Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

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

(Choose two.)

**Response:**

- ✓ A role can be granted to PUBLIC.
- A user can be granted only one role at any point of time.
- A role can be granted to itself.
- ✓ Roles are named groups of related privileges that can be granted to users or other roles.
- The REVOKE command can be used to remove privileges but not roles from other users.

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Which two statements are true regarding the COUNT function?**

(Choose two.)

**Response:**

- ✓ COUNT(DISTINCT inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows containing duplicates and NULL values in the INV_AMT column
- ✗ COUNT(cust_id) returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate customer IDs and NULL value in the CUST_ID column
- A SELECT statement using COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot have a WHERE clause
- The COUNT function can be used only for CHAR, VARCHAR2 and NUMBER data types
- ✓ COUNT(*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows containing NULL value in any of the columns

Score 1 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:**

**A table alias:**
(Choose two.)

**Response:**

- Is the same thing as a database object synonym.
- ✗ Renames a table in the database so that future joins can use the new name.
- ✓ Can be used to clear up ambiguity in the query.
- ✓ Exists only for the SQL statement that declared it.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Examine the following data listing of a table called PERMITS:**

| PERMIT_ID | FILED_DATE | VENDOR_ID |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 05-DEC-09 | 101 |
| 2 | 12-DEC-09 | 310903 |
| 3 | 14-DEC-09 | 101 |

**Which one of the following aggregate functions could be used to determine how many permits have been filed by VENDOR_ID 101?**

**Response:**

- SUM
- ✓ COUNT
- HAVING
- MEDIAN

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**View the Exhibit and examine the data in ORDERS_MASTER and MONTHLYjDRDERS tables.**

ORDERS_MASTER

| ORDER_ID | ORDER_TOTAL |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1000 |
| 2 | 2000 |
| 3 | 3000 |
| 4 | |

MONTHLY_ORDERS

| ORDER_ID | ORDER_TOTAL |
|---|---|
| 2 | 2500 |
| 3 | |

**Evaluate the following MERGE statement:**

```
MERGE INTO orders_master o
USING monthly_orders m ON (o.order_id = m.order_id) WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET o.order_total = m.order_total DELETE WHERE (m.order_total IS NULL)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT VALUES (m.order_id, m.order_total);
```

**What would be the outcome of the above statement?**

**Response:**

- The ORDERS MASTER table would contain the ORDER IDs 1,2,3 and 4.
- The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1,2 and 3.
- ✓ The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1,2 and 4.
- The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1 and 2.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**A multitable INSERT statement:**

**Response:**

- ✓ Can use conditional logic

Can accomplish tasks that cannot otherwise be done in any combination of SQL statements

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

Is capable of inserting rows into nonupdatable views

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Examine the following query:**

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id, amount_sold
     FROM sales
     ORDER BY amount_sold
     FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
```

**What is the output of this query?**

**Response:**

✓ It displays 5 percent of the products with the lowest amount sold.

It displays 5 percent of the products with the highest amount sold.

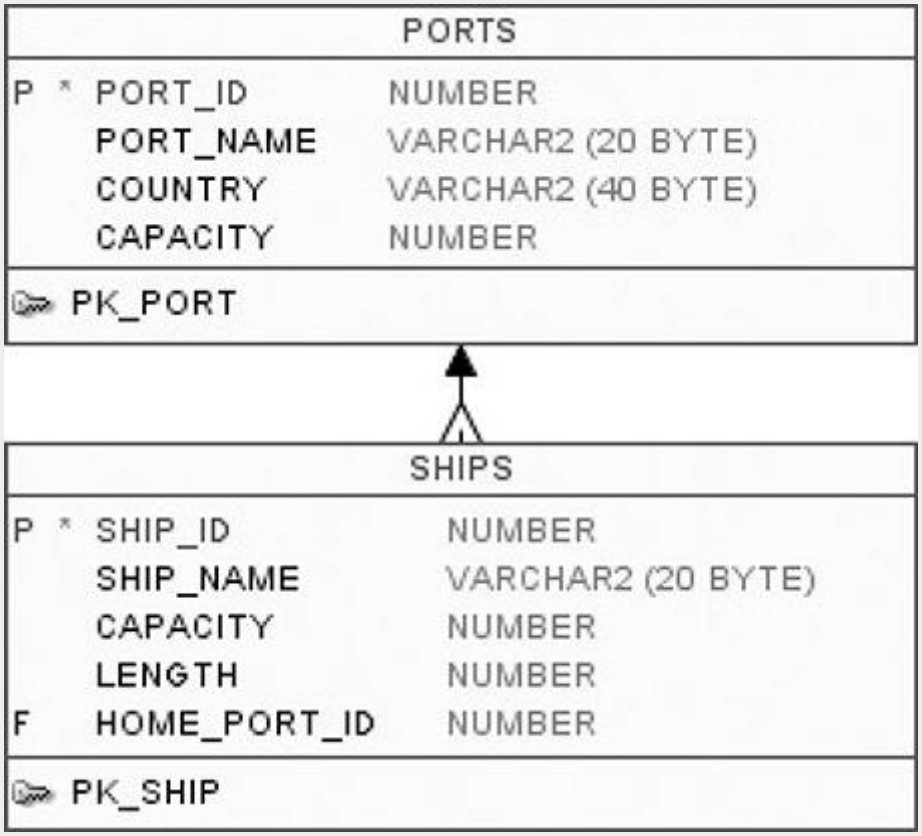
It results in an error because the ORDER BY clause should be the last clause.

It displays the first 5 percent of the rows from the SALES table.

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Review the PORTS and SHIPS tables:**




**Next, review the following SQL code:**

