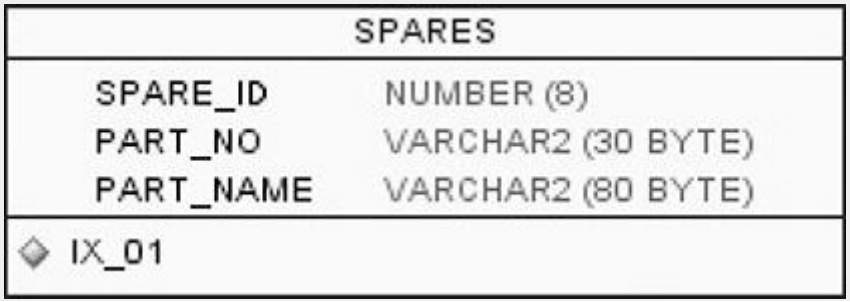
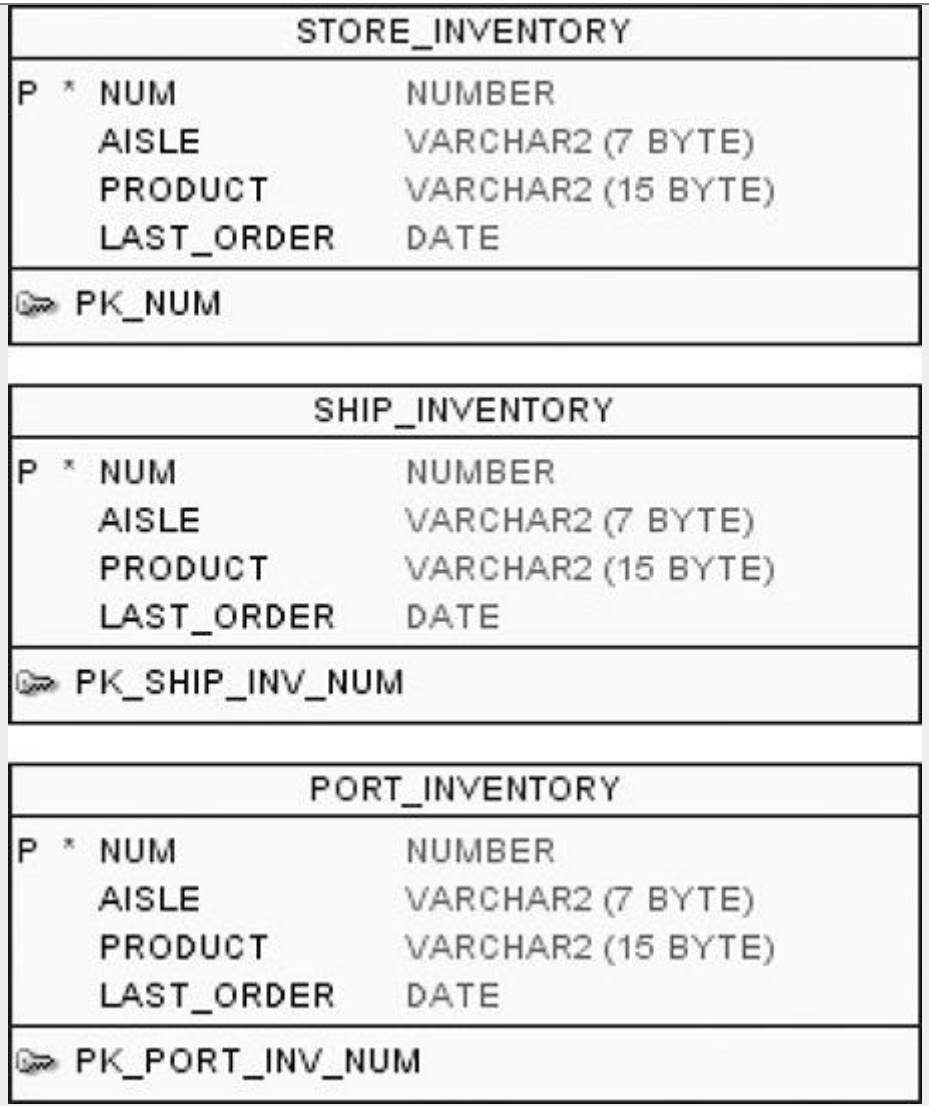
Question Results

Score 0 of 1

Question:

See the diagrams. You want to merge rows from the PORT_INVENTORY table into the SHIP_INVENTORY table. You start with the following SQL statement:




STORE_INVENTORY
P * NUM NUMBER
AISLE VARCHAR2 (7 BYTE)
PRODUCT VARCHAR2 (15 BYTE)
LAST_ORDER DATE
PK_NUM
SHIP_INVENTORY
P * NUM NUMBER
AISLE VARCHAR2 (7 BYTE)
PRODUCT VARCHAR2 (15 BYTE)
LAST_ORDER DATE
PK_SHIP_INV_NUM
PORT_INVENTORY
P * NUM NUMBER
AISLE VARCHAR2 (7 BYTE)
PRODUCT VARCHAR2 (15 BYTE)
LAST_ORDER DATE
PK_PORT_INV_NUM

```
01   MERGE INTO SHIP_INVENTORY A
02   USING PORT_INVENTORY B
03   ON (A.NUM = B.NUM)
04   WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN INSERT
05      (A.NUM, A.AISLE, A.PRODUCT, A.LAST_ORDER)
06      VALUES
07      (B.NUM, B.AISLE, B.PRODUCT, B.LAST_ORDER)
08   WHERE TO_CHAR(A.LAST_ORDER,'RRRR') = '2019';
```

What will this SQL statement do?

Response:

It will fail with a syntax error because you must have an ELSE clause.

It will add rows from PORT_INVENTORY to SHIP_INVENTORY that do not already exist in SHIP_INVENTORY, limited to LAST_ORDER values from the year 2019.

It will add rows from PORT_INVENTORY to SHIP_INVENTORY that do not already exist in SHIP_INVENTORY, regardless of the value for LAST_ORDER.

It will fail with a syntax error because you cannot reference the target table (SHIP_INVENTORY) in the WHERE clause in line 8.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which of the following can be said of the CASE statement?

Response:

Its END keyword is optional.

It uses the keyword IF.

It converts text to uppercase.

✓ It uses the keyword THEN.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Which of the following statements is true about HAVING?
(Choose two.)

Response:

✗ It cannot reference an expression unless that expression is first referenced in the GROUP BY clause.

✓ It must occur after the WHERE clause.

✓ It can be used only in the SELECT statement.

✗ It must occur after the GROUP BY clause.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

The ORDER BY clause can be included in a SELECT with set operators if:

Response:

- ✓ It follows the final SELECT statement.
- It is used in each SELECT statement and its ORDER BY expressions match in data type.
- The ORDER BY clause cannot be used in a SELECT with set operators.
- ✗ It follows the first SELECT statement.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Which three tasks can be performed using SQL functions built into Oracle Database?

(Choose three.)

Response:

- ✗ Combining more than two columns or expressions into a single column in the output
- ✓ Displaying a date in a nondefault format

- ✓ Substituting a character string in a text expression with a specified string
- ✓ Finding the number of characters in an expression

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Review this SQL statement: SELECT LASTNAME FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE LASTNAME = SOUNDEX('Franklin'); What is a possible result for the query?

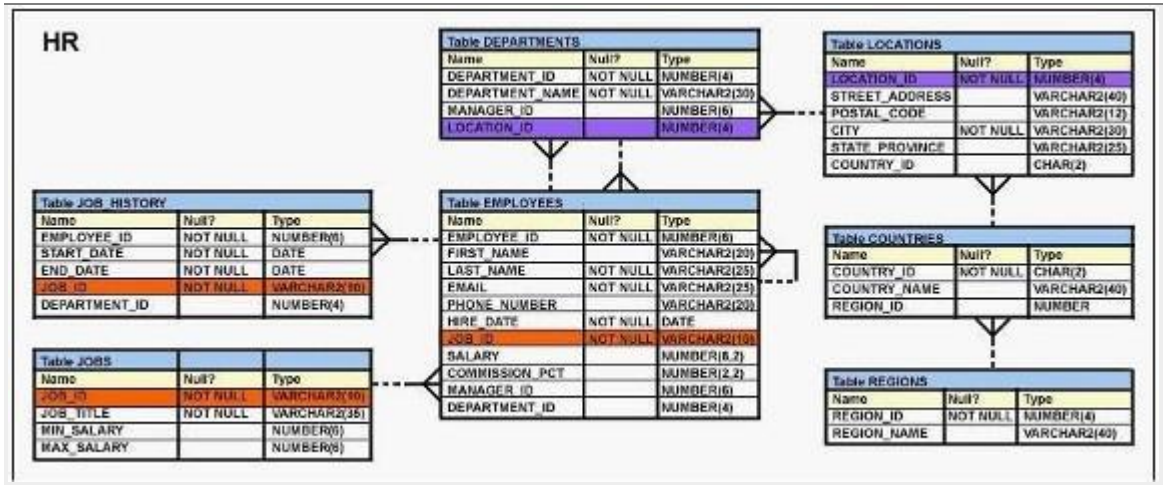
Response:

- ✗ Phrankline
- Franklyn
- ✓ None of the above
- Ellison

Score 1 of 1

Question:

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.



To retrieve data for all the employees for their EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, the following SQL statement was written:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name
FROM employees
NATURAL JOIN departments;
```

The desired output is not obtained after executing the above SQL statement. What could be the reason for this?

Response:

The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.

✓ The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with the same column name and data type.

The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.

The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the following SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE shipping_Order
( order_ID    NUMBER,
  order_Year  CHAR(2),
  customer_ID NUMBER,
 CONSTRAINT shipping_Order PRIMARY KEY (order_ID, order_Year));
```

Assume there is no table already called SHIPPING_ORDER in the database. What will be the result of an attempt to execute the preceding SQL statement?

Response:

✓ The statement will succeed: the table will be created, and the primary key will also be created.

The statement will fail because the data type for ORDER_YEAR is a CHAR, and CHAR data types aren't allowed in a PRIMARY KEY constraint.

The statement will fail because there is no precision for the ORDER_ID column's data type.

The table will be created, but the primary key constraint will not be created because the name does not include the _PK suffix.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

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 clause are valid for the above query?

(Choose all that apply.)

Response:

- ✓ ORDER BY 2,1
- ORDER BY CUST_NO
- ORDER BY "CUST_NO"
- ✓ ORDER BY "Last Name"

✓ ORDER BY 2,cust_id

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Consider the following query, its output, and a subsequent query:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM LINE_ITEMS;
LINE_ITEM  PRICE
---------  -----
       100   4.12
       210
       184   7.07

SQL> SELECT NVL(PRICE,10) FROM LINE_ITEMS;
```

What is true of the final query shown previously?

Response:

✓ It will return three rows, but it will not change the price for line items 100 and 184.

✗ It will return no rows because there is no PRICE of 10.

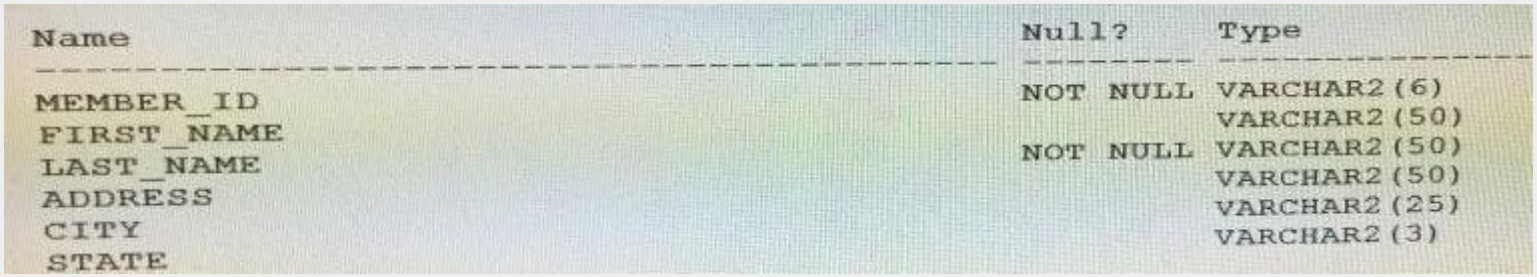
It will return "no rows found" because there is no PRICE of 10.

It will return only the row where LINE_ITEM is 210.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Examine the structure of the members table:



Name	Null?	Type
MEMBER_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(50)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
CITY		VARCHAR2(25)
STATE		VARCHAR2(3)

You want to display details of all members who reside in states starting with the letter A followed by exactly one character. Which SQL statement must you execute?

Response:

✓ SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_';

SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE '%A_' ;

SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_%';

SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';

Score 0 of 1

Question:

The LEAD function returns data from:

Response:

- ✓ The row specified by the LEAD function's offset
- A row following the current row as specified by the SELECT statement's ORDER BY clause
- ✗ A row prior to the current row as specified by the LEAD function's ORDER BY clause
- The LAG function's window's specified column

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the following SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE AB_INVOICES (INVOICE_ID NUMBER, VENDOR_ID NUMBER);
ALTER TABLE AB_INVOICES ADD PRIMARY KEY (INVOICE_ID);
INSERT INTO AB_INVOICES VALUES (1,1);
DELETE AB_INVOICES WHERE INVOICE_ID = 2;
```

Which of the following best describes the results of attempting to execute the DELETE statement?

