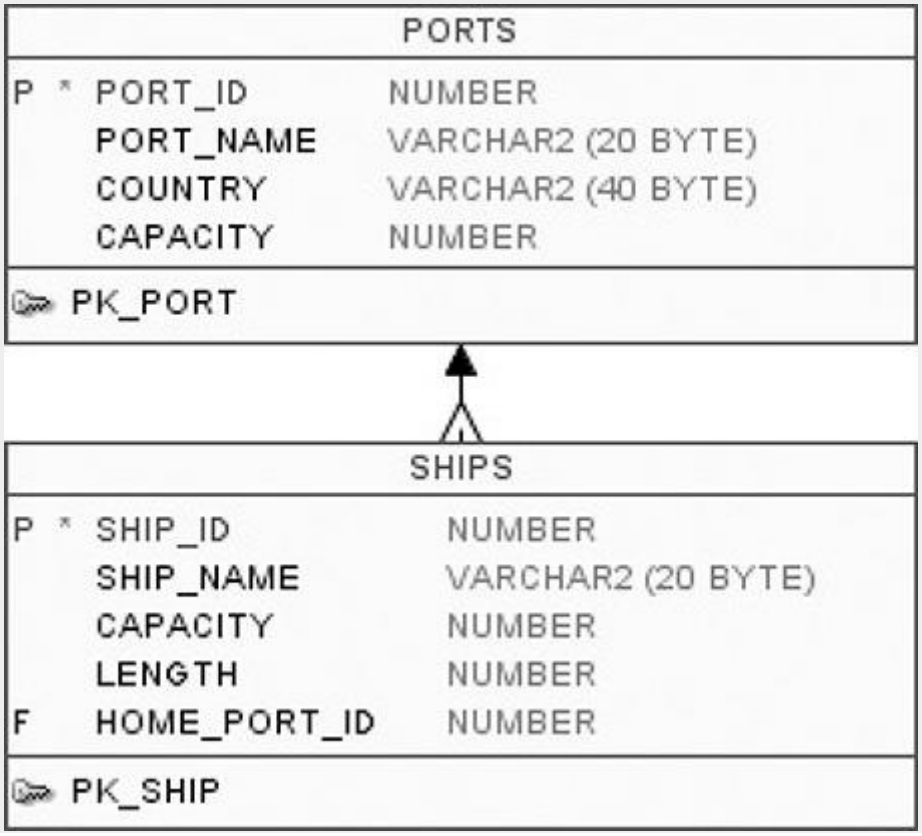
Question Results

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the illustration and the following SQL code:



```
01  UPDATE PORTS P
02  SET    CAPACITY = CAPACITY + 1
03  WHERE  EXISTS (SELECT *
04                 FROM SHIPS
05                 WHERE HOME_PORT_ID = P.PORT_ID);
```

The PORTS table has 15 rows. The SHIPS table has 20 rows. Each row in PORTS has a unique value for PORT_ID. Each PORT_ID value is represented in the HOME_PORT_ID column of at least one row of the SHIPS table.

What can be said of this UPDATE statement?

Response:

- ✓ The value for CAPACITY will increase once for each of the 15 rows in the PORTS table.
- The statement will fail to execute because of an error in the syntax.
- The value for CAPACITY will increase by 20 for each of the 15 rows in the PORTS table.
- The value for CAPACITY will not increase.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Assume a schema with only two tables: one named PRODUCTS and one named ENGINEERING. Review the following SQL statements:

```
01  SELECT PRODUCT_ID FROM PRODUCTS;
02  DROP TABLE SHIP_STAFF;
03  INSERT INTO ENGINEERING (PROJECT_ID, MGR) VALUES (27,21);
04  COMMIT;
05  INSERT INTO ENGINEERING (PROJECT_ID, MGR) VALUES (400,17);
06  ROLLBACK;
```

In this series of SQL statements, which line represents the first commit event?

Response:

Line 6

✓ Line 2

Line 1

Line 4

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.

None of the above

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

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Consider the following text:

```
DEFINE vRoomNumber
PROMPT "Enter a room number: "
SELECT ROOM_NUMBER, STYLE, WINDOW
FROM   SHIP_CABINS
WHERE  ROOM_NUMBER = &RNBR;
```

What will happen when this script is executed?

Response:

The DEFINE statement in line 1 should be preceded by the keyword SET.

The SELECT statement will fail because the substitution variable should not be prefixed by an ampersand since it is already defined with the DEFINE statement.

The script will fail because vRoomNumber in the first line does not have an ampersand prefix.

✓ The end user will be prompted to enter a number.

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 1 of 1

Question:

View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIOMS tables.

DEPT

Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)
CITY		VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATIONS

Name	Null?	Type
LOCATION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
STREET_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)
POSTAL_CODE		VARCHAR2(12)
CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
STATE_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2(25)
COUNTRY_ID		CHAR(2)

You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each department.

Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?

Response:

```
UPDATE dept d
SET city = ANY (SELECT city FROM locations l);
```

✓

```
UPDATE dept d
SET city = (SELECT city FROM locations l
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);
```

```
UPDATE dept d
SET city = (SELECT city FROM locations l) WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id;
```

```
UPDATE dept d
SET city = ALL (SELECT city FROM locations l
```

```
WHERE d.location_id = l.location_id);
```

Score 1 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:

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

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 4.
- The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1 and 2.
- The ORDERS_MASTER table would contain the ORDERJDs 1,2 and 3.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which subquery includes references to the parent query and thus cannot execute as a standalone query?
(Choose the best answer.)

Response:

- A multiple-column subquery
- A scalar subquery

A referential subquery

✓ A correlated subquery

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Examine the business rule:
Each student can take up multiple projects and each project can have multiple students.

You need to design an Entity Relationship Model (ERD) for optimal data storage and allow for generating reports in this format:
STUDENT_ID FIRST_NAME LAST_NAME PROJECT_ID PROJECT_NAME PROJECT_TASK

Which two statements are true in this scenario?

Response:

The ERD must have a 1:M relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

STUDENT_ID must be the primary key in the STUDENTS entity and foreign key in the PROJECTS entity.

✓ The ERD must have a M:M relationship between the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities that must be resolved into 1:M relationships.

An associative table must be created with a composite key of STUDENT_ID and PROJECT_ID, which is the foreign key linked to the STUDENTS and PROJECTS entities.

PROJECT_ID must be the primary key in the PROJECTS entity and foreign key in the STUDENTS entity

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:

3

2

4

0

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

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;

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Assume a database with three valid users: NEIL, BUZZ, and MICHAEL. Assume all users have the appropriate privileges they require to perform the tasks shown here. Assume NEIL owns a table called PROVISIONS.

Examine the following code (assume all password references are valid):

```
01   CONNECT NEIL/neilPassword
02   GRANT SELECT ON PROVISIONS TO BUZZ, MICHAEL;
03
04   CONNECT BUZZ/buzzPassword
05   CREATE VIEW PROVISIONS AS SELECT * FROM NEIL.PROVISIONS;
06   GRANT SELECT ON PROVISIONS TO MICHAEL;
07   CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM PROVISIONS FOR BUZZ.PROVISIONS;
08
09   CONNECT MICHAEL/michaelPassword
10   CREATE SYNONYM PROVISIONS FOR NEIL.PROVISIONS;
11   SELECT * FROM PROVISIONS;
```

What object is identified in line 11 by the name PROVISIONS?

Response:

Something else not listed above


The synonym created in line 10


Nothing, because user NEIL did not include WITH GRANT OPTIONS in the GRANT SELECT ON PROVISIONS TO BUZZ statement

The public synonym created in line 7

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Analytic functions are processed:

Response:

As the first set of operations before processing the WHERE clause

As the last set of operations before processing the WHERE clause

✓ As the last set of operations before processing the ORDER BY clause

As the first set of operations prior to the SELECT column list processing

Score 0 of 1

Question:

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

Response:

An UPDATE...SET... statement can modify 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.

✓ A DELETE FROM ..... statement can remove 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 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.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

The output of a function may be used:
(Choose three.)

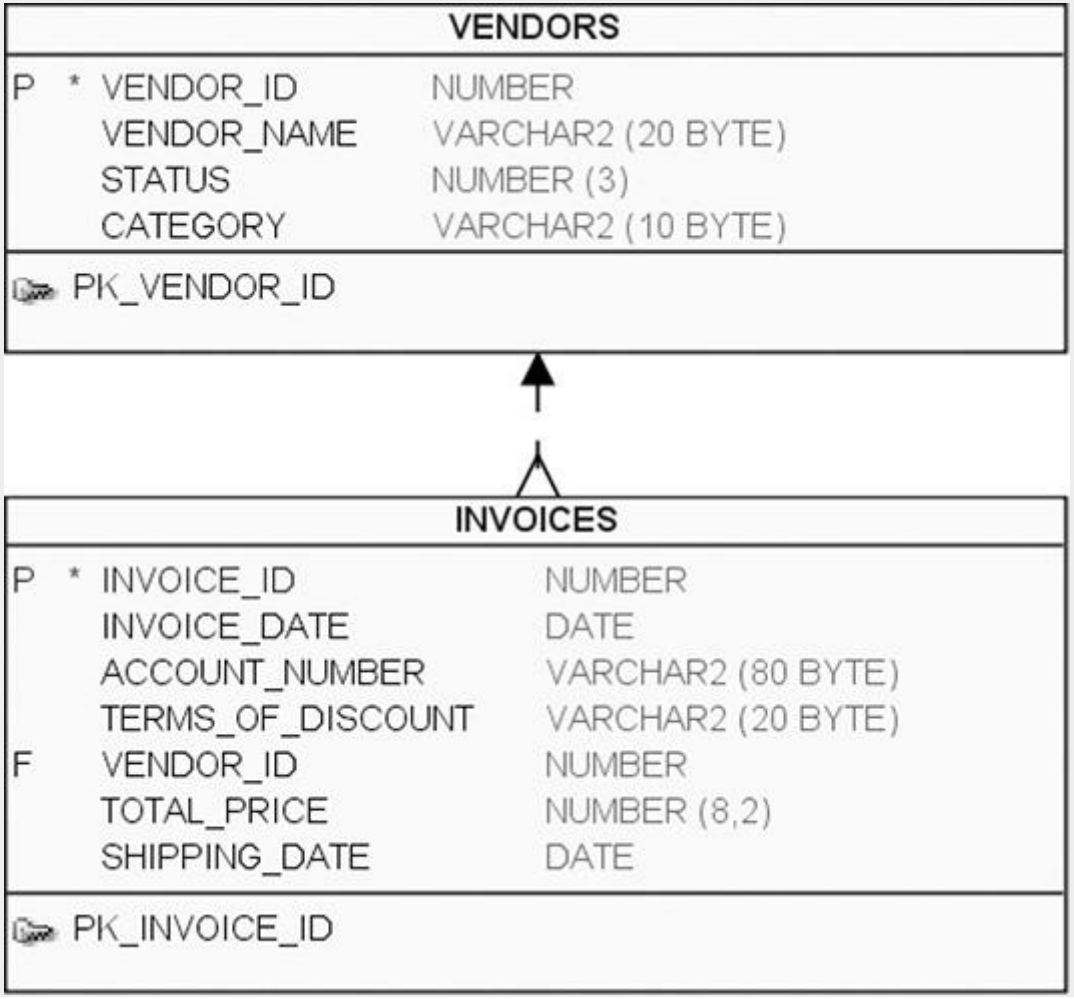
Response:

- ✓ As a column of output in a SELECT statement.
- ✓ As an input parameter value to an outer function.
- ✓ As an input value within the VALUES list of an INSERT statement.
- As an alternative to the keyword SET in an UPDATE statement.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the illustration. Which of the following is a syntactically correct outer join query?
(Choose two.)



Response:

```
SELECT VENDOR_NAME, INVOICE_DATE
FROM   VENDORS LEFT JOIN  INVOICES
ON     VENDORS.VENDOR_ID = INVOICES.VENDOR_ID;
```

```
SELECT VENDOR_NAME, INVOICE_DATE
FROM   VENDORS RIGHT OUTER JOIN  INVOICES
ON     VENDORS.VENDOR_ID = INVOICES.VENDOR_ID;
```

```
SELECT VENDOR_NAME, INVOICE_DATE
FROM   VENDORS OUTER JOIN  INVOICES
ON     VENDORS.VENDOR_ID = INVOICES.VENDOR_ID;
```

```
SELECT VENDOR_NAME, INVOICE_DATE
FROM   VENDORS FULL OUTER  INVOICES
ON     VENDORS.VENDOR_ID = INVOICES.VENDOR_ID;
```

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which if the following is true of the ORDER BY clause?
(Choose two.)