```
01   SELECT P.COUNTRY, P.CAPACITY
02   FROM   PORTS P
03   WHERE  P.PORT_ID > (SELECT S.HOME_PORT_ID
04                       FROM SHIPS S WHERE S.LENGTH > 900);
```

**You know that there are five rows in the SHIPS table with a length greater than 900. What will result from an attempt to execute this SQL statement?**

**Response:**

- ✓ An execution error will result because the subquery will return more than one row and the parent query is expecting only one row from the subquery.
- A syntax error will result because PORT_ID and HOME_PORT_ID in line 3 have different column names.
- ✗ The statement will execute and produce output as intended.
- None of the above.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Which of the following is true about aggregate functions?**
(Choose two.)

**Response:**

Will cause a run-time error when used in SELECT statements that return zero rows or one row.

Can operate only with numeric data.

✓ Are also called group functions.

✓ Return one value for each group of rows specified in a SELECT statement.

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Which of the following aggregate functions ignores NULL values in its calculations?**
(Choose all that apply.)

**Response:**

✓ MEDIAN

✓ MAX

✓ SUM

✓ AVG

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Consider the following: SELECT MOD(5,3), REMAINDER(5,3) FROM DUAL; Which of the following will be the result?**

**Response:**

2, 1

−1, 2

 1, 2

 2, −1

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Which statements are true regarding the WHERE and HAVING clauses in a SELECT statement?**

(Choose all that apply.)

**Response:**

 The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows before dividing them into groups.

The aggregate functions and columns used in the HAVING clause must be specified in the SELECT list of the query.

- ✓ The HAVING clause can be used with aggregate functions in subqueries.
- ✗ The WHERE clause can be used to exclude rows after dividing them into groups.
- The WHERE and HAVING clauses can be used in the same statement only if they are applied to different columns in the table.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement?**
(Choose two.)

**Response:**

- ✓ If the SELECT clause has an aggregate function, then those individual columns without an aggregate function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY cause.
- The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregate function in the SELECT clause.
- You can use column alias in the GROUP BY clause.
- Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows after creating groups.

✓ Using the WHERE clause before the GROUP BY clause excludes the rows before creating groups.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Evaluate the following statement:**

