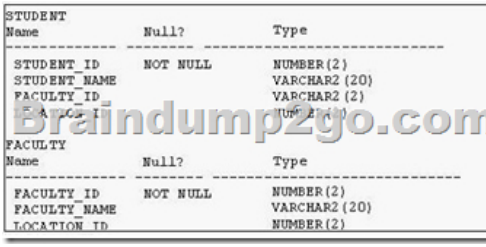
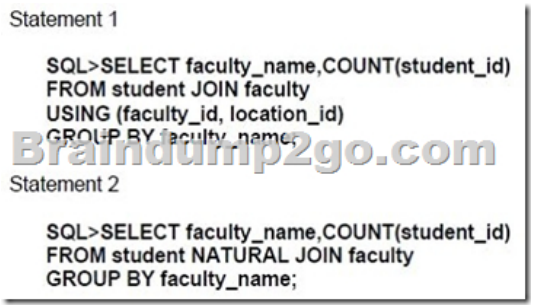
[2016-June-NEWUpdated 1Z0-051 Exam Collection & 1Z0-051 New Dumps from Braindump2go[NQ21-NQ30

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 21 - NEW QUESTION 30: QUESTION 21View the Exhibit for the structure of the STUDENT and FACULTY tables.



You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location.Examine the following two SQL statements:



Which statement is true regarding the outcome? A. Only s tatement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.B. Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.C. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give different results.D. Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required result. Answer: D QUESTION 22 Which two statements are true regarding the USING clause in table joins? (Choose two .) A. It can be used to join a maximum of three tables.B. It can be used to restrict the number of columns used in a NATURAL join.C. It can be used to access data from tables through equijoins as well as nonequijoins.D. It can be used to join tables that have columns with the same name and compatible data types. Answer: BDExplanation:NATURAL JOIN operationA NATURAL JOIN is a JOIN operation that creates an implicit join clause for you based on the common columns in the two tables being joined. Common columns are columns that have the same name in both tables.If the SELECT statement in which the NATURAL JOIN operation appears has an asterisk (*) in the select list, the asterisk will be expanded to the following list of columns (in this order):All the common columnsEvery column in the first (left) table that is not a common column Every column in the second (right) table that is not a common column An asterisk qualified by a table name (for example, COUNTRIES.*) will be expanded to every column of that table that is not a common column. If a common column is referenced without being qualified by a table name, the column reference points to the column in the first (left) table if the join is an INNER JOIN or a LEFT OUTER JOIN. If it is a RIGHT OUTER JOIN, unqualified references to a common column point to the column in the second (right) table.SyntaxTableExpression NATURAL [{ LEFT | RIGHT } [OUTER] | INNER] JOIN { TableViewOrFunctionExpression |(TableExpression) }ExamplesIf the tables COUNTRIES and CITIES have two common columns named COUNTRY and COUNTRY_ISO_CODE, the following two SELECT statements are equivalent: SELECT * FROM COUNTRIES NATURAL JOIN CITIESSELECT * FROM COUNTRIES JOIN CITIESUSING (COUNTRY, COUNTRY_ISO_CODE) QUESTION 23Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table:CUSTNO is the PRIMARY KEY in the table. You want to find out if any customers' details have been entered more than once using different CUSTNO, by listing all the duplicate names.Which two methods can you use to get the required result? (Choose two.)

A. self-joinB. subqueryC. full outer-join with self-joinD. left outer-join with self-joinE. right outer-join with self-join

Answer: AB QUESTION 24View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the PRODUCTS, SALES, and CUSTOMERS tables.

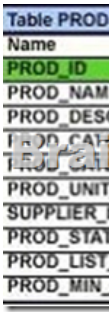


Table PROD
Name
PROD_ID
PROD_NAM
PROD_DES
PROD_UNIT
SUPPLIER_
PROD_STA
PROD_LIST
PROD_MIN_

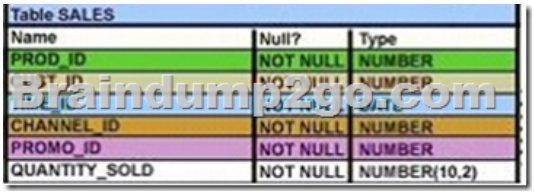


Table SALES

Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
QUANTITY_SOLD	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

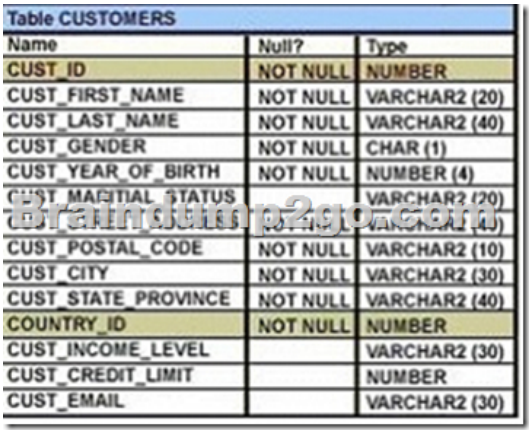
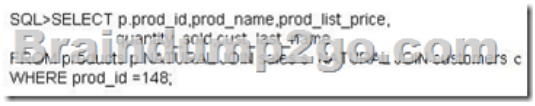


Table CUSTOMERS

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_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)

You issue the following query:


```
SQL>SELECT p.prod_id,prod_name,prod_list_price,
quantity_sold,cust_last_name
FROM products p JOIN sales s ON p.prod_id = s.prod_id JOIN customers c
WHERE prod_id =148;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of this query? A. It executes successfully.B. It produces an error because the NATURAL join can be used only with two tables.C. It produces an error because a column used in the NATURAL join cannot have a qualifier.D. It produces an error because all columns used in the NATURAL join should have a qualifier. Answer: C Explanation:Creating Joins with the USING ClauseNatural joins use all columns with matching names and data types to join the tables. The USING clause can be used to specify only those columns that should be used for an equijoin.The Natural JOIN USING ClauseThe format of the syntax for the natural JOIN USING clause is as follows:SELECT table1.column, table2.columnFROM table1JOIN table2 USING (join_column1, join_column2...);While the pure natural join contains the NATURAL keyword in its syntax, the JOIN...USING syntax does not.An error is raised if the keywords NATURAL and USING occur in the same join clause. The JOIN...USING clause allows one or more equijoin columns to be explicitly specified in brackets after the USING keyword. This avoids the shortcomings associated with the pure natural join. Many situations demand that tables be joined only on certain columns, and this format caters to this requirement. QUESTION 25View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the PRODUCTS, SALES, and CUSTOMERS tables.You need to generate a report that gives details of the customer's last name, name of the product, and the quantity sold for all customers in 'Tokyo' .Which two queries give the required result? (Choose two.)

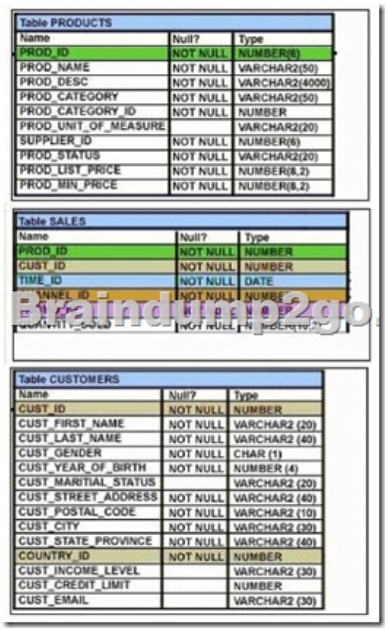


Table PRODUCTS

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)

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 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_MARITIAL_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. SELECT c.cust_last_name,p.prod_name, s.quantity_soldFROM sales s JOIN products pUSING(prod_id)JOIN customers c USING(cust_id)WHERE c.cust_city='Tokyo';B. SELECT c.cust_last_name, p.prod_name, s.quantity_soldFROM products p JOIN sales s JOIN customers cON(p.prod_id=s.prod_id)ON(s.cust_id=c.cust_id)WHERE c.cust_city='Tokyo';C. SELECT c.cust_last_name, p.prod_name, s.quantity_soldFROM products p JOIN sales sON(p.prod_id=s.prod_id)JOIN customers c ON(s.cust_id=c.cust_id)AND c.cust_city='Tokyo';D. SELECT c.cust_id,c.cust_last_name,p.prod_id, p.prod_name, s.quantity_sold FROM products p JOIN sales sUSING(prod_id)JOIN customers cUSING(cust_id)WHERE c.cust_city='Tokyo';
Answer: AC QUESTION 26View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS, SALES, and CUSTOMER tables.
You need to generate a report showing the promo name along with the customer name for all products that were sold during their promo campaign and before 30th October 2007.You issue the following query:

```
SQL> SELECT promo_name,cust_name
FROM promotions p JOIN sales s
[illegible] AND promo_id = p.promo_id)
JOIN customer c
ON (s.cust_id = c.cust_id) AND time_id < '30-oct-2007';
```

Which statement is true regarding the above query?

