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**Exam Number/Code :** 1Z0-047

**Exam Name:** Oracle Database SQL  
Expert

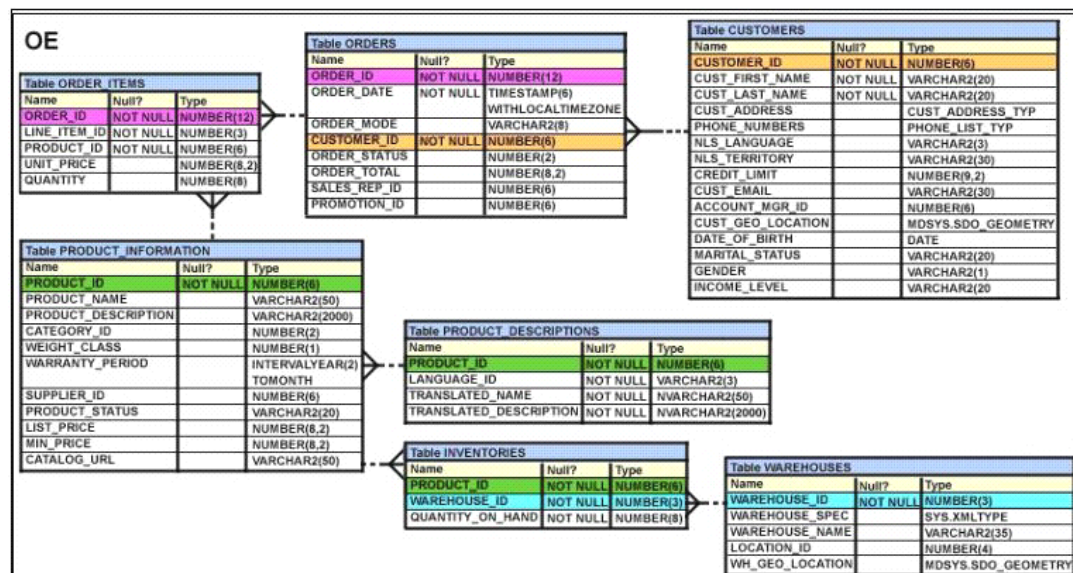
**Version :** Demo

1. 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

Correct: C

2. 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

Correct:C

3.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.

Correct:C D E

4.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.)

| EMP        |          |                |
|------------|----------|----------------|
| Name       | Null?    | Type           |
| EMPNO      | NOT NULL | NUMBER (4)     |
| FIRST_NAME |          | VARCHAR2 (20)  |
| LAST_NAME  |          | VARCHAR2 (20)  |
| SALARY     |          | NUMBER (10, 2) |
| DEPTNO     |          | NUMBER (2)     |

- 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.

Correct:B D

5.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.

Correct:B

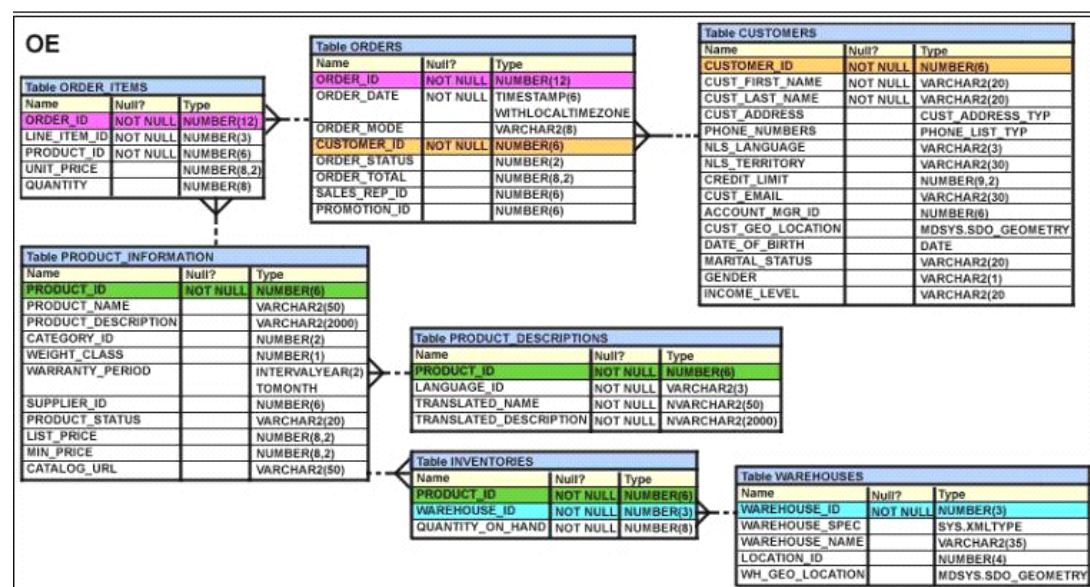
6.Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

- 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.