```
INSERT
ALL WHEN order_total < 10000 THEN INTO small_orders
WHEN order_total > 10000 AND order_total < 20000 THEN INTO medium_orders
WHEN order_total > 2000000 THEN INTO large_orders
SELECT order_id, order_total, customer_id FROM orders;
```

**Which statement is true regarding the evaluation of rows returned by the subquery in the INSERT statement?**

**Response:**

They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is false, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.

✓ They are evaluated by all the three WHEN clauses regardless of the results of the evaluation of any other WHEN clause.

The INSERT statement would give an error because the ELSE clause is not present for support in case none of the WHEN clauses are true.

They are evaluated by the first WHEN clause. If the condition is true, then the row would be evaluated by the subsequent WHEN clauses.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**The data dictionary is owned by:**

**Response:**

- ✓ SYS
- PUBLIC
- Each individual user
- SYSTEM

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**To permanently delete a substitution variable named THE_NAME so that it can no longer be used, use:**

**Response:**

- ✗ REMOVE THE_NAME

  You cannot delete a substitution variable.
- ✓ UNDEFINE THE_NAME

SET DEFINE OFF

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Which of the following data dictionary views contains information about grants on tables that have been made by other users to your user account, as well as grants on tables that have been made by your user account to other user accounts?**

**Response:**

ALL_TAB_PRIVS_RECD

✓ USER_TAB_PRIVS

USER_TAB_COLUMNS

✗ USER_TABLES

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:**

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

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

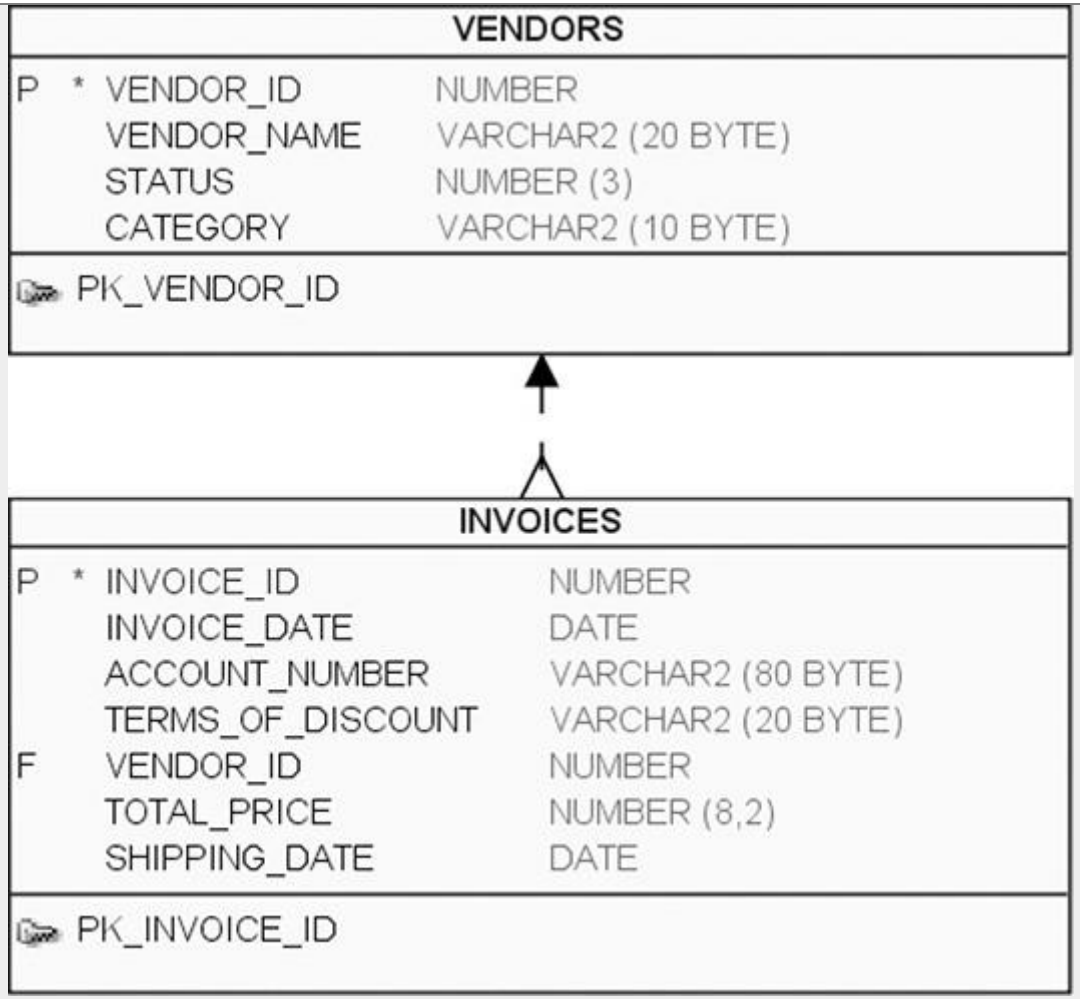
Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the first three rows.

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.

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

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