Response:

If the list of ORDER BY expressions uses the “by position” form, then all expressions in the ORDER BY must use the “by position” form.

✓ It is optional.

✓ It can sort rows based on data that isn’t displayed as part of the SELECT statement.

It can be used in the UPDATE statement as well as SELECT and DELETE.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

When does a transaction complete?

(Choose all that apply.)

Response:

✓ When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction

When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed

✓ When a data definition language statement is executed

When a DELETE statement is executed

✓ When a ROLLBACK command is executed

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Evaluate the following ALTER TABLE statement:

ALTER TABLE orders SET UNUSED order_date;

Which statement is true?

Response:

ROLLBACK can be used to get back the ORDER_DATE column in the ORDERS table.

The DESCRIBE command would still display the ORDER_DATE column.

The ORDER_DATE column should be empty for the ALTER TABLE command to execute successfully.

✓ After executing the ALTER TABLE command, you can add a new column called ORDER_DATE to the ORDERS table.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

TRUNCATE TABLE:

Response:

Does not require the DROP_ANY_TABLE privilege

✓ Is a valid set of keywords to be used within a DDL statement

Cannot be used within a valid SQL statement

Is a valid statement that will truncate a table called TABLE

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Equijoins look for:

Response:

Ranges of data matches

Comparisons using any comparison operator provided that the resulting correlations occur in both tables

✓ Exact data matches

None of the above

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which two statements are true regarding the SQL GROUP BY clause?

Response:

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

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which three arithmetic operations can be performed on a column by using a SQL function that is built into Oracle database? (Choose three.)

Response:

- Finding the quotient

- ✓ Finding the lowest value
- Subtraction
- ✓ Addition
- ✓ Raising to a power

Score 1 of 1

Question:

The database object that stores lookup information to speed up querying in tables is:

Response:

- LOOKUP
- VIEW
- ROWID
- ✓ INDEX

Score 1 of 1

Question:

What can be granted to a role?
(Choose all that apply.)

Response:

- None of the above
- ✓ Roles
- ✓ Object privileges
- ✓ System privileges

Score 1 of 1

Question:

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

Response:

- ✓ SUM
- ✓ MAX
- ✓ AVG

MEDIAN

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Which among the following is considered an acceptable query with V$DATAFILE?

Response:

A join with two other objects in the data dictionary

A complex GROUP BY with multiple levels of aggregation

All of the above

A query that displays rows from the table with no joins

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Choose the best answer from the choices below. An index:

Response:

Only benefits a SELECT statement if the SELECT returns data that is indexed

Requires a separate INSERT statement each time you add data to a table—one time to add a new row to the table, another time to add the corresponding and necessary data required by the index

✓ May improve the performance of an UPDATE statement that uses a WHERE clause, if the WHERE clause performs an equality comparison on an indexed column in a table

Stores all the data from all the columns in any given table in a separate object and sorts the data for faster lookups

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Built-in SQL functions:
(Choose three.)

Response:

✓ Are available for use from the UPDATE statement.

✓ Can be invoked from a DELETE statement's WHERE clause.

Are written by SQL developers and also known as "user-defined" functions.

✓ Are available for use within a SELECT statement's WHERE clause, as well as the SELECT statement's expression list.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

