



**Vendor: Oracle**

**Exam Code: 1Z0-047**

**Exam Name: Oracle Database SQL Expert**

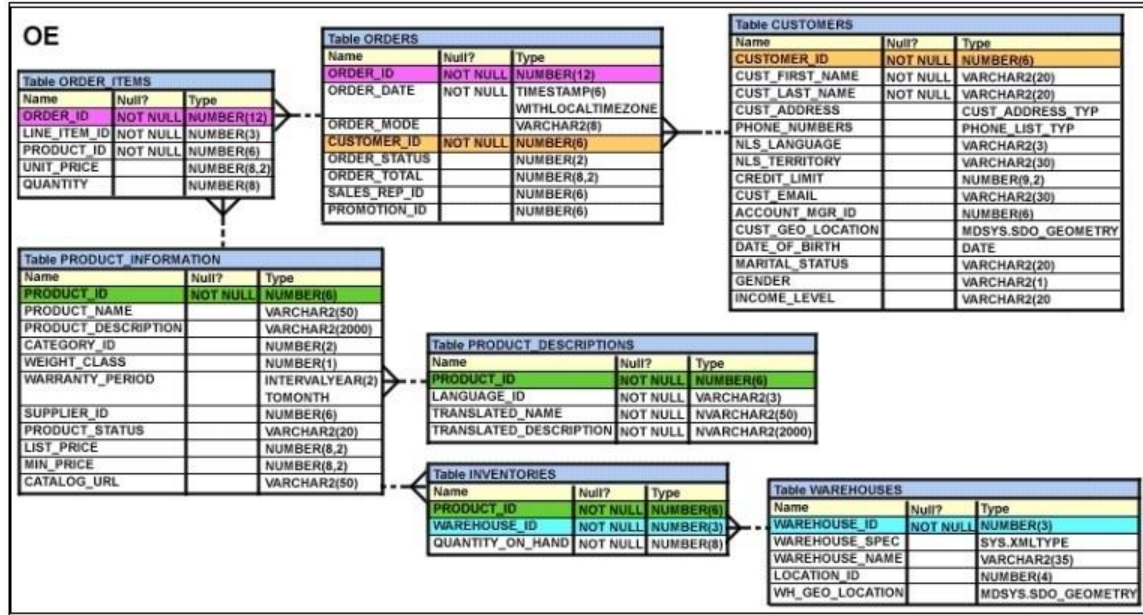
**Version: DEMO**

### QUESTION 1

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table.

You have to display ORDER\_ID, ORDER\_DATE, and CUSTOMER\_ID for all those orders that were placed after the last order placed by the customer whose CUSTOMER\_ID is 101.

Which query would give you the desired output?



- SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders  
WHERE order\_date > ALL (SELECT MAX(order\_date)  
FROM orders) AND  
Customer\_id = 101;
- SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders  
WHERE order\_date > ANY (SELECT order\_date  
FROM orders  
WHERE customer\_id = 101);
- SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders  
WHERE order\_date > ALL (SELECT order\_date  
FROM orders  
WHERE customer\_id = 101);
- SELECT order\_id, order\_date FROM orders  
WHERE order\_date IN (SELECT order\_date  
FROM orders  
WHERE customer id = 101);

**Answer: C**

### QUESTION 2

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?

- external table
- the MERGE command

- C. the multitable INSERT command
- D. INSERT using WITH CHECK OPTION

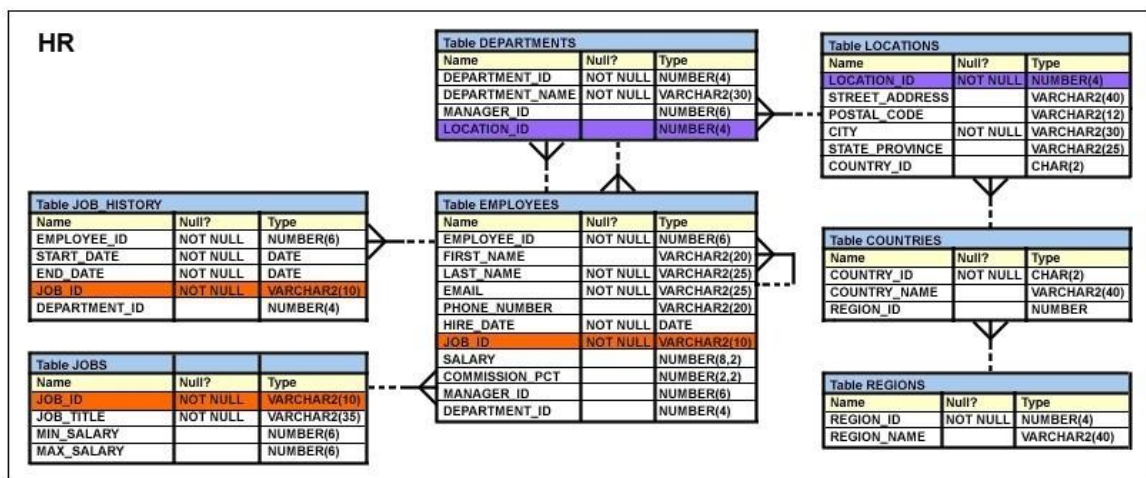
**Answer: C**

### QUESTION 3

View the Exhibit and examine the data in the EMPLOYEES tables. Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id= 50 ORDER BY department_id
UNION
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id= 90
UNION
SELECT employee_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE department_id= 10;
```

What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?



- A. The statement would execute successfully and display all the rows in the ascending order of DEPARTMENT\_ID.
- B. The statement would execute successfully but it will ignore the ORDER BY clause and display the rows in random order.
- C. The statement would not execute because the positional notation instead of the column name should be used with the ORDER BY clause.
- D. The statement would not execute because the ORDER BY clause should appear only at the end of the SQL statement, that is, in the last SELECT statement.

**Answer: D**

### QUESTION 4

Evaluate the following command:

```
CREATE TABLE employees
(employee_id NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
last_name VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,
department_id NUMBER(2), job_id VARCHAR2(8),
salary NUMBER(10,2));
```

You issue the following command to create a view that displays the IDs and last names of the sales staff in the organization:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sales_staff_vu AS
SELECT employee_id, last_name job_id
FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE 'SA_%' WITH CHECK OPTION;
```

Which statements are true regarding the above view? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. It allows you to insert details of all new staff into the EMPLOYEES table.
- B. It allows you to delete the details of the existing sales staff from the EMPLOYEES table.
- C. It allows you to update the job ids of the existing sales staff to any other job id in the EMPLOYEES table.
- D. It allows you to insert the IDs, last names and job ids of the sales staff from the view if it is used in multitable INSERT statements.

**Answer: BD**

#### QUESTION 5

View the Exhibit and examine the data in EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables. In the EMPLOYEES table EMPLOYEE\_ID is the PRIMARY KEY and DEPARTMENT\_ID is the FOREIGN KEY. In the DEPARTMENTS table DEPARTMENT\_ID is the PRIMARY KEY.

EMPLOYEES					
EMPLOYEE ID	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	DEPARTMENT ID	SALARY	COMMISSION PCT
154	Nanette	Cambrault	80	7500	.2
166	Sundar	Ande	80	6400	.1
167	Amit	Banda	80	6200	.1
169	Harrison	Bloom	80	10000	.2

DEPARTMENTS		
DEPARTMENT ID	DEPARTMENT NAME	LOCATION ID
10	Administration	1700
40	Human Resources	2400
70	Public Relations	2700
80	Sales	2500

Evaluate the following UPDATE statement:

```
UPDATE employees a
SET department_id =
(SELECT department_id
FROM departments
WHERE location_id = '2100'),
(salary, commission_pct) =
```

```
(SELECT 1.1*AVG(salary), 1.5*AVG(commission_pct)
FROM employees b
WHERE a.department_id = b.department_id)
WHERE first_name||' '||last_name = 'Amit Banda';
```

What would be the outcome of the above statement?