```
01  SELECT VENDOR_ID, INVOICE_DATE, TOTAL_PRICE
02  FROM   VENDORS JOIN INVOICES
03  USING (VENDOR_ID);
```

**What kind of join is this?**
(Choose two.)

**Response:**

- NATURAL
- ✓ INNER
- ✓ Equijoin
- OUTER

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Examine the structure of the BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table:**

| Name | Null? | Type |
|---|---|---|
| TRANSACTION_ID | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (6) |
| BORROWED_DATE | | VARCHAR2 (50) |
| DUE_DATE | | DATE |
| BOOK_ID | | DATE |
| MEMBER_ID | | VARCHAR2 (6) |

**You want to display the member IDs, due date, and late fee as $2 for all transactions. Which SQL statement must you execute?**

**Response:**

SELECT member_id 'MEMBER ID', due_date 'DUE DATE', '$2 AS LATE FEE' FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", $2 AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

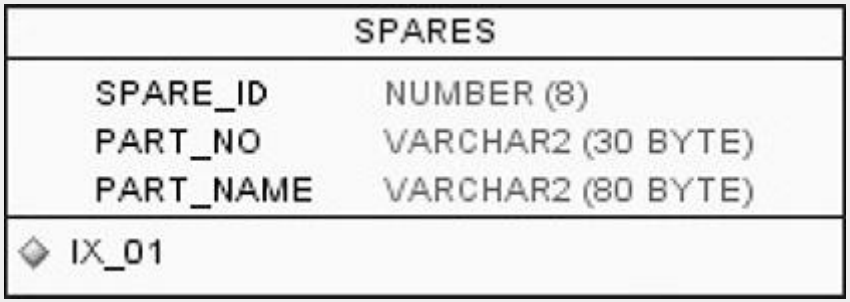
SELECT member_id AS MEMBER_ID, due_date AS DUE_DATE, $2 AS LATE_FEE FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

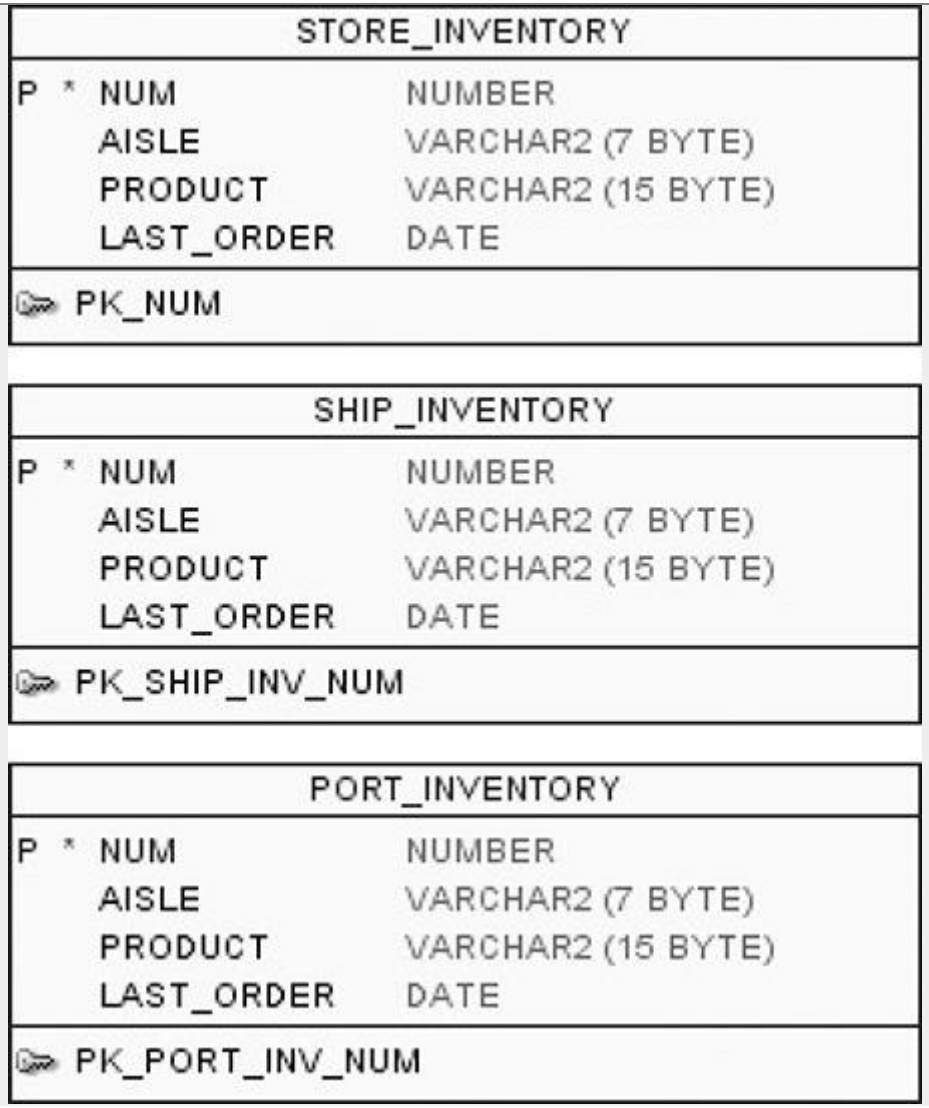
✔ SELECT member_id AS "MEMBER ID", due_date AS "DUE DATE", '$2' AS "LATE FEE" FROM BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS;

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 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 must have an ELSE clause.


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


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.

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

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

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

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Which of the following SQL statements will authorize the user account JESSE to create tables in each and every user account in the database?**

**Response:**

GRANT CREATE ALL TABLE TO JESSE;

GRANT CREATE TABLE TO JESSE WITH PUBLIC OPTION;

GRANT CREATE ANY TABLE TO JESSE;

GRANT CREATE PUBLIC TABLE TO JESSE;

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**You have two tables. One table is called CUSTOMERS. Another is called PURCHASES, and it records a list of customer transactions.**

**Your goal is to create a SELECT statement that will show all customers by last name in alphabetical order, along with any purchases they may have made in the past two weeks, as recorded in the PURCHASES table.**

**It's possible that many customers have made no purchases in the past two weeks, but you still want them included in the output. Both tables contain a column called CUSTOMER_ID.**

**Which of the following will be true of the SELECT statement you'll need to create?**
(Choose two.)

**Response:**

It will be an inner join.

It will be a cross-join.

- ✓ It will be an outer join.
- ✓ It will be an equijoin.

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the correlated subqueries?**
(Choose two.)

**Response:**

- ✓ The nested query executes after the outer query returns the row.
- ✓ Each row returned by the outer query is evaluated for the results returned by the inner query.
- The nested query executes first and then the outer query executes.
- ✗ The outer query executes only once for the result returned by the inner query.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows 50% of each credit amount in each income level. The report should NOT show any repeated credit amounts in each income level.**

**Which query would give the required result?**

**Response:**

SELECT cust_income_level || ' ' || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS '50% Credit Limit' FROM customers;

SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS '50% Credit Limit° FROM customers, IT;

✔ SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level || ` ` || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit Limit" FROM customers;

SELECT cust_income_level, DISTINCT cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS '50% Credit Limit' FROM customers;

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Review the following statement:**