```
PROMOTIONS
 Name                 Null?    Type
 -------------------- -------- -------
 PROMO_ID             NOT NULL NUMBER(2)
 PROMO_NAME                    VARCHAR2(10)
 PROMO_CAT                     VARCHAR2(10)
 PROMO_COST                    NUMBER(8,2)
 PROMO_BEGIN_DATE              DATE
 PROMO_END_DATE                DATE

SALES
 Name                 Null?    Type
 -------------------- -------- -------
 PROD_ID              NOT NULL NUMBER(3)
 PROMO_ID             NOT NULL NUMBER(3)
 TIME_ID                       DATE
 QTY_SOLD                      NUMBER(6,2)
 CUST_ID              NOT NULL NUMBER(2)

CUSTOMER
 Name                 Null?    Type
 -------------------- -------- ---------------
 CUST_ID              NOT NULL NUMBER(3)
 CUST_NAME                     VARCHAR2(20)
 CUST_ADDRESS                  VARCHAR2(30)
```

A. It executes successfully and gives the required result.B. It executes successfully but does not give the required result.C. It produces an error because the join order of the tables is incorrect.D. It produces an error because equijoin and nonequijoin conditions cannot be used in the same SELECT statement. Answer: B QUESTION 27View the Exhibit and examine the data in the PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table.The PROJ_TASK_DETAILS table stores information about tasks involved in a project and the relation between them.The BASED_ON column indicates dependencies between tasks. Some tasks do not depend on the completion of any other tasks.You need to generate a report showing all task IDs, the corresponding task ID they are dependent on, and the name of the employee in charge of the task it depends on.Which query would give the required result?

PROJ_TASK_DETAILS

TASK_ID	BASED_ON	TASK_IN_CHARGE	TASK_START_DATE
P01		[illegible]	[illegible]
P02	P01	KOCHAR	13-SEP-07
P03		GREEN	14-SEP-07
P04	P03	SCOTT	19-SEP-07

A. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.based_on = d.task_id);B. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p LEFT OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);C. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p FULL OUTER JOIN proj_task_details d ON (p.based_on = d.task_id);D. SELECT p.task_id, p.based_on, d.task_in_chargeFROM proj_task_details p JOIN proj_task_details dON (p.task_id = d.task_id); Answer: B QUESTION 28Examine the data in the CUSTOMERS table:You want to list all cities that have more than one customer along with the customer details.Evaluate the following query:SQL>SELECT c1.custname, c1.cityFROM Customers c1 _____ Customers c2ON (c1.city=c2.city AND c1.custname<>c2.custname);Which two JOIN options can be used in the blank in the above query to give the correct output? (Choose two.)

CUSTNO	CUSTNAME	CITY
1	KING	SEATTLE
2	GREEN	BOSTON
3	KOCHAR	SEATTLE
4	SMITH	NEW YORK

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A. JOINB. NATURAL JOINC. LEFT OUTER JOIND. FULL OUTER JOINE. RIGHT OUTER JOIN Answer: AE QUESTION 29View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the CUSTOMERS, SALES, and COUNTRIES tables.You need to generate a report that shows all country names, with corresponding customers (if any) and sales details (if any), for all customers. Which FROM clause gives the required result? A. FROM sales JOIN customers USING (cust_id)FULL OUTER JOIN countries USING (country_id);B. FROM sales JOIN customers USING (cust_id)RIGHT OUTER JOIN countries USING (country_id);C. FROM customers LEFT OUTER JOIN sales USING (cust_id)RIGHT OUTER JOIN countries USING (country_id);D. FROM customers LEFT OUTER JOIN sales USING (cust_id)LEFT OUTER JOIN countries USING (country_id); Answer: C QUESTION 30View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the PROMOTIONS and SALES tables.

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

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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)

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Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SQL>SELECT p.promo_id, p.promo_name, s.prod_id
FROM sales s RIGHT OUTER JOIN promotions p
ON (s.promo_id = p.promo_id);
```

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Which statement is true regarding the output of the above query? A. It gives the details of promos for which there have been sales. B. It gives the details of promos for which there have been no sales.C. It gives details of all promos irrespective of whether they have resulted in a sale or not.D. It gives details of product ID s that have been sold irrespective of whether they had a promo or not. Answer: C 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!