Response:

- The DELETE statement will fail because it is missing a column list between the word DELETE and the name of the table AB_INVOICES.

None of the above.

✓ The DELETE statement will execute, but no rows in the table will be removed.

The DELETE statement will produce a syntax error because it is referencing a row that does not exist in the database.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which of the following is true of character functions?

Response:

They generally have the letters CHAR somewhere in the function name.

✓ They are generally used to process text data.

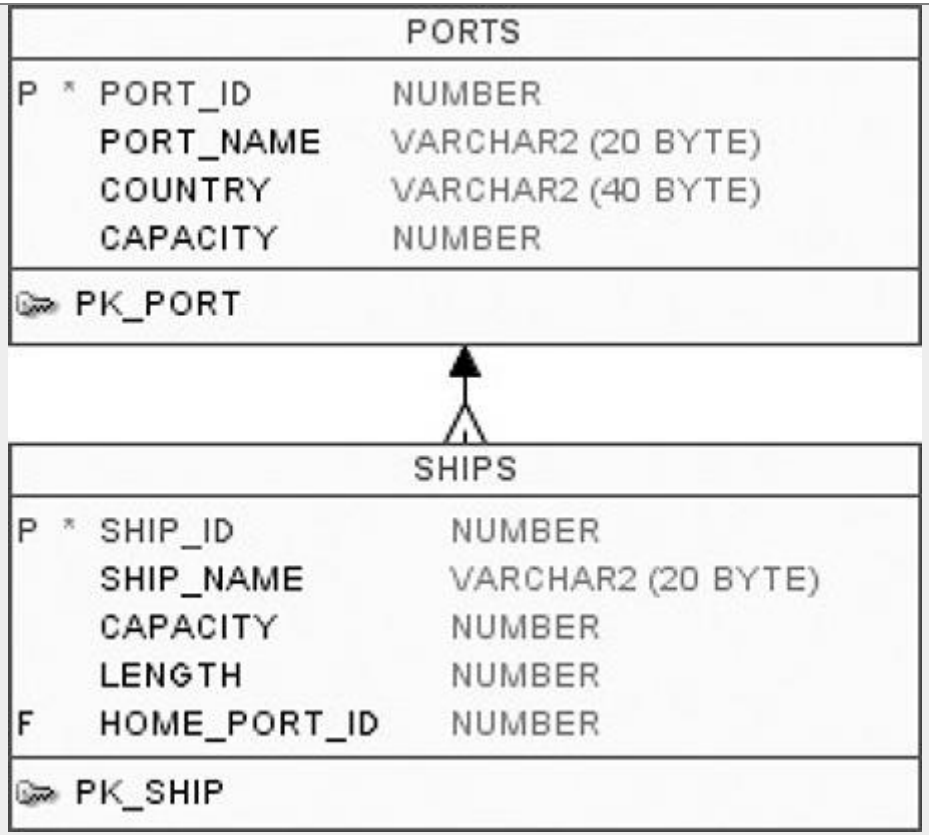
They always accept characters as parameters and nothing else.

They always return a character value.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Review the PORTS and SHIPS tables shown. Then review the following SQL code:




```
01   SELECT PORT_NAME
02   FROM   PORTS P
03   WHERE  PORT_ID IN (SELECT HOME_PORT_ID, SHIP_NAME
04                      FROM   SHIPS
05                      WHERE  SHIP_ID IN (1,2,3));
```

Which of the following is true of this statement?

Response:

The statement will fail with a syntax error because of line 5.

None of the above.

Whether the statement fails depends on how many rows are returned by the subquery in lines 3 through 5.

The statement will fail with a syntax error because of line 3.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

A table alias:
(Choose two.)

Response:

Exists only for the SQL statement that declared it.

Can be used to clear up ambiguity in the query.

Renames a table in the database so that future joins can use the new name.

Is the same thing as a database object synonym.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

One place to get a master list of all the views that form the data dictionary is:

Response:

- DATA_DICTIONARY
- ✓ DICTIONARY
- ✗ USER_CATALOG
- CATALOG

Score 0 of 1

Question:

In which three situations does a transaction complete?

Response:

- ✗ when a DELETEstatement is executed
- ✓ when a ROLLBACKcommand is executed
- when a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed

- when a data definition language (DDL) statement is executed
- when a TRUNCATEstatement is executed after the pending transaction

Score 0 of 1

Question:

When transforming an ERD into a relational database, you often use an entity to build a database's:

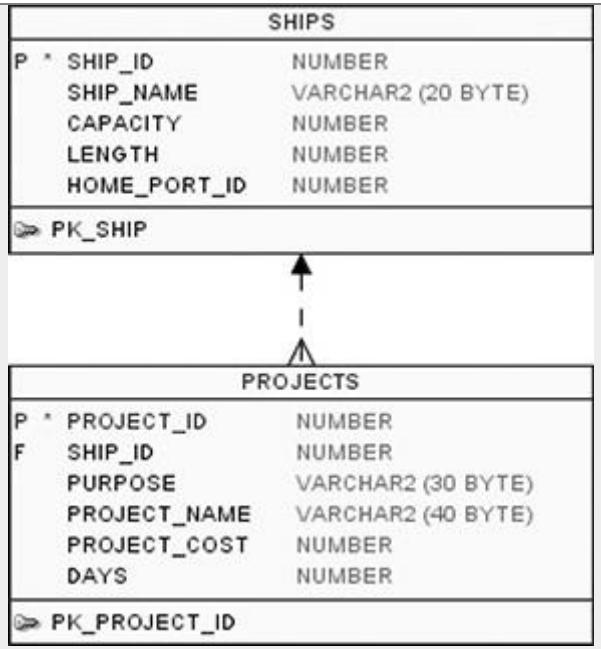
Response:

- Table
- Relationship
- Column
- Attribute

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the illustration and the following SQL code:




```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW PROJECTS_ROLLUP AS
       SELECT SHIP_NAME, CAPACITY,
              COUNT(PROJECT_ID) NUM_PROJECTS, ROUND(SUM(DAYS)) TOTAL_DAYS
       FROM   SHIPS A JOIN PROJECTS B
       ON     A.SHIP_ID = B.SHIP_ID
       GROUP BY SHIP_NAME, CAPACITY;
```

What can be said of this code?

Response:

The attempt to create the view will fail because you cannot create a VIEW with a SELECT statement that uses a GROUP BY clause.

The attempt to create the view will fail because you cannot create a VIEW with a SELECT statement that is a join.