```
CREATE TABLE STUDENT_LIST
 (STUDENT_ID  NUMBER,
  NAME        VARCHAR2(30),
  PHONE       VARCHAR2(30));
INSERT INTO STUDENT_LIST
   VALUES (1, 'Joe Wookie', 5551212);
```

**The table will create successfully. What will result from the INSERT statement?**

**Response:**

The INSERT will fail because there is no list of columns after STUDENT_LIST.

None of the above.


The INSERT will execute—the table will contain one row of data.

The INSERT will fail because the literal value for PHONE is numeric and PHONE is a character data type.

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**An aggregate function can be called from within:**
(Choose two.)

**Response:**

The expression list of a DELETE statement


The select list of a SELECT statement


The ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement


The HAVING clause of an INSERT statement

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**Your user account owns an updatable view, BACKLOG, which is based on the table PROJECTS. You are tasked to give SELECT and UPDATE capabilities to another user account named MARINO.**

**Currently, MARINO has no privileges on either the table or the view. You want for MARINO to have the ability to grant SELECT on the view to other users as well.**

**Examine the following SQL code:**
GRANT SELECT ON BACKLOG TO MARINO WITH GRANT OPTION;
GRANT UPDATE ON BACKLOG TO MARINO;

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

**Response:**

✗ The statements will execute successfully, but MARINO will not be able to SELECT from the view because the PROJECTS table has not been granted to MARINO.

The statements will execute successfully, and MARINO will be able to SELECT from the view but not UPDATE the view.

The statements will fail, and MARINO will not be able to use the view.

✓ The statements will execute successfully and perform as intended.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**Evaluate the following SQL statements that are issued in the given order:**