Correct:A E

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

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



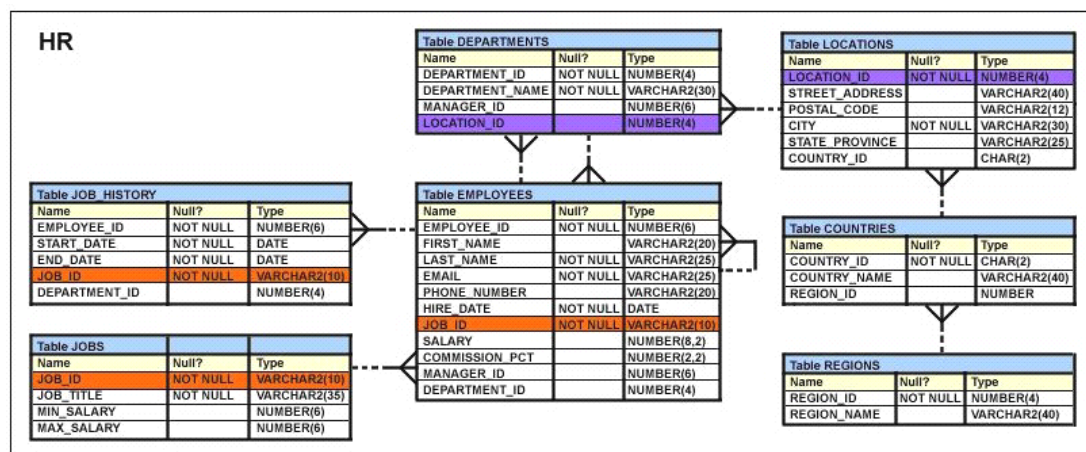
- A.WHERE order\_date > TO\_DATE('JUL 10 2006','MON DD YYYY')
- B.WHERE TO\_CHAR(order\_date,'MON DD YYYY') = 'JAN 20 2003'
- C.WHERE order\_date > TO\_CHAR(ADD\_MONTHS(SYSDATE,6),'MON

DD YYYY')

D.WHERE order\_date IN ( TO\_DATE('Oct 21 2003','Mon DD YYYY'),  
TO\_CHAR('NOV 21 2003','Mon DDYYYY') )

Correct:A B

8.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".

Correct:C

9.Evaluate the following CREATE SEQUENCE statement: CREATE  
SEQUENCE seq1 STARTWITH 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

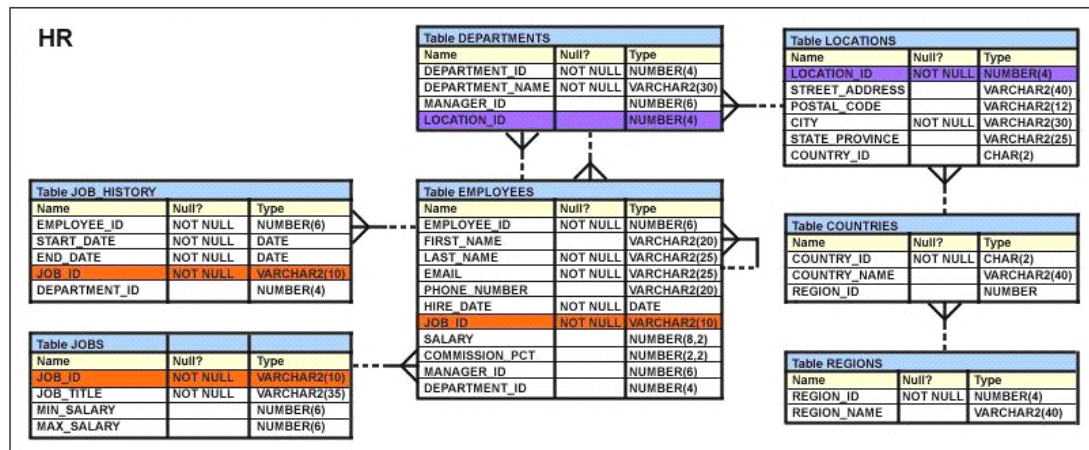
C.100

D.an error

Correct:A

10.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.

Correct:D