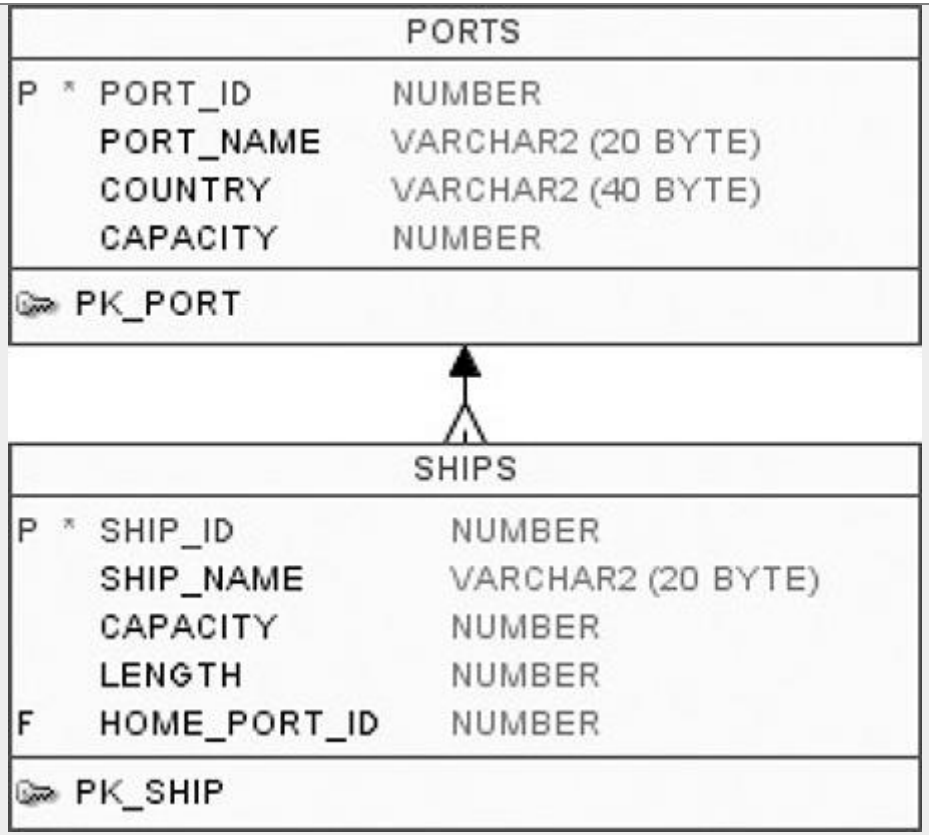

After the view is created, a valid SELECT statement will work on the PROJECTS_ROLLUP view, but an INSERT will not.

After the view is created, a valid SELECT and valid INSERT statement will work on the PROJECTS_ROLLUP view.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Review the illustration and the following SQL code:




```
01  DELETE FROM PORTS P
02  WHERE  PORT_ID NOT EXISTS (SELECT PORT_ID
03                             FROM   SHIPS
04                             WHERE  HOME_PORT_ID = P.PORT_ID);
```

The code is attempting to delete any row in the PORTS table that is not a home port for any ship in the SHIPS table, as indicated by the HOME_PORT_ID column.

In other words, only keep the PORTS rows that are currently the HOME_PORT_ID value for a ship in the SHIPS table; get rid of all other PORT rows. That's the intent of the SQL statement.

What will result from an attempt to execute the preceding SQL statement?

Response:

It will fail because of an execution error in the subquery.

✗ It will execute successfully and perform as intended.

✓ It will fail because of a syntax error on line 2.

It will fail because of a syntax error on line 4.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Which three statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SQL statement?
(Choose three.)

Response:

✗ WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used together in a SQL statement.

The HAVING clause conditions can use aliases for the columns.

- ✓ The HAVING clause conditions can have aggregate functions.
- ✓ The HAVING clause is used to exclude one or more aggregated results after grouping data.
- ✓ The WHERE clause is used to exclude rows before the grouping of data.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review this code:

```
DROP   TABLE SHIPS CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
DROP   SEQUENCE PROJ_ID_SEQ#;
CREATE TABLE SHIPS (SHIP_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
                    LENGTH  NUMBER);
CREATE SEQUENCE PROJ_ID_SEQ# START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 4;
INSERT INTO SHIPS (SHIP_ID, LENGTH) VALUES (PROJ_ID_SEQ#.NEXTVAL, 'NOT A NUMBER');
INSERT INTO SHIPS (SHIP_ID, LENGTH) VALUES (PROJ_ID_SEQ#.NEXTVAL, 750);
COMMIT;
```

Note that the first INSERT statement is attempting to enter a string literal of 'NOT A NUMBER' into a column declared with a numeric data type. Given that, what will be the result of these SQL statements?

Response:

One row added to the SHIPS table, with a SHIP_ID value of 1.

Two rows added to the SHIPS table. The first SHIP_ID is 1; the second is 5.

Two rows added to the SHIPS table. The first SHIP_ID is NULL; the second is 5.

✓ One row added to the SHIPS table, with a SHIP_ID value of 5.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

You have a single database, with only one schema. The following four objects exist in the database:
– A TABLE named PRODUCT_CATALOG
– A TABLE named ADS
– A USER named PRODUCT_CATALOG
– A VIEW named CONFERENCE_SCHEDULE

How many of the four objects are owned by the schema?

Response:

0

2

✓ 3

4

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which statement is true about an inner join specified in the WHERE clause of a query?

Response:

It requires the column names to be the same in all tables used for the join conditions.

It must have primary-key and foreign-key constraints defined on the columns used in the join condition.

✓ It is applicable for equijoin and nonequijoin conditions.

It is applicable for only equijoin conditions.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

You need to display the date 11-oct-2017 in words as 'Eleventh of October, Two Thousand Seventeen'.

Which SQL statement would give the required result?

