# Question Results

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Which of the following symbols is most likely to be used in a SELECT statement using a non-equijoin?**

**Response:**

!=

 <=

None of the above

 <>

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**A multitable INSERT statement:**

**Response:**

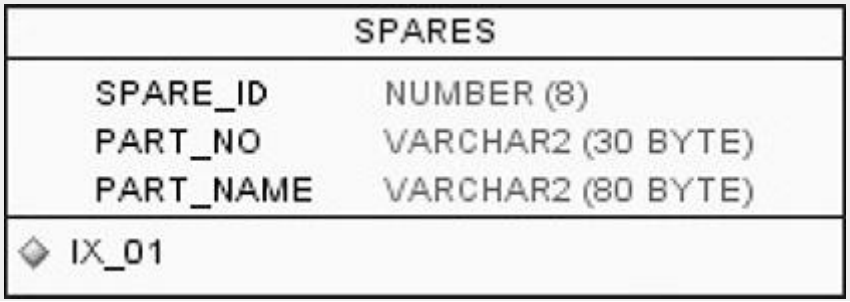
Will create any tables in which it attempts to INSERT but that do not yet exist

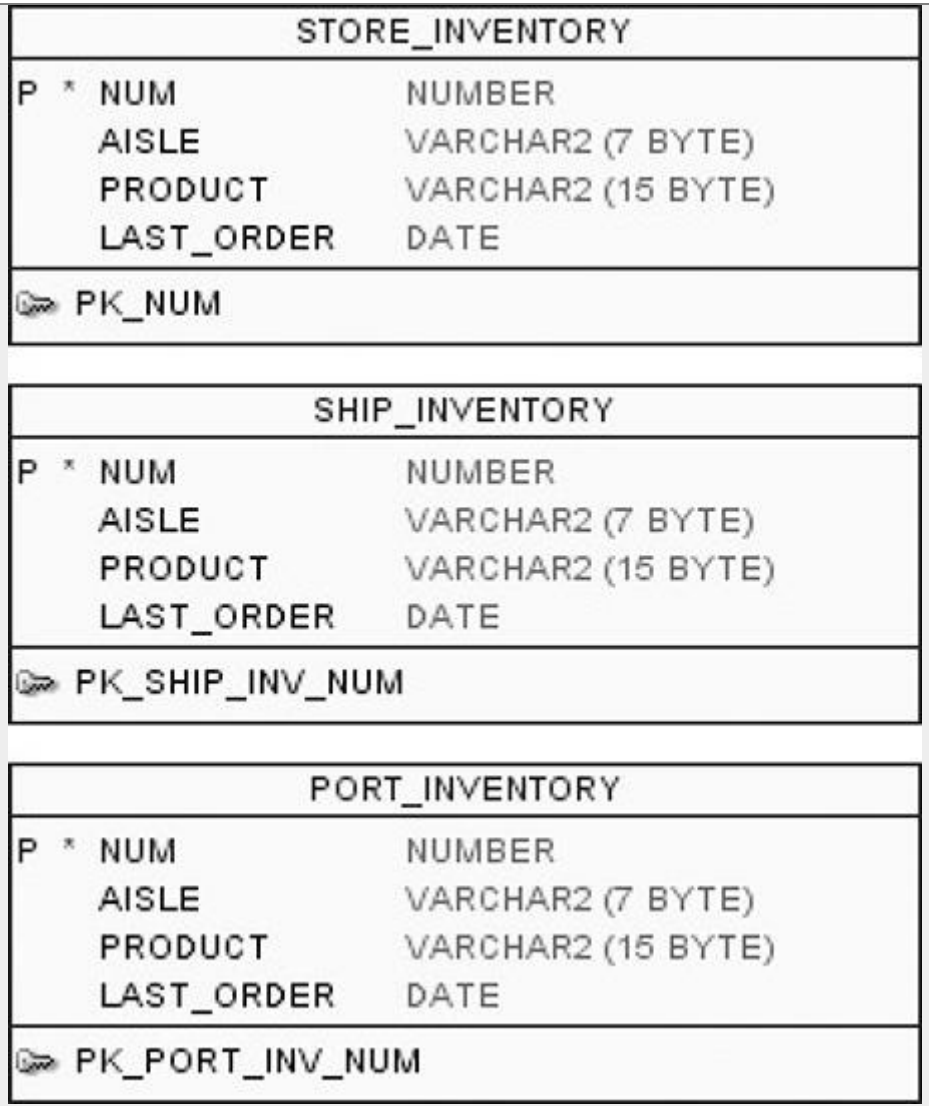
- ✗ Can accomplish tasks that cannot otherwise be done in any combination of SQL statements
- ✓ Can use conditional logic
- Is capable of inserting rows into nonupdatable views

