Question Results

Score 0 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:

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

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Your user account owns a table BACK_ORDERS, and you want to grant privileges on the table to a user account named CARUSO, which already has the system privileges CREATE SESSION and UNLIMITED TABLESPACE.

Examine the following SQL statement: GRANT SELECT ON BACK_ORDERS TO CARUSO;

Once this statement has been executed, which of the following statements will be true for user CARUSO?

Response:

- ✔ CARUSO will have SELECT privileges on BACK_ORDERS but not the ability to give other users SELECT privileges on BACK_ORDERS.
- CARUSO will have SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE privileges on BACK_ORDERS but not the ability to give other users those same privileges on BACK_ORDERS.
- CARUSO will have SELECT privileges on BACK_ORDERS, as well as the ability to give other users SELECT privileges on BACK_ORDERS.
- CARUSO will have SELECT and ALTER TABLE privileges on BACK_ORDERS but not the ability to give other users those same privileges on BACK_ORDERS.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

See the Exhibit and Examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS table:

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_GENDER	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
CUST_YEAR_OF_BIRTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_MARITIAL_STATUS		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_STREET_ADDRESS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
CUST_POSTAL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (10)
CUST_CITY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_STATE_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (40)
COUNTRY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CUST_INCOME_LEVEL		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER
CUST_EMAIL		VARCHAR2 (30)

Using the CUSTOMERS table, you need to generate a report that shows an increase in the credit limit by 15% for all customers. Customers whose credit limit has not been entered should have the message "Not Available" displayed.

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

Response:

✔ SELECT NVL(TO_CHAR(cust_credit_limit*1.15),'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;

SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit*1.15,'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;

SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit,'Not Available')*1.15 "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;

SELECT TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*1.15,'Not Available')) "NEW CREDIT" FROM customers;

Score 0 of 1

Question:

You issue this command which succeeds:

SQL> DROP TABLE products;

Which three statements are true?

Response:

- ✗ All existing views and synonyms that refer to the table are invalidated but retained.
- ✓ Table data and the table structure are deleted.
- ✓ All the table's indexes if any exist, are invalidated but retained.
- Table data is deleted but the table structure is retained.
- ✓ Any uncommitted transaction in the session is committed.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the following data listing for a table SHIPS:

SHIP_ID	SHIP_NAME	CAPACITY	LENGTH	LIFEBOATS
1	Codd Crystal	2052	855	80
2	Codd Elegance	2974	952	95

In the SHIPS table, SHIP_NAME has a data type of VARCHAR2(20). All other columns are NUMBER. Now consider the following query
(note that line numbers have been added for readability):

```
01  SELECT SHIP_ID
02  FROM   SHIPS
03  WHERE  CAPACITY BETWEEN 2052 AND 3000
04    AND  LENGTH IN ('100','855')
05    AND  SHIP_NAME LIKE 'Codd_%';
```

How many rows will the SELECT statement return?

Response:

None because line 5 is asking for SHIP names that contain an underscore after the string 'Codd', and none do

2

None because of a syntax error resulting from a data type conflict in line 4

✓ 1

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the illustration. Your task is to define a SELECT statement that groups rows according to their value for PURPOSE and, for each purpose, adds up the values stored in DAYS.

Which one of the following queries will perform this task?

PROJECTS		
P *	PROJECT_ID	NUMBER
	SHIP_ID	NUMBER
	PURPOSE	VARCHAR2 (30 BYTE)
	PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (40 BYTE)
	PROJECT_COST	NUMBER
	DAYS	NUMBER
PK_PROJECT_ID		

Response:

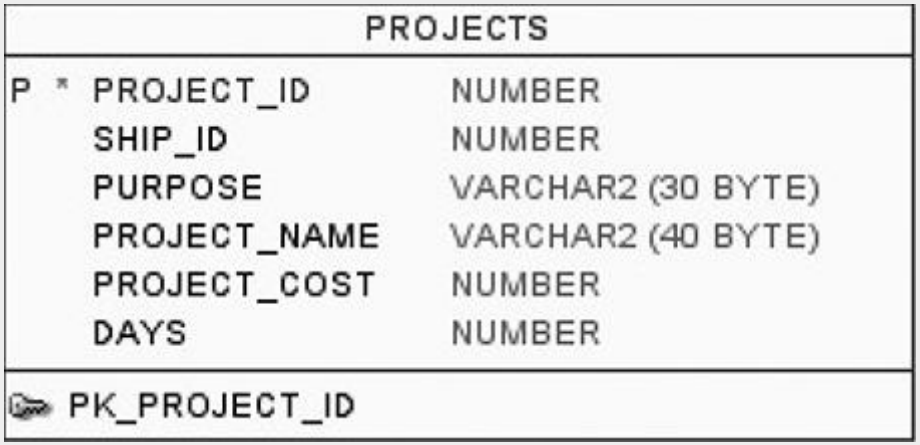
```
SELECT SUM(DAYS), PURPOSE
FROM PROJECTS
GROUP BY PURPOSE;

SELECT SUM(DAYS), PURPOSE
FROM PROJECTS
GROUP BY PURPOSE, SUM(DAYS);

SELECT PURPOSE, COUNT(DAYS)
FROM PROJECTS
GROUP BY PURPOSE;
```

```
SELECT PURPOSE, RANK(DAYS) ON (ORDER BY)
FROM PROJECTS
GROUP BY PURPOSE;
```

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the illustration and review the SQL statement that follows:



PROJECTS		
P *	PROJECT_ID	NUMBER
	SHIP_ID	NUMBER
	PURPOSE	VARCHAR2 (30 BYTE)
	PROJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (40 BYTE)
	PROJECT_COST	NUMBER
	DAYS	NUMBER
PK_PROJECT_ID		

```
01   SELECT   SHIP_ID, MAX(DAYS)
02   FROM     PROJECTS
03   GROUP BY SHIP_ID
04   HAVING   AVG(PROJECT_COST) < 500000;
```

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

Response:

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

✔ It will include only those groups of rows for a given SHIP_ID with an average value of PROJECT_COST less than 500000.

It will fail to execute because of a syntax error on line 1.

It will include only those rows with a PROJECT_COST value of less than 500000.

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?

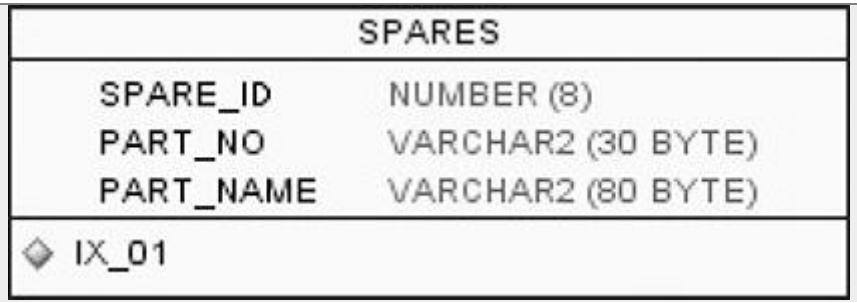
Response:

