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2016 June Oracle Official: 1Z0-051: Oracle Database 11g: SQL Fundamentals I Exam Questions New Updated Today!
Braindump2go.com Offers 1Z0-051 PDF and VCE Dumps 303q for Free Downloading!NEW QUESTION 51 - NEW QUESTION 60: QUESTION 51View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PROMOTIONS table.You need to display all promo categories that do not have 'discount' in their subcategory.Which two SQL statements give the required result? (Choose two.)

PROMOTIONS	
PROMO_ID	PROMO_CATEGORY
506	magazine
507	TV
508	newspaper
509	post
510	post
511	radio
512	newspaper
513	newspaper
514	magazine
515	newspaper
516	newspaper

A. SELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsMINUSSELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsWHERE promo_subcategory = 'discount';B. SELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsINTERSECTSELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsWHERE promo_subcategory = 'discount';C. SELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsMINUSSELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsWHERE promo_subcategory <> 'discount';D. SELECT promo_categoryFROM promotions INTERSECTSELECT promo_categoryFROM promotionsWHERE promo_subcategory <> 'discount'; Answer: AD QUESTION 52 View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST_HISTORY tables.The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers. The CUST_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.You need to find those customers who have never changed their address.Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

CUSTOMERS	
Name	Null?
CUST_ID	NOT NULL
CUST_NAME	
CUST_ADDRESS	
CUST_CITY	

CUST_HISTORY	
Name	Null?
CUST_ID	NOT NULL
CUST_NAME	
CUST_CITY	
CHANGE_DATE	

A. MINUSB. UNIONC. INTERSECTD. UNION ALL Answer: A QUESTION 53Which statement is true regarding the UNION operator? A. The number of columns selected in all SELECT statements need to be the sameB. Names of all columns must be identical across all SELECT statementsC. By default, the output is not sortedD. NULL values are not ignored during duplicate checking Answer: AExplanation:The SQL UNION query allows you to combine the result sets of two or more SQL SELECT statements. It removes duplicate rows between the various SELECT statements. Each SQL SELECT statement within the UNION query must have the same number of fields in the result sets with similar data types. QUESTION 54View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the PRODUCTS and SALES tables.Which two SQL statements would give the same output? (Choose two.) A. SELECT prod_id FROM productsINTERSECTSELECT prod_id FROM sales;B. SELECT prod_id FROM products MINUSSELECT prod_id FROM sales;C. SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_idFROM products p JOIN sales sON p.prod_id=s.prod_id; D. SELECT DISTINCT p.prod_idFROM products p JOIN sales sON p.prod_id <> s.prod_id; Answer: AC QUESTION 55View the Exhibit and evaluate structures of the SALES, PRODUCTS, and COSTS tables.

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)

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)
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)

Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT prod_id FROM products
INTERSECT
SELECT prod_id FROM costs
MINUS
SELECT prod_id FROM costs;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above compound query? A. It produces an error.B. It shows products that were sold and have a cost recorded.C. It shows products that were sold but have no cost recorded.D. It shows products that have a cost recorded irrespective of sales. Answer: C

QUESTION 56 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 executes successfully and displays rows in the descending order of PROMO_CATEGORY. B. It produces an error because positional notation cannot be used in the ORDER BY clause with SET operators. 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 the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of a compound query-that is, with the last SELECT statement. Answer: D

Explanation: 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 57 Evaluate the following SQL statement: SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name" FROM customers WHERE country_id = 10 UNION SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name FROM customers WHERE country_id = 30;

Which ORDER BY clauses are valid for the above query? (Choose all that apply.) A. ORDER BY 2,1 B. ORDER BY CUST_NO C. ORDER BY 2,cust_id D. ORDER BY "CUST_NO" E. ORDER BY "Last Name" Answer: ACE

Explanation: 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 58 View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS and CUSTOMERS tables. Evaluate the following SQL command: SQL> SELECT o.order_id, c.cust_name, o.order_total, c.credit_limit FROM orders o JOIN customers c USING (customer_id) WHERE o.order_total > c.credit_limit FOR UPDATE ORDER BY o.order_id;

Which two statements are true regarding the outcome of the above query? (Choose two.)