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Review the diagrams and examine the following 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   INSERT
02     WHEN (PART_NO < 500) THEN
03      INTO STORE_INVENTORY (NUM, PRODUCT)
04       VALUES (SPARE_ID, PART_NAME)
05      INTO PORT_INVENTORY (NUM, PRODUCT)
06       VALUES (SPARE_ID, PART_NAME)
07     WHEN (PART_NO >= 500) THEN
08       INTO SHIP_INVENTORY (NUM, PRODUCT)
09       VALUES (SPARE_ID, PART_NAME)
10     SELECT SPARE_ID, PART_NO, PART_NAME
11     FROM   SPARES;
```

**Which of the following statements is true for this SQL statement?**

**Response:**

No matter which WHEN condition is true, the INTO clause in line 5 will be executed regardless.

✓ Regardless of whether the first WHEN condition is true, the second WHEN condition will be evaluated.

If the first WHEN condition in line 2 is true, the INTO clause in line 3 and line 4 will be executed, after which processing will skip to the next row returned by the subquery.

If the first WHEN condition in line 2 is true, the WHEN condition in line 7 will not be evaluated.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Which of the following options can be used with the reserved word CREATE to form the beginning of a complete SQL statement?**
(Choose three.)

**Response:**

- ✓ SEQUENCE
- ✓ VIEW
- CONSTRAINT
- ✓ TABLE

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

None of the above.

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

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

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**A self-join is:**
(Choose two.)

**Response:**

A SELECT statement that uses the SELF JOIN keywords

✓ A SELECT statement that specifies one table twice in the FROM clause

A SELECT statement that specifies one table once in the FROM clause

✓ A SELECT statement that joins a table to itself by connecting a column in the table to a different column in the same table

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Which three statements are true reading subquenes?**

**Response:**

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

A subquery can have more than one main query

✓ A Main query can have many subqueries.

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

The subquery and main query must retrieve date from the same table.

✓ The subquery and main query can retrieve data from different tables.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Which two statements are true regarding roles?**

(Choose two.)

**Response:**

The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.

A role can be granted to itself.

✓ Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.

A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.

✓ A role can be granted to PUBLIC.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**When you’re looking for a particular bit of data and you’re not sure where in the data dictionary it might be, a good starting point is:**
(Choose the best answer.)

**Response:**

SELECT * FROM V$RESERVED_WORDS;

- ✓ SELECT * FROM DICTIONARY;
- SELECT * FROM V$DATABASE;
- SELECT * FROM GV_$START_HERE;

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Which three statements are true regarding the data types?**

**Response:**

- The BLOB data type column is used to store binary data in an operating system file.
- ✓ The minimum column width that can be specified for a varchar2 data type column is one.
- ✓ Only one LONG column can be used per table.
- ATIMESTAMP data type column stores only time values with fractional seconds.
- ✓ The value for a CHAR data type column is blank-padded to the maximum defined column width.

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**TRUNCATE TABLE:**

**Response:**

- Is a valid statement that will truncate a table called TABLE
- Cannot be used within a valid SQL statement
- ✗ Does not require the DROP_ANY_TABLE privilege
- ✓ Is a valid set of keywords to be used within a DDL statement

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**A table is which of the following?**
(Choose all that apply.)

**Response:**

- A role
- All of the above
- ✓ A schema object

A nonschema object

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**You have a table FURNISHINGS and are told to grant DELETE privileges on the table to user HEARST. Examine the following SQL statements:**