Response:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR ('11-oct-2017', 'fmDdspth or Month, Year') FROM DUAL;
```

SELECT TO_DATE (TO_CHAR ('11-oct-2017'), 'fmDdspth 'of Month, Year')) FROM DUAL;

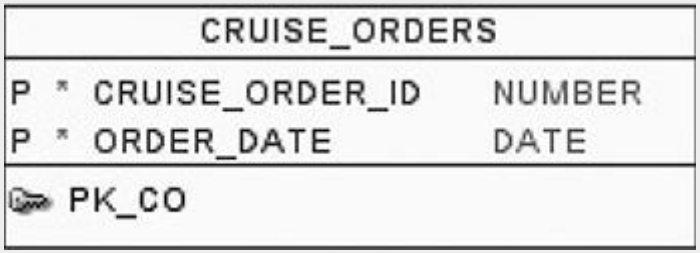
✗ SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('11-oct-2017'), 'fmDdthsp of Month, Year') FROM DUAL;

✓ SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('11-oct-2017'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL;

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the illustration and then review the following SQL statement:




```
SELECT AVG(CRUISE_ORDER_ID), MIN(ORDER_DATE)
FROM   CRUISE_ORDERS;
```

What will result from an attempt to execute this SQL statement on the CRUISE_ORDERS table?

Response:

It will fail with an execution error because you cannot use the MIN function on a DATE data type.

✓ It will execute and perform as intended.

It will fail with an execution error if the table contains only one row.

It will fail with an execution error because you cannot use the AVG function on a PRIMARY KEY column.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

Response:

✓ Multiple columns or expressions can be compared between the main query and subquery.

Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables

✓ Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses

Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.

✓ Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.

Only one column or expression can be compared between the main query and subquery.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

When is a query considered a multirow subquery?
(Choose the best answer.)

Response:

All of the above

If it returns numeric data, regardless of the number of rows of data it returns

If it may or may not return multiple rows, as determined by its WHERE clause

✓ If it returns multiple rows at the time of execution

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Which of the following problems can be solved with a subquery?
(Choose the two best answers.)

Response:

- ✓ You are tasked with determining which divisions in a corporation earned sales last year that were less than the average sales for all divisions in the prior year.
- You are tasked with creating a sequence.
- ✗ You are tasked with determining the minimum sales for every division in a multinational corporation.
- ✓ You are tasked with creating a view.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

CUST_NAME ----------
Renske Ladwig Jason Mallin
Samuel McCain Allan MCEwen Irene Mikkilineni Julia Nayer

You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC." Which query gives the required output?

Response:

- ✓ SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) FROM customers
  WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1)) LIKE 'Mc%';

  SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) FROM customers
  WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1)) = INITCAP('MC%');

SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) FROM customers
WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) LIKE INITCAP('MC%');

SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) FROM customers
WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1))='Mc';

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Which two statements are true about Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements?

Response:

An INSERT INTO...VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multiple conditions on a table.

A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.

An UPDATE...SET.... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a single condition on a table.

AH INSERT INTO. . .VALUES. . statement can add multiple rows per execution to a table.

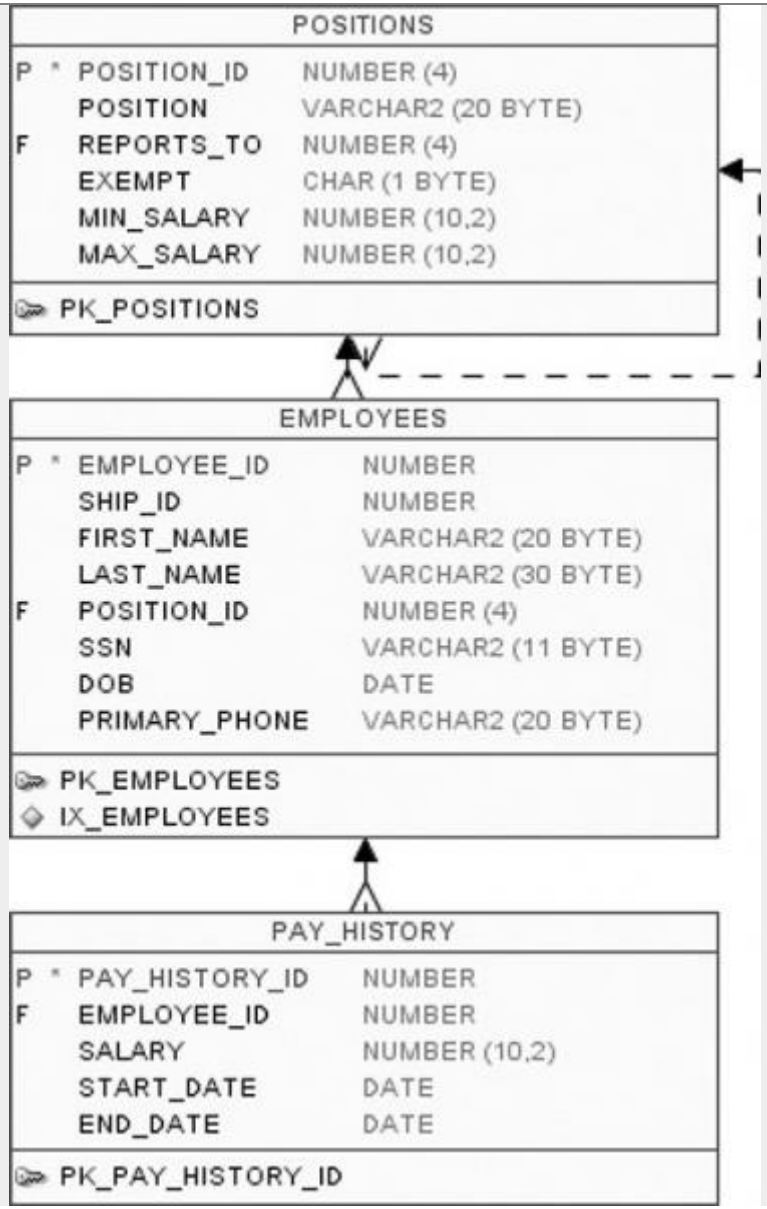
An UPDATE...SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.

A DELETE FROM ..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condition on a table.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the POSITIONS, EMPLOYEES, and PAY_HISTORY tables.


POSITIONS
P * POSITION_ID NUMBER (4)
POSITION VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)
F REPORTS_TO NUMBER (4)
EXEMPT CHAR (1 BYTE)
MIN_SALARY NUMBER (10,2)
MAX_SALARY NUMBER (10,2)
PK_POSITIONS
EMPLOYEES
P * EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
SHIP_ID NUMBER
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (30 BYTE)
F POSITION_ID NUMBER (4)
SSN VARCHAR2 (11 BYTE)
DOB DATE
PRIMARY_PHONE VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)
PK_EMPLOYEES
IX_EMPLOYEES
PAY_HISTORY
P * PAY_HISTORY_ID NUMBER
F EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER (10,2)
START_DATE DATE
END_DATE DATE
PK_PAY_HISTORY_ID

Review the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT LAST_NAME, POSITION, SALARY
FROM   POSITIONS P JOIN EMPLOYEES   E  ON P.POSITION_ID = E.POSITION_ID
                   JOIN PAY_HISTORY PH ON E.EMPLOYEE_ID = PH.EMPLOYEE_ID;
```

Which of the following is true for the SQL statement?
(Choose two.)

Response:

- ✓ It will execute successfully.
- ✓ It connects three tables.
- It will fail because there are no table aliases.
- It is an outer join.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Which of the following can be used to remove data from a table?
(Choose two.)

Response:

- ALTER

UPDATE

MODIFY

DELETE

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the following SQL code:

```
01   CREATE TABLE PO_BOXES (PO_BOX_ID NUMBER(3), PO_BOX_NUMBER VARCHAR2(10))
02                ENABLE ROW MOVEMENT;
03   INSERT INTO PO_BOXES VALUES (1, 'A100');
04   INSERT INTO PO_BOXES VALUES (2, 'B100');
05   COMMIT;
06   DROP TABLE PO_BOXES;
07   COMMIT;
08   PURGE TABLE PO_BOXES;
09   COMMIT;
```

What statement will recover the PO_BOXES table after these statements are executed?

Response:

FLASHBACK TABLE PO_BOXES TO BEFORE COMMIT;

✔ None of the above—the table cannot be recovered.

FLASHBACK TABLE PO_BOXES TO TIMESTAMP SYSTIMESTAMP—INTERVAL ‘0 00:00:03’ DAY TO SECOND;

FLASHBACK TABLE PO_BOXES TO BEFORE DROP;