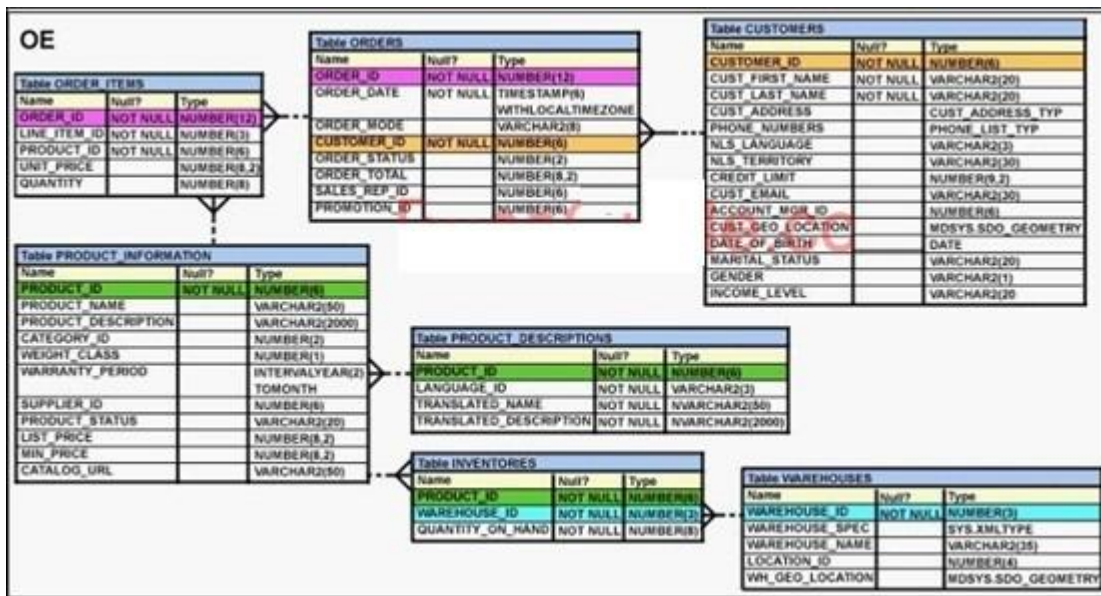
- A. It would execute successfully and update the relevant data.
- B. It would not execute successfully because there is no LOCATION\_ID 2100 in the DEPARTMENTS table.
- C. It would not execute successfully because the condition specified with the concatenation operator is not valid.
- D. It would not execute successfully because multiple columns (SALARY, COMMISSION\_PCT) cannot be used in an UPDATE statement.

**Answer: A**

### QUESTION 6

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

Your manager asked you to get the SALES\_REP\_ID and the total numbers of orders placed by each of the sales representatives. Which statement would provide the desired result?



- A. SELECT sales\_rep\_id, COUNT(order\_id) total\_orders  
FROM orders  
GROUP BY sales\_rep\_id;
- B. SELECT sales\_rep\_id, COUNT(order\_id) total\_orders  
FROM orders  
GROUP BY sales\_rep\_id, total\_orders;
- C. SELECT sales\_rep\_id, COUNT(order\_id) total\_orders  
FROM orders;
- D. SELECT sales\_rep\_id, COUNT(order\_id) total\_orders  
FROM orders  
WHERE sales\_rep\_id IS NOT NULL;

**Answer: A**

#### QUESTION 7

Which two statements best describe the benefits of using the WITH clause? (Choose two.)

- A. It enables users to store the results of a query permanently.
- B. It enables users to store the query block permanently in the memory and use it to create complex queries.
- C. It enables users to reuse the same query block in a SELECT statement, if it occurs more than once in a complex query.
- D. It can improve the performance of a large query by storing the result of a query block having the WITH clause in the user's temporary tablespace.