```
GRANT DELETE ON FURNISHINGS TO HEARST;
CREATE ROLE MGR;
GRANT DELETE ON FURNISHINGS TO MGR;
GRANT MGR TO HEARST;
```

**Now you are told to change the privileges given to HEARST so that HEARST can no longer execute DELETE statements on the FURNISHINGS table.**

**Which of the following will accomplish the goal?**
(Choose the best answer.)

**Response:**

✔ REVOKE DELETE ON FURNISHINGS FROM HEARST, MGR;

REVOKE DELETE ON FURNISHINGS FROM MGR;

REVOKE DELETE ON FURNISHINGS FROM HEARST;

None of the above

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**You are designing the structure of a table in which two columns have the specifications:**

COMPONENT_ID - must be able to contain a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters and uniquely identify the row
EXECUTION_DATETIME - contains Century, Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second to the maximum precision and is used for calculations and comparisons between components.

**Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?**

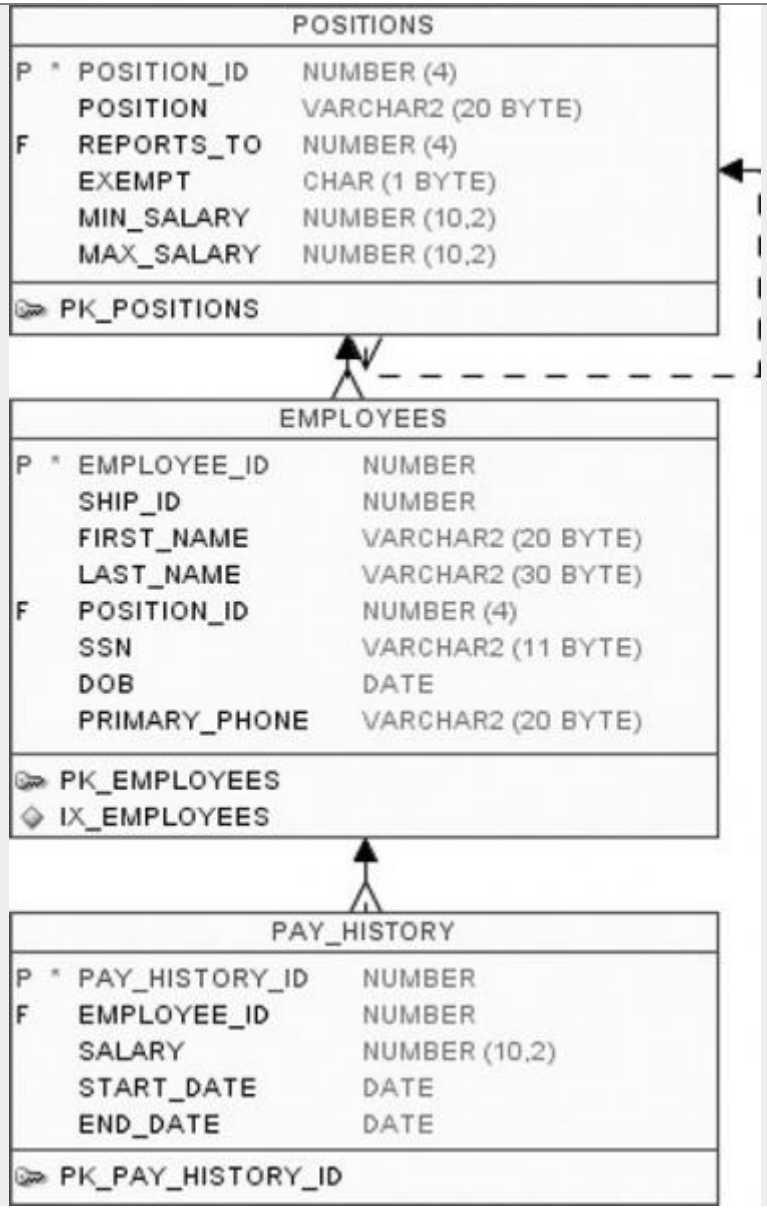
**Response:**

- ✓ The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of TIMESTAMP data type.
- ✗ The COMPONENT_ID column must be of CHAR data type.
- ✗ The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of DATE data type.
- ✓ The COMPONENT_ID must be of VARCHAR2 data type.
- The COMPONENT_ID must be of ROWID data type.
- The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data type.

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Review the illustration and then review the following SQL statement:**


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

