINT+100 expression gives an error because CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT contains NULL values.

D. The a lias MIDPOINT should be enclosed with in double quotation marks for the CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT/2 expression .

Answer: A

16. Evaluate the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_name q'{s start date was }' promo_begin_date
AS "Promotion Launches"
```

FROM promotions;

What would be the outcome of the above query?

A. It produces an error because flower braces have been used.

B. It produces an error because the data types are not matching.

C. It executes successfully and introduces an 's at the end of each promo_name in the output.

D. It executes successfully and displays the literal " {s start date was } " for each row in the output.

Answer: C

17. View the Exhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.

You want to generate a report showing the total compensation paid to each employee to a date.

You issue the following query:

```
SQL>SELECT ename || ' joined on ' || hiredate
       || ', the total compensation paid is '
       || TO_CHAR(ROUND(ROUND(SYSDATE-hiredate)/365) * sal + comm)
       || "COMPENSATION UNTIL DATE"
FROM employees;
```

What is the outcome?

EMPLOYEES

| ENAME | HIREDATE | SAL | COMM |
|--------|-----------|------|------|
| SMITH | 17-DEC-00 | 800 | |
| ALLEN | 20-FEB-99 | 1600 | 300 |
| WARD | 22-FEB-95 | 1250 | 500 |
| JONES | 02-APR-98 | 2975 | |
| MARTIN | 28-SEP-99 | 1250 | 1400 |
| BLAKE | 01-MAY-97 | 2850 | |

- A. It generates an error because the alias is not valid.
- B. It executes successfully and gives the correct output.
- C. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.
- D. It generates an error because the usage of the ROUND function in the expression is not valid.
- E. It generates an error because the concatenation operator can be used to combine only two items.

Answer: C

18. Examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table:

| name | Null | Type |
|----------------|----------|--------------|
| PROMO_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6) |
| PROMO_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(30) |
| PROMO_CATEGORY | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(30) |
| PROMO_COST | NOT NULL | NUMBER(10,2) |

The management wants to see a report of unique promotion costs in each promotion category.

Which query would achieve the required result?

- A. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, promo_category FROM promotions;
- B. SELECT promo_category, DISTINCT promo_cost FROM promotions;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT promo_cost, DISTINCT promo_category FROM promotions;
- D. SELECT DISTINCT promo_category, promo_cost FROM promotions ORDER BY 1;

Answer: D

19. 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

Answer: A

20. Which three statements are true regarding the data types in Oracle Database 10g/11g? (Choose three.)

- A. Only one LONG column can be used per table.
- B. A TIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.
- C. The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.
- D. The minimum column width that can be specified for a VARCHAR2 data type column is one.
- E. The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

Answer: ADE