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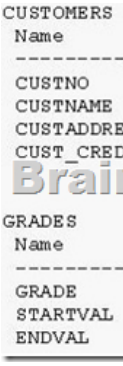
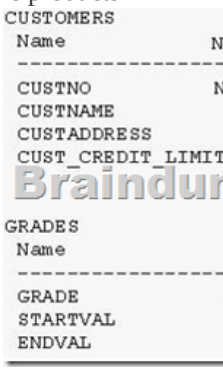
2016 June Oracle Official: 1Z0-051: Oracle Database 11g: SQL Fundamentals I Exam Questions New Updated Today! Braindump2go.com Offers 1Z0-051 PDF and VCE Dumps 303q for Free Downloading!NEW QUESTION 41 - NEW QUESTION 50: QUESTION 41View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS and GRADES tables.You need to display names and grades of customers who have the highest credit limit.Which two SQL statements would accomplish the task? (Choose two.)

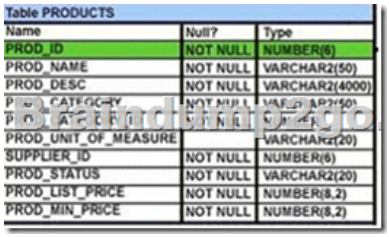


A. SELECT custname, gradeFROM customers, gradesWHERE (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)FROM customers) BETWEEN startval and endval;B. SELECT custname, gradeFROM customers, gradesWHERE (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit) FROM customers) BETWEEN startval and endvalAND cust_credit_limit BETWEEN startval AND endval;C. SELECT custname, gradeFROM customers, gradesWHERE cust_credit_limit = (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)FROM customers)AND cust_credit_limit BETWEEN startval AND endval;D. SELECT custname, gradeFROM customers , gradesWHERE cust_credit_limit IN (SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)FROM customers)AND MAX(cust_credit_limit) BETWEEN startval AND endval; Answer: BC QUESTION 42Examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table:You want to display the names of the products that have the highest total value for UNIT_PRICE * QTY_IN_HAND.Which SQL statement gives the required output?



A. SELECT prod_nameFROM productsWHERE (unit_price * qty_in_hand) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price * qty_in_hand) FROM products);B. SELECT prod_nameFROM productsWHERE (unit_price * qty_in_hand) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price * qty_in_hand) FROM productsGROUP BY prod_name);C. SELECT prod_nameFROM productsGROUP BY prod_nameHAVING MAX(unit_price * qty_in_hand) = (SELECT MAX(unit_price * qty_in_hand) FROM productsGROUP BY prod_name);D. SELECT prod_nameFROM productsWHERE (unit_price * qty_in_hand) = (SELECT MAX(SUM(unit_price * qty_in_hand)) FROM products)GROUP BY prod_name; Answer: A QUESTION 43View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table.Evaluate the following query:

What would be the outcome of executing the above SQL statement?



A. It produces an error.B. It shows the names of all products in the table.C. It shows the names of products whose list price is the second highest in the table.D. It shows the names of all products whose list price is less than the maximum list price. Answer: C QUESTION 44View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.You have to generate a report that displays the promo name and start date for all promos that started after the last promo in the 'INTERNET' category.Which query would give you the required output?

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_begin_date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT MAX(promo_begin_date) FROM promotions)ANDpromo_category = 'INTERNET';B. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_begin_date IN (SELECT promo_begin_dateFROM promotionsWHERE promo_category='INTERNET');C. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_begin_date > ALL (SELECT promo_begin_dateFROM promotionsWHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET');D. SELECT promo_name, promo_begin_date FROM promotionsWHERE promo_begin_date > ANY (SELECT promo_begin_dateFROM promotionsWHERE promo_category = 'INTERNET'); Answer: C QUESTION 45View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS table. You want to display the category with the maximum number of items.You issue the following query:SQL>SELECT COUNT(*),prod_category_idFROM productsGROUP BY prod_category_idHAVING COUNT(*) = (SELECT MAX(COUNT(*)) FROM products);What is the outcome?