**Answer: CD**

#### QUESTION 8

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT 2 col1, ycol2
FROM dual
UNION
SELECT 1 , 'x'
FROM dual
UNION
SELECT 3 .NULL
FROM dual
ORDER BY 2;
```

Which statement is true regarding the output of the SQL statement?

- A. It would execute and the order of the values in the first column would be 3,2,1.
- B. It would execute and the order of the values in the first column would be 1,2,3.
- C. It would not execute because the column alias name has not been used in the ORDER BY clause.
- D. It would not execute because the number 2 in the ORDER BY clause would conflict with the value 2 in the first SELECT statement.

**Answer: B**

#### QUESTION 9

Which statement correctly differentiates a system privilege from an object privilege?

- A. System privileges can be granted only by the DBA whereas object privileges can be granted by DBAs or the owner of the object.
- B. System privileges give the rights to only create user schemas whereas object privileges give rights to manipulate objects in a schema.
- C. Users require system privileges to gain access to the database whereas they require object privileges to create objects in the database.
- D. A system privilege is the right to perform specific activities in a database whereas an object privilege is a right to perform activities on a specific object in the database.



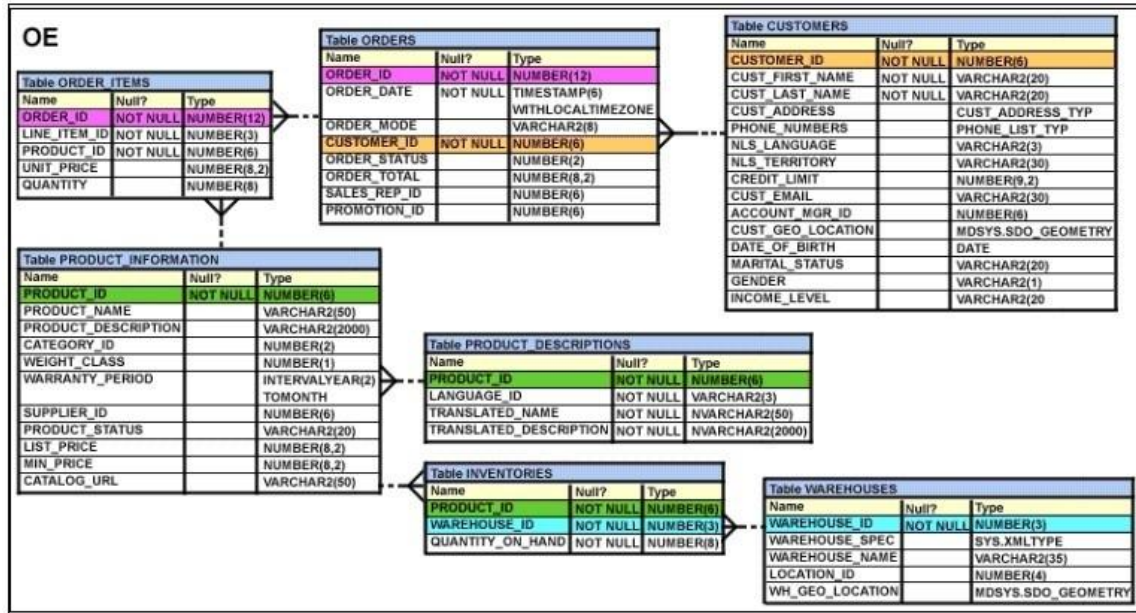
Answer: D

### QUESTION 10

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
CREATE INDEX upper_name_idx
ON product_information(UPPER(product_name));
```

Which query would use the UPPER\_NAME\_IDX index?



- SELECT UPPER(product\_name)  
FROM product\_information  
WHERE product\_id = 2254;
- SELECT UPPER(product\_name)  
FROM product\_information;
- SELECT product\_id  
FROM product\_information  
WHERE UPPER(product\_name) IN ('LASERPRO', 'Cable');
- SELECT product\_id, UPPER(product\_name)  
FROM product\_information  
WHERE UPPER(product\_name)='LASERPRO' OR list\_price > 1000;

Answer: C

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