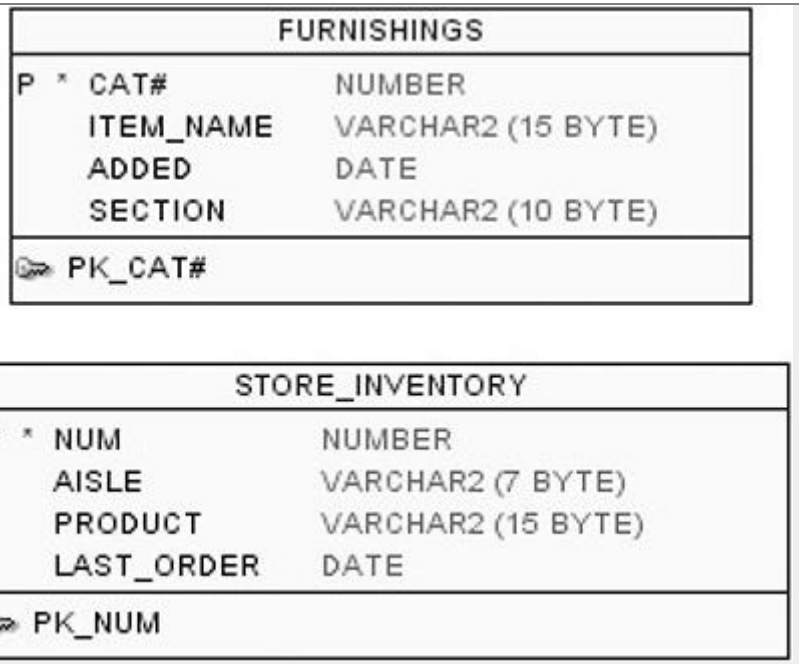
Review the first two illustrations; then review this SQL code:

```
SELECT * FROM FURNISHING:

CAT#    ITEM_NAME    ADDED       SECTION
-----   -----        ------      -------
1       Side table   23-DEC-09   LR
2       Desk         12-SEP-09   BR
3       Towel        10-OCT-09   BA
```

```
SELECT * FROM STORE_INVENTORY:

NUM     AISLE        PRODUCT     LAST_ORDER
----    -----        -------     ----------
77      F02          Jacket      2009-09-09
78      B11          Towel       2009-11-11
79      SP01         Lava lamp   2009-12-21
```




```
01   SELECT '--' "Order Date", SECTION
02   FROM   FURNISHINGS
03   WHERE  CAT# NOT IN (1,2)
04   UNION ALL
05   SELECT TO_CHAR(LAST_ORDER,'Month') "Last Order", AISLE
06   FROM   STORE_INVENTORY;
```

Which of the following are valid ORDER BY clauses for this query?
(Choose two.)

Response:

ORDER BY AISLE

ORDER BY "Last Order"

 ORDER BY 1

 ORDER BY SECTION

Score 0 of 1

Question:

The ORDER BY in an OVER clause:

Response:

Must match the ORDER BY in the SELECT statement

 None of the above

Replaces the ORDER BY in the SELECT statement

 Operates independently of the ORDER BY in the SELECT statement

Score 1 of 1

Question:

You are logged in to user account FRED and have been tasked with granting privileges to the user account ETHEL. You execute the following SQL statements:

```
GRANT CREATE ANY TABLE TO ETHEL WITH ADMIN OPTION;
REVOKE CREATE ANY TABLE FROM ETHEL;
```

Assuming both statements execute successfully, what is the result?

Response:

ETHEL has the system privilege CREATE ANY TABLE because the WITH ADMIN OPTION clause wasn't included in the REVOKE statement.

✓ ETHEL does not have the system privilege CREATE ANY TABLE or the right to grant the CREATE ANY TABLE system privilege to any other user.

ETHEL no longer has the system privilege CREATE ANY TABLE but still has the right to grant the CREATE ANY TABLE system privilege to any other user, since the WITH ADMIN OPTION clause was omitted from the REVOKE statement. However, ETHEL may not grant the CREATE ANY TABLE privilege to herself.

ETHEL no longer has the system privilege CREATE ANY TABLE but still has the right to grant the CREATE ANY TABLE system privilege to any other user since the WITH ADMIN OPTION clause was omitted. Furthermore, ETHEL may grant the CREATE ANY TABLE privilege to herself because of the WITH ADMIN OPTION clause.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which of the following is true of character functions?

Response:

- ✓ They are generally used to process text data.
- They always accept characters as parameters and nothing else.
- They always return a character value.
- They generally have the letters CHAR somewhere in the function name.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Conversion functions cannot be used to:

Response:

- ✓ Create user-defined data types
- ✓ Convert columns to new data types
- ✗ Transform data
- Format date values