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 executes successfully and gives the correct output.B. It executes successfully but does not give the correct output.C. It generates an error because the subquery does not have a GROUP BY clause.D. It generates an error because = is not valid and should be replaced by the IN operator. Answer: C QUESTION 46View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table.You issue the following SQL statement on the CUSTOMERS table to display the customers who are in the same country as customers with the last name 'KING' and whose credit limit is less than the maximum credit limit in countries that have customers with the last name 'KING':

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id,cust_last_name
FROM customers
WHERE country_id IN(SELECT country_id
                    FROM customers
                    WHERE cust_last_name ='King')
AND cust_credit_limit<(SELECT MAX(cust_credit_limit)
                       FROM customers
                       WHERE country_id IN(SELECT country_id
                                           FROM customers
                                           WHERE cust_last_name='King'));
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

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. It executes and shows the required result.B. It produces an error and the < operator should be replaced by < ALL to get the

required output.C. It produces an error and the < operator should be replaced by < ANY to get the required output.D. It produces an error and the IN operator should be replaced by = in the WHERE clause of the main query to get the required output. Answer: A QUESTION 47Evaluate the following SQL statement:SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_last_nameFROM customersWHERE cust_credit_limit IN(select cust_credit_limitFROM customersWHERE cust_city ='Singapore');Which statement is true regarding the above query if one of the values generated by the subquery is NULL? A. It produces an error.B. It executes but returns no rows. C. It generates output for NULL as well as the other values produced by the subquery.D. It ignores the NULL value and generates output for the other values produced by the subquery. Answer: C QUESTION 48View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table.Evaluate the following SQL statement:SQL>SELECT promo_name,CASEWHEN promo_cost >=(SELECT AVG(promo_cost)FROM promotionsWHERE promo_category='TV')then 'HIGH'else 'LOW'END COST_REMARK FROM promotions;Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

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. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the table.B. It produces an error because the subquery gives an error.C. It shows COST_REMARK for all the promos in the promo category 'TV'.D. It produces an error because subqueries cannot be used with the CASE expression. Answer: A QUESTION 49View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PRODUCTS tables.You want to generate a report that displays the average list price of product categories where the average list price is less than half the maximum in each category.Which query would give the correct output? A. SELECT prod_category,avg(prod_list_price)FROM productsGROUP BY prod_categoryHAVING avg(prod_list_price) < ALL(SELECT max(prod_list_price)/2FROM productsGROUP BY prod_category);B. SELECT prod_category,avg(prod_list_price)FROM productsGROUP BY prod_categoryHAVING avg(prod_list_price) > ANY(SELECT max(prod_list_price)/2FROM productsGROUP BY prod_category);C. SELECT prod_category,avg(prod_list_price)FROM productsHAVING avg(prod_list_price) < ALL(SELECT max(prod_list_price)/2FROM productsGROUP BY prod_category);D. SELECT prod_category,avg(prod_list_price)FROM productsGROUP BY prod_category HAVING avg(prod_list_price) > ANY(SELECT max(prod_list_price)/2FROM products); Answer: AExplanation:Using the ANY Operator in Multiple-Row SubqueriesThe ANY operator (and its synonym, the SOME operator) compares a value to each value returned by a subquery.<ANY means less than the maximum.>ANY means more than the minimum.=ANY is equivalent to INUsing the ALL Operator in Multiple-Row SubqueriesThe ALL operator compares a value to every value returned by a subquery.>ALL means more than the maximum and<ALL means less than the minimum.The NOT operator can be used with IN, ANY, and ALL operators. QUESTION 50View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the COSTS and PROMOTIONS tables.Evaluate the following SQL statement:SQL> SELECT prod_id FROM costsWHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id FROM promotions WHERE promo_cost < ALL(SELECT MAX(promo_cost) FROM promotionsGROUP BY (promo_end_date-promo_begin_date)));
What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement? A. It displays prod IDs in the promo with the lowest cost.B. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest cost in the same time interval.C. It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.D. It displays prod IDs in the promos with cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval. Answer: D 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!