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### **Oracle Oracle Database SQL Expert**



**Practice Exam:** 1z0-047

**Exam Number/Code:** 1z0-047

**Exam Name:** Oracle Database SQL Expert

**Questions and Answers:** 278 Q&As

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Exam : Oracle 1Z0-047

Title : Oracle Database SQL Expert

1. View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions of ORDER\_ITEMS and ORDERS tables.

You want to display the CUSTOMER\_ID, PRODUCT\_ID, and total (UNIT\_PRICE multiplied by QUANTITY) for the order placed. You also want to display the subtotals for a CUSTOMER\_ID as well as for a PRODUCT\_ID for the last six months.

Which SQL statement would you execute to get the desired output?

- A. `SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Total"  
FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o  
ON oi.order_id=o.order_id  
GROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id,oi.product_id)  
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_date, SYSDATE) <= 6;`
- B. `SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Total"  
FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o  
ON oi.order_id=o.order_id  
GROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id,oi.product_id)  
HAVING MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_date, SYSDATE) <= 6;`
- C. `SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Total"  
FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o  
ON oi.order_id=o.order_id  
GROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id, oi.product_id)  
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_date, SYSDATE) >= 6;`
- D. `SELECT o.customer_id, oi.product_id, SUM(oi.unit_price*oi.quantity) "Total"`

```
FROM order_items oi JOIN orders o
ON oi.order_id=o.order_id
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(order_date, SYSDATE) <= 6
GROUP BY ROLLUP (o.customer_id, oi.product_id) ;
```

Answer: D

2. In which scenario would you use the ROLLUP operator for expression or columns within a GROUP BY clause?

- A. to find the groups forming the subtotal in a row
- B. to create group-wise grand totals for the groups specified within a GROUP BY clause
- C. to create a grouping for expressions or columns specified within a GROUP BY clause in one direction, from right to left for calculating the subtotals
- D. to create a grouping for expressions or columns specified within a GROUP BY clause in all possible directions, which is cross-tabular report for calculating the subtotals

Answer: C

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

You want to retrieve hierarchical data of the employees using the top-down hierarchy. Which SQL clause would let you choose the direction to walk through the hierarchy tree?

- A. WHERE
- B. HAVING
- C. GROUP BY
- D. START WITH
- E. CONNECT BY PRIOR

Answer: E

4. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE hr.emp
SET UNUSED (mgr_id);
```

Which statement is true regarding the effect of the above SQL statement?

- A. Any synonym existing on the EMP table would have to be re-created.
- B. Any constraints defined on the MGR\_ID column would be removed by the above command.
- C. Any views created on the EMP table that include the MGR\_ID column would have to be dropped and re-created.
- D. Any index created on the MGR\_ID column would continue to exist until the DROP UNUSED COLUMNS command is executed.

Answer: B

5. 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

6. 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

7. EMPDET is an external table containing the columns EMPNO and ENAME. Which command would work in relation to the EMPDET table?

- A. UPDATE empdet  
SET ename = 'Amit'  
WHERE empno = 1234;
- B. DELETE FROM empdet  
WHERE ename LIKE 'J%';
- C. CREATE VIEW empvu  
AS  
SELECT \* FROM empdept;
- D. CREATE INDEX empdet\_idx  
ON empdet(empno);

Answer: C

8. OE and SCOTT are the users in the database. The ORDERS table is owned by OE. Evaluate the statements issued by the DBA in the following sequence:

```
CREATE ROLE r1;  
GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON oe.orders TO r1;  
GRANT r1 TO scott;  
GRANT SELECT ON oe.orders TO scott;  
REVOKE SELECT ON oe.orders FROM scott;
```

What would be the outcome after executing the statements?

- A. SCOTT would be able to query the OE.ORDERS table.
- B. SCOTT would not be able to query the OE.ORDERS table.
- C. The REVOKE statement would remove the SELECT privilege from SCOTT as well as from the role R1.
- D. The REVOKE statement would give an error because the SELECT privilege has been granted to the role R1.

Answer: A

9. 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
```

10. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the MARKS\_DETAILS and MARKS tables. Which is the best method to load data from the MARKS\_DETAIL table to the MARKS table?

- A. Pivoting INSERT
- B. Unconditional INSERT
- C. Conditional ALL INSERT
- D. Conditional FIRST INSERT

Answer: A

11. Which three tasks can be performed using regular expression support in Oracle Database 10g? (Choose three.)

- A. It can be used to concatenate two strings.
- B. It can be used to find out the total length of the string.
- C. It can be used for string manipulation and searching operations.
- D. It can be used to format the output for a column or expression having string data.
- E. It can be used to find and replace operations for a column or expression having string data.

Answer: CDE

12. View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMP table which is not partitioned and not an index-organized table.