ORDERS		
Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (12)
ORDER_DATE		DATE
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER (8,2)

CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (6)
CUST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (50)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER (9,2)

A. It locks all the rows that satisfy the condition in the statement.
 B. It locks only the columns that satisfy the condition in both the tables.
 C. The locks are released only when a COMMIT or ROLLBACK is issued.
 D. The locks are released after a DML statement is executed on the locked rows.
 Answer: A
 Explanation: FOR UPDATE Clause in a SELECT Statement Locks the rows in the EMPLOYEES table where job_id is SA_REP. Lock is released only when you issue a ROLLBACK or a COMMIT. If the SELECT statement attempts to lock a row that is locked by another user, the database waits until the row is available, and then returns the results of the SELECT statement.
 SELECT employee_id, salary, commission_pct, job_id
 FROM employees
 WHERE job_id = 'SA_REP'
 FOR UPDATE
 ORDER BY employee_id;
 QUESTION 59 Which statements are true regarding the FOR UPDATE clause in a SELECT statement? (Choose all that apply.)
 A. It locks only the columns specified in the SELECT list.
 B. It locks the rows that satisfy the condition in the SELECT statement.
 C. It can be used only in SELECT statements that are based on a single table.
 D. It can be used in SELECT statements that are based on a single or multiple tables.
 E. After it is enforced by a SELECT statement, no other query can access the same rows until a COMMIT or ROLLBACK is issued.
 Answer: BDE
 Explanation: FOR UPDATE Clause in a SELECT Statement Locks the rows in the EMPLOYEES table where job_id is SA_REP. Lock is released only when you issue a ROLLBACK or a COMMIT. If the SELECT statement attempts to lock a row that is locked by another user, the database waits until the row is available, and then returns the results of the SELECT statement.
 FOR UPDATE Clause in a SELECT Statement
 When you issue a SELECT statement against the database to query some records, no locks are placed on the selected rows. In general, this is required because the number of records locked at any given time is (by default) kept to the absolute minimum: only those records that have been changed but not yet committed are locked. Even then, others will be able to read those records as they appeared before the change (the "before image" of the data). There are times, however, when you may want to lock a set of records even before you change them in your program. Oracle offers the FOR UPDATE clause of the SELECT statement to perform this locking. When you issue a SELECT...FOR UPDATE statement, the relational database management system (RDBMS) automatically obtains exclusive row-level locks on all the rows identified by the SELECT statement, thereby holding the records "for your changes only." No one else will be able to change any of these records until you perform a ROLLBACK or a COMMIT. You can append the optional keyword NOWAIT to the FOR UPDATE clause to tell the Oracle server not to wait if the table has been locked by another user. In this case, control will be returned immediately to your program or to your SQL Developer environment so that you can perform other work, or simply wait for a period of time before trying again. Without the NOWAIT clause, your process will block until the table is available, when the locks are released by the other user through the issue of a COMMIT or a ROLLBACK command.
 QUESTION 60 View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table. NEW_CUSTOMERS is a new table with the columns CUST_ID, CUST_NAME and CUST_CITY that have the same data types and size as the corresponding columns in the CUSTOMERS table. Evaluate the following INSERT statement:

```
INSERT INTO new_customers (cust_id, cust_name, cust_city)
VALUES (SELECT cust_id, cust_first_name, cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE cust_id > 23004);
```

The INSERT statement fails when executed. What could be the reason?

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. The VALUES clause cannot be used in an INSERT with a subquery. B. Column names in the NEW_CUSTOMERS and CUSTOMERS tables do not match. C. The WHERE clause cannot be used in a subquery embedded in an INSERT statement. D. The total number of columns in the NEW_CUSTOMERS table does not match the total number of columns in the CUSTOMERS table. Answer: A Explanation: Copying Rows from Another Table Write your INSERT statement with a subquery: Do not use the VALUES clause. Match the number of columns in the INSERT clause to those in the subquery. Inserts all the rows returned by the subquery in the table, sales_reps. 2016 Valid Oracle 1Z0-051 Exam Study Materials: 1. | Latest 1Z0-051 PDF and VCE Dumps 303Q&As from Braindump2go: <http://www.braindump2go.com/1z0-051.html> [100% Exam Pass Guaranteed!] 2. | NEW 1Z0-051 Exam Questions and Answers: <https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B75b5xYLjSSNVGxLT202clFMbjA&usp=sharing> MORE Practice is the Most Important IF You want to PASS 1Z0-051 Exam 100%! ----- Braindump2go.com ----- Pass All IT Exams at the first Try!