```
CREATE TABLE emp
(emp_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk PRIMARY KEY,
ename VARCHAR2(15),
salary NUMBER (8,2),
mgr_no NUMBER(2) CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk REFERENCES emp(emp_no));
ALTER TABLE emp
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE emp
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_emp_no_pk;
```

**What would be the status of the foreign key EMP_MGR_FK?**

**Response:**

It would be automatically enabled and immediate.

It would remain disabled and can be enabled only by dropping the foreign key constraint and recreating it.

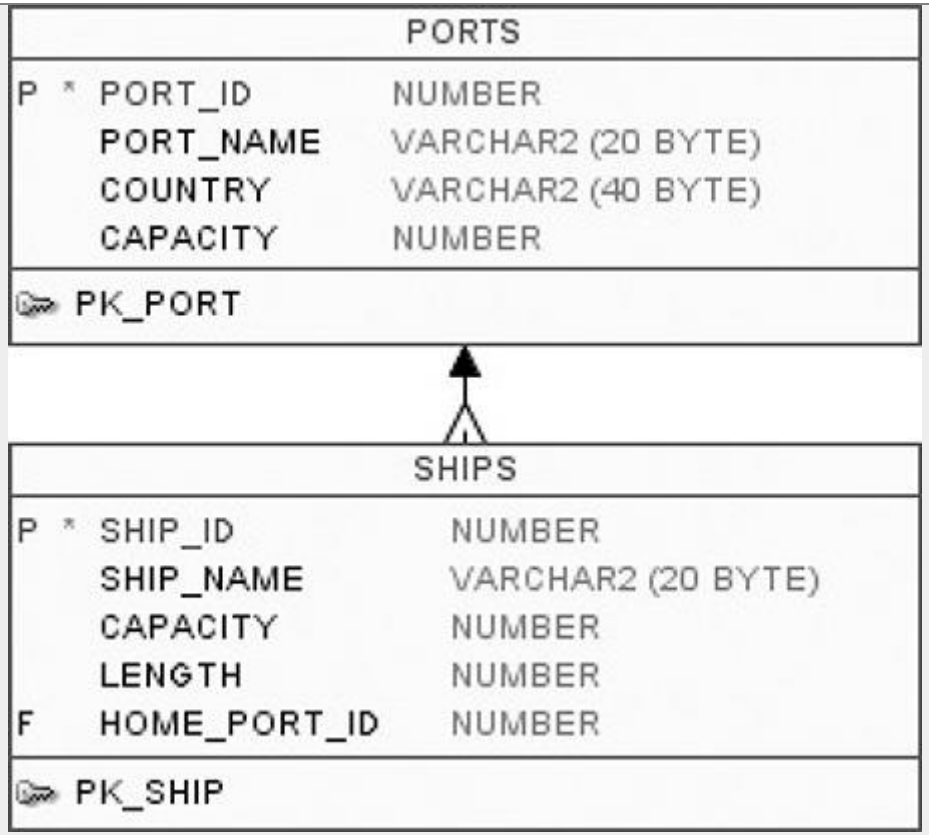
It would be automatically enabled and deferred.

✓ It would remain disabled and has to be enabled manually using the ALTER TABLE command.

Score 1 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.

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

None of the above.

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

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**You attempt to execute the following SQL statement:**

```
CREATE TABLE VENDORS
(VENDOR_ID   NUMBER,
 VENDOR_NAME VARCHAR2,
 CATEGORY    CHAR);
```

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

**Response:**

The execution fails because there is no precision indicated for CHAR.

The execution fails because there is no precision indicated for NUMBER.

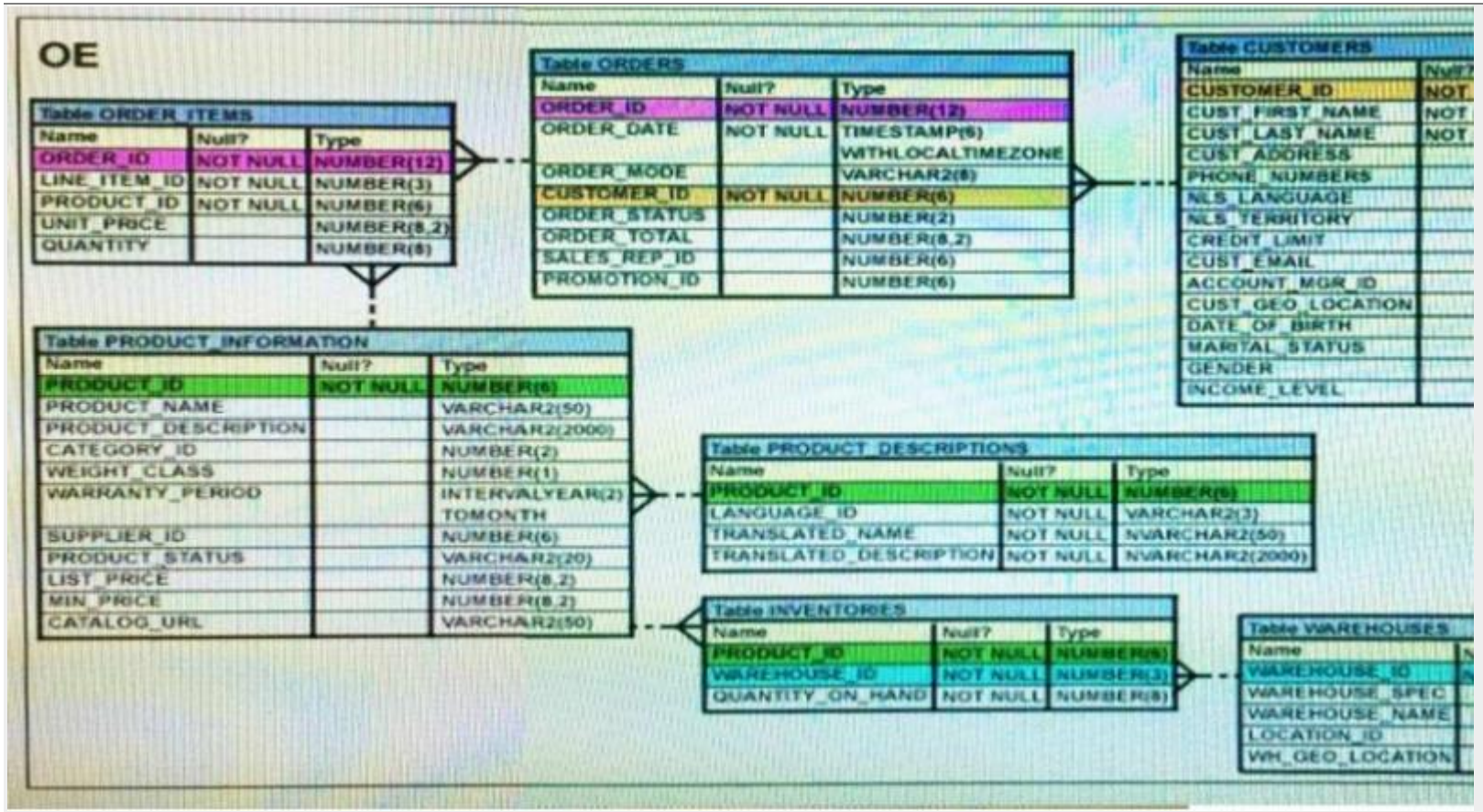
✗ The execution succeeds, and the table is created.

✓ The execution fails because there is no precision indicated for VARCHAR2.

Score 1 of 1

**Question:**

**View the exhibit and examine the structure in ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.**




**You need to create a view that displays the ORDER_ID, ORDER_DATE, and the total number of items in each order. Which CREATE VIEW statement would create the views successfully?**

**Response:**

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu (order_id, order_date)
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)
```

```
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;


CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;


CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id) ||
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
WHITH CHECK OPTION;


CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT (i.line_item_id)
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
```

Score 0 of 1

**Question:**

**View the Exhibit for the structure of the STUDENT and FACULTY tables.**

```
STUDENT
Name                  Null?           Type
--------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 STUDENT_ID           NOT NULL        NUMBER(2)
 STUDENT_NAME                         VARCHAR2(20)
 FACULTY_ID                           VARCHAR2(2)
 LOCATION_ID                          NUMBER(2)

FACULTY
Name                  Null?           Type
--------------------- -------- ----------------------------
 FACULTY_ID           NOT NULL        NUMBER(2)
 FACULTY_NAME                         VARCHAR2(20)
 LOCATION_ID                          NUMBER(2)
```

**You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location.**
**Examine the following two SQL statements:**

Statement 1

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name,COUNT(student_id)
FROM student JOIN faculty
USING (faculty_id, location_id)
GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

Statement 2

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name,COUNT(student_id)
FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty
GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

**Which statement is true regarding the outcome?**

**Response:**

- ✓ Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required result.
- Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give different results.
- ✗ Only statement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.