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE emp
DROP COLUMN first_name;
```

Which two statements are true regarding the above command? (Choose two.)

- A. The FIRST\_NAME column would be dropped provided it does not contain any data.
- B. The FIRST\_NAME column would be dropped provided at least one or more columns remain in the table.
- C. The FIRST\_NAME column can be rolled back provided the SET UNUSED option is added to the above SQL statement.
- D. The FIRST\_NAME column can be dropped even if it is part of a composite PRIMARY KEY provided the CASCADE option is used.

Answer: BD

13. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The USER\_SYNONYMS view can provide information about private synonyms.
- B. The user SYSTEM owns all the base tables and user-accessible views of the data dictionary.
- C. All the dynamic performance views prefixed with V\$ are accessible to all the database users.
- D. The USER\_OBJECTS view can provide information about the tables and views created by the user only.
- E. DICTIONARY is a view that contains the names of all the data dictionary views that the user can access.

Answer: AE

14. 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

15. View the Exhibit and examine the description of the ORDERS table.

Which two WHERE clause conditions demonstrate the correct usage of conversion functions? (Choose two.)

- A. WHERE order\_date > TO\_DATE('JUL 10 2006','MON DD YYYY')
- B. WHERE TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2003'
- C. WHERE order\_date > TO\_CHAR(ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6),'MON DD YYYY')
- D. WHERE order\_date IN ( TO\_DATE('Oct 21 2003','Mon DD YYYY'), TO\_CHAR('NOV 21 2003','Mon DD YYYY') )

Answer: AB

16. View the Exhibit and examine PRODUCTS and ORDER\_ITEMS tables.

You executed the following query to display PRODUCT\_NAME and the number of times the product has been ordered:

```
SELECT p.product_name, i.item_cnt  
FROM (SELECT product_id, COUNT (*) item_cnt  
FROM order_items  
GROUP BY product_id) i RIGHT OUTER JOIN products p  
ON i.product_id = p.product_id;
```

What would happen when the above statement is executed?

- A. The statement would execute successfully to produce the required output.
- B. The statement would not execute because inline views and outer joins cannot be used together.
- C. The statement would not execute because the ITEM\_CNT alias cannot be displayed in the outer query.
- D. The statement would not execute because the GROUP BY clause cannot be used in the inline view.

Answer: A

17. View the Exhibit and examine the description of the CUSTOMERS table.

You want to add a constraint on the CUST\_FIRST\_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table so that the value inserted in the column does not have numbers.

Which SQL statement would you use to accomplish the task?

- A. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS  
ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_f\_name  
CHECK(REGEXP\_LIKE(cust\_first\_name,'A-Z'))NOVALIDATE ;
- B. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS  
ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_f\_name  
CHECK(REGEXP\_LIKE(cust\_first\_name,'[0-9]'))NOVALIDATE ;
- C. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS  
ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_f\_name  
CHECK(REGEXP\_LIKE(cust\_first\_name,'[:alpha:]'))NOVALIDATE ;
- D. ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS  
ADD CONSTRAINT cust\_f\_name  
CHECK(REGEXP\_LIKE(cust\_first\_name,'[:digit:]'))NOVALIDATE ;

Answer: C

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

You want to display the EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, and DEPARTMENT\_ID for all the employees who work in the

same department and have the same manager as that of the employee having EMPLOYEE\_ID 104. To accomplish the task, you execute the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE (manager_id, department_id) =(SELECT department_id, manager_id
FROM employees
WHERE employee_id = 104)
AND employee_id <> 104;
```

When you execute the statement it does not produce the desired output. What is the reason for this?

- A. The WHERE clause condition in the main query is using the = comparison operator, instead of EXISTS.
- B. The WHERE clause condition in the main query is using the = comparison operator, instead of the IN operator.
- C. The WHERE clause condition in the main query is using the = comparison operator, instead of the = ANY operator.
- D. The columns in the WHERE clause condition of the main query and the columns selected in the subquery should be in the same order.

Answer: D

19. You need to load information about new customers from the NEW\_CUST table into the tables CUST and CUST\_SPECIAL. If a new customer has a credit limit greater than 10,000, then the details have to be inserted into CUST\_SPECIAL. All new customer details have to be inserted into the CUST table. Which technique should be used to load the data most efficiently?

- A. external table
- B. the MERGE command
- C. the multitable INSERT command
- D. INSERT using WITH CHECK OPTION

Answer: C

20. Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the correlated subqueries? (Choose two.)

- A. The nested query executes after the outer query returns the row.
- B. The nested query executes first and then the outer query executes.
- C. The outer query executes only once for the result returned by the inner query.
- D. Each row returned by the outer query is evaluated for the results returned by the inner query.

Answer: AD

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