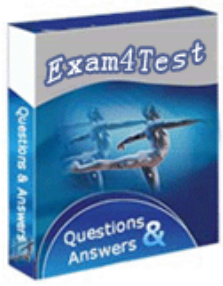
Exam4Test 1Z0-051 Exams

Oracle Oracle Database: SQL Fundamentals I



Order : 1Z0-051 Exam

Practice Exam: *1Z0-051*

Exam Number/Code: *1Z0-051*

Exam Name: *Oracle Database: SQL Fundamentals I*

Questions and Answers: *175 Q&As*

Exam Description

1. Exam4Test offer free update service for three month.

After you purchase our product, we will offer free update in time for three month.

2. High quality and Value for the 1Z0-051 Exam.

Exam4Test ***Practice Exams*** for 1Z0-051 are written to the highest standards of technical accuracy, provided by our certified subject matter experts and published authors for development.

3. 100% Guarantee to Pass Your ***Other Oracle Certification*** exam and get your *Other Oracle Certification Certification*.

We guarantee your success in the first attempt. If you do not pass the ***Other Oracle Certification*** "1Z0-051" (Oracle Database: SQL Fundamentals I on your first attempt, send us the official result. We will give you a FULLY REFUND of your purchasing fee and send you another same value product for free.

4. Exam4Test Other Oracle Certification 1Z0-051 Exam Downloadable.

Our PDF or Testing Engine Preparation Material of Other Oracle Certification 1Z0-051 exam provides everything which you need to pass your exam. The Other Oracle Certification Certification details are researched and produced by our Professional Certification Experts who are constantly using industry experience to produce precise, and logical. You may get "1Z0-051 exam" questions from different websites or books, but logic is the key. Our Product will help you not only pass in the first Oracle Database: SQL Fundamentals I(Other Oracle Certification) exam try, but also save your valuable time.

Comprehensive questions with complete details about 1Z0-051 exam.
1Z0-051 exam questions accompanied by exhibits. Verified Answers Researched by Industry Experts and almost 100% correct.
Drag and Drop questions as experienced in the Real Other Oracle Certification exam. 1Z0-051 exam questions updated on regular basis.
Like actual Other Oracle Certification Certification exams, 1Z0-051 exam preparation is in multiple-choice questions (MCQs). Tested by many real Other Oracle Certification exams before publishing.
Try free Other Oracle Certification exam demo before you decide to buy it in http://www.Exam4Test.com
High quality and Valued for the 1Z0-051 Exam: 100% Guarantee to Pass Your 1Z0-051 exam and get your Other Oracle Certification Certification. Come to http://www.Exam4Test.com The easiest and quickest way to get your Other Oracle Certification Certification.

Exam4Test professional provides Other Oracle Certification 1Z0-051 the newest Q&A, completely covers 1Z0-051 tes original topic. With our completed Other Oracle Certification resources, you will minimize your Other Oracle Certification cost and be ready to pass your 1Z0-051 test on Your First Try, 100% Money Back Guarantee included!

1Z0-051 Exam Study Guide

*1Z0-051 exam is regarded as one of the most favourite **Other Oracle Certification Certifications**. Many IT professionals prefer to add 1Z0-051 exam among their credentials. Exam4Test not only caters you all the information regarding the 1Z0-051 exam but also provides you the excellent 1Z0-051 study guide which makes the certification exam easy for you.*

Exam4Test Engine Features

Comprehensive questions and answers about 1Z0-051 exam

1Z0-051 exam questions accompanied by exhibits

Verified Answers Researched by Industry Experts and almost 100% correct

1Z0-051 exam questions updated on regular basis

Same type as the certification exams, 1Z0-051 exam preparation is in multiple-choice questions (MCQs).

Tested by multiple times before publishing

Try free 1Z0-051 exam demo before you decide to buy it in Exam4Test.com

Exam4Test Help You Pass Any IT Exam

Exam4Test.com offers incredible career enhancing opportunities. We are a team of IT professionals that focus on providing our customers with the most up to date material for any IT certification exam. This material is so effective that we Guarantee you will pass the exam or your money back.

Exam : Oracle 1Z0-051
Title : Oracle Database: SQL Fundamentals I

1. You need to produce a report where each customer's credit limit has been incremented by $1000. In the output, t he 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

2. 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.)
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

3. View the Exhibit; e xamine 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 l date.
Which query would achieve the required result?
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

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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?
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

7. 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

8. 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 parenthese s are removed from the above statement?
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

9. 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

10. 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?
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

11. 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

12. 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.)
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

13. 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

14. 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.)
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

15. 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

16. 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

17. Which two statements are true regarding single row functions? (Choose two.)
A. They a ccept only a single argument.
B. They c an be nested only to two levels.
C. Arguments can only be column values or constants.
D. They a lways return a single result row for every row of a queried table.
E. They c an return a data type value different from the one that is referenced.
Answer: DE

18. 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

19. 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

20. View the E xhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table.
You want to generate a report showing the total compensation paid to each employee to 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?
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

1z0-233	Oracle 11i install. patch and maintain applications
1z0-223	Oracle order management 11i fundamentals
1z0-264	Hyperion Essbase Analytics 9.3 Developer
1z0-225	Oracle EBS R12: Inventory and Purchasing Fundamentals
1z0-231	Oracle implement workflow 11i/2.6
1z0-222	Oracle purchasing 11i fundamentals
1z0-403	Enterprise Linux System Administration
1z0-213	Oracle receivables 11i fundamentals
1Z1-225	Oracle EBS R12: Inventory and Purchasing Fundamentals
1z0-204	Oracle EBS R12: E-Business Essentials
1z0-211	Oracle 11i general ledgerfundamentals
1z0-235	Oracle 11i applications DBA:Fundamentals I

Other Oracle Exams

1z0-204	1Z0-053	1z0-141	1z0-045	1z0-263	1Z0-228	1z0-042	1Z1-202
1z0-232	1z1-312	1z0-259	1z0-257	1z0-140	1z0-241	1z0-403	1z0-048
1z1-047	1z0-225	1z0-054	1z0-238				