```
01  SELECT A.EMPLOYEE_ID, B.POSITION
02  FROM   PAY_HISTORY A JOIN POSITIONS B
03    ON   A.SALARY < B.MAX_SALARY AND A.SALARY > B.MIN_SALARY;
```

**Which of the following statements accurately describe the SQL statement?**
(Choose two.)

**Response:**

- ✓ It is an inner join.
- ✓ It is a non-equijoin.
- It contains a syntax error on line 2 and should have an additional keyword with the JOIN keyword.
- ✗ It contains a syntax error on line 3.

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Which of the following actions will not cause the contents of the data dictionary to be changed in some way?**

**Response:**

- ✓ None of the above
- ✗ Modify the data type of an existing column

Execute a valid COMMENT statement

Create a new table

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database. Examine the SQL statement:**

SQL>SELECT * FROM books_transactionsORDER BY 3;

**What is the outcome on execution?**

**Response:**

✔ Rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third column in the table.

Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the three rows with the lowest values in the key column.

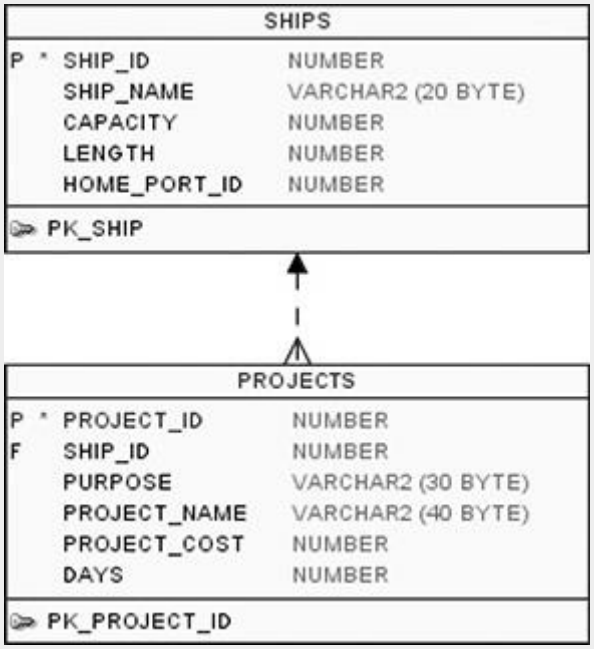
Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the first three rows.

The execution tails unless the numeral 3 in the order by clause is replaced by a column name,

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Review the following illustration:**




**Now review the following SQL code:**

```
01  CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW SHIP_CAP_PROJ AS
02  SELECT   SHIP_ID,
03           TO_CHAR(CAPACITY,'999,999'),
04           PROJECT_COST
05  FROM     SHIPS JOIN PROJECTS
06  USING    (SHIP_ID)
07  WHERE    (PROJECT_COST * 2) < 100000;
```

**What will result from an attempt to execute this SQL code?**

**Response:**

- ✗ The statement will execute, and the view will be successfully created.
- The statement will fail because of an error in line 6.
- The statement will fail because of an error in line 7.
- ✓ The statement will fail because of an error in line 3.

Score 1 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
- The LAG function’s window’s specified column

A row prior to the current row as specified by the LEAD function’s ORDER BY clause

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

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

**Response:**

Ellison

Phrankline

Franklyn

✓ None of the above

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?**

**Response:**

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

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

✓ 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.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**You are tasked with the job of adding a comment to the data dictionary to accompany the column PIER in the table MARINA. Which of the following will execute successfully?**

**Response:**

COMMENT ON COLUMN MARINA(PIER) IS 'Number of piers';

✓ COMMENT ON COLUMN MARINA.PIER IS 'Number of piers';

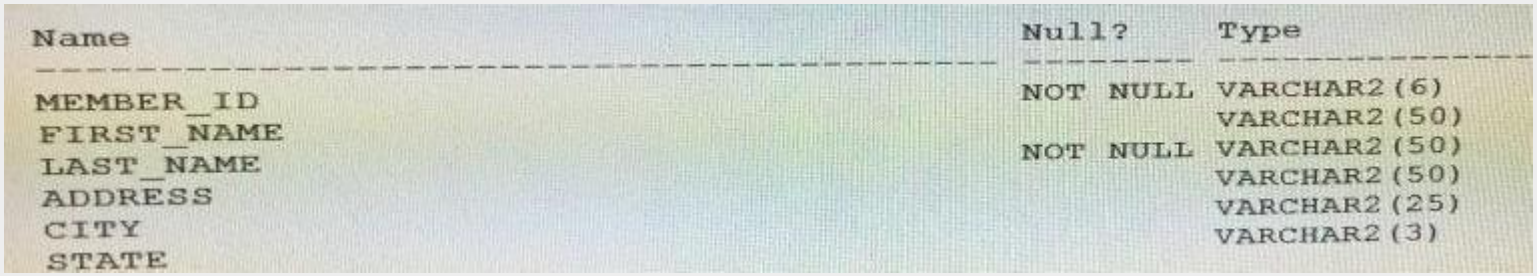
COMMENT ON COLUMN (MARINA.PIER) IS 'Number of piers';

COMMENT ON TABLE COLUMN MARINA.PIER IS 'Number of piers';

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 1 of 1

**Question:**

**What can a SELECT statement be used to query?**
(Choose the best answer.)

**Response:**

- One or more reports
- ✓ One or more tables
- Only one report
- Only one table

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**You can use a substitution variable to replace:**

**Response:**

- A floating-point value in a WHERE clause
- ✓ Both
- Neither

✗ The name of a table in a SELECT statement

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using the following command:**

DROP TABLE products PURGE;

**Then you performed the FLASHBACK operation by using the following command:**

FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;

**Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?**

**Response:**

It recovers the table structure, data, and the indexes.

It recovers the table structure and data but not the related indexes.

It recovers only the table structure.

✓ It is not possible to recover the table structure, data, or the related indexes.

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Examine the following two claims:**

[1] The DBA_TAB_PRIVS data dictionary view allows a user account to see object privileges it has granted to other user accounts.
[2] The DBA_TAB_PRIVS data dictionary view allows a user account to see object privileges granted by other user accounts to itself.

**Which of these claims is true?**

**Response:**

- Neither 1 nor 2
- ✗ Only 1
- Only 2
- ✓ Both 1 and 2

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Which of the following is true of functions?**

**Response:**

- There is no consistent answer to whether they return a value or not.
- They often return a value.
- ✓ They always return a value.

They never return a value.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**The DECODE expression always ends with:**

**Response:**

Both of the above

Neither of the above

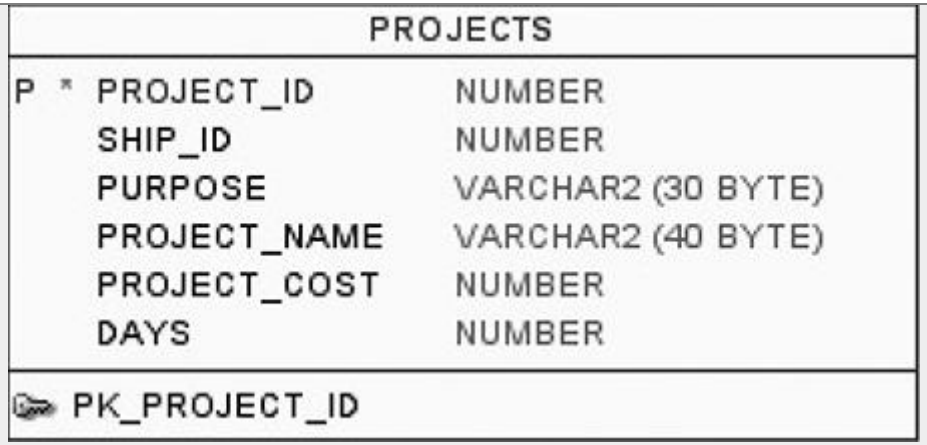
The keyword END

✓ A default expression to return if no other value matched the source expression

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Review the following illustration:**




**Which of the following SQL statements will execute correctly?**

**Response:**

- ✔ SELECT RANK(100000) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY PROJECT_COST) FROM PROJECTS;

- SELECT RANK(100,000) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY PROJECT_COST) FROM PROJECTS;

- SELECT RANK(7500000) GROUP BY (ORDER BY PROJECT_COST) FROM PROJECTS;

- SELECT RANK('Upgrade') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY PROJECT_COST) FROM PROJECTS;

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Which of the following is true of SQL?**

**Response:**

It is the only language you can use to create a database.

It is the only language you can use to interact with a database.

✓ It is the most commonly used language for interacting with a database.

None of the above

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Which of the following statements is false?**

**Response:**

✗ It is possible to merge into a view.

You cannot perform an update to a column that is referenced in the ON clause.

The USING clause can reference two or more tables.

✓ It is possible to merge into two or more tables.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Review the following series of SQL statements:**

```
CREATE TABLE SUPPLIES_01
(  SUPPLY_ID NUMBER(7),
   SUPPLIER  VARCHAR2(30),
   ACCT_NO   VARCHAR2(50));
CREATE INDEX IX_SU_01 ON SUPPLIES_01(ACCT_NO);
DROP TABLE SUPPLIES_01;
CREATE TABLE SUPPLIES_02
(  SUPPLY_ID NUMBER(7),
   SUPPLIER  VARCHAR2(30),
   ACCT_NO   VARCHAR2(50));
CREATE INDEX IX_SU_02 ON SUPPLIES_02(ACCT_NO,SUPPLIER);
```

**Assuming there are no objects already in existence named SUPPLIES_01 or SUPPLIES_02 prior to the execution of the preceding statements, what database objects will result from these statements?**

**Response:**

None of the above

A table called SUPPLIES_02 and nothing else

A table called SUPPLIES_02 and two indexes called IX_SU_01 and IX_SU_02

A table called SUPPLIES_02 and an index called IX_SU_02

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Examine the command:**

```
SQL>ALTER TABLE books_transactions
        ADD CONSTRAINT fk_book_id FOREIGN KEY(book_id)
        REFERENCES books(book_id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

**What does ON DELETE CASCADE Imply?**

**Response:**

When a row in the BOOKS table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK_ID matches that of the deleted row in the BOOKS table are also deleted.

When the BOOKS table is dropped, the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped

When a value in the BOOKS.BOOK_ID column is deleted, the corresponding value is updated in the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS.BOOK_ID column.

When the BOOKS table is dropped, all the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table are deleted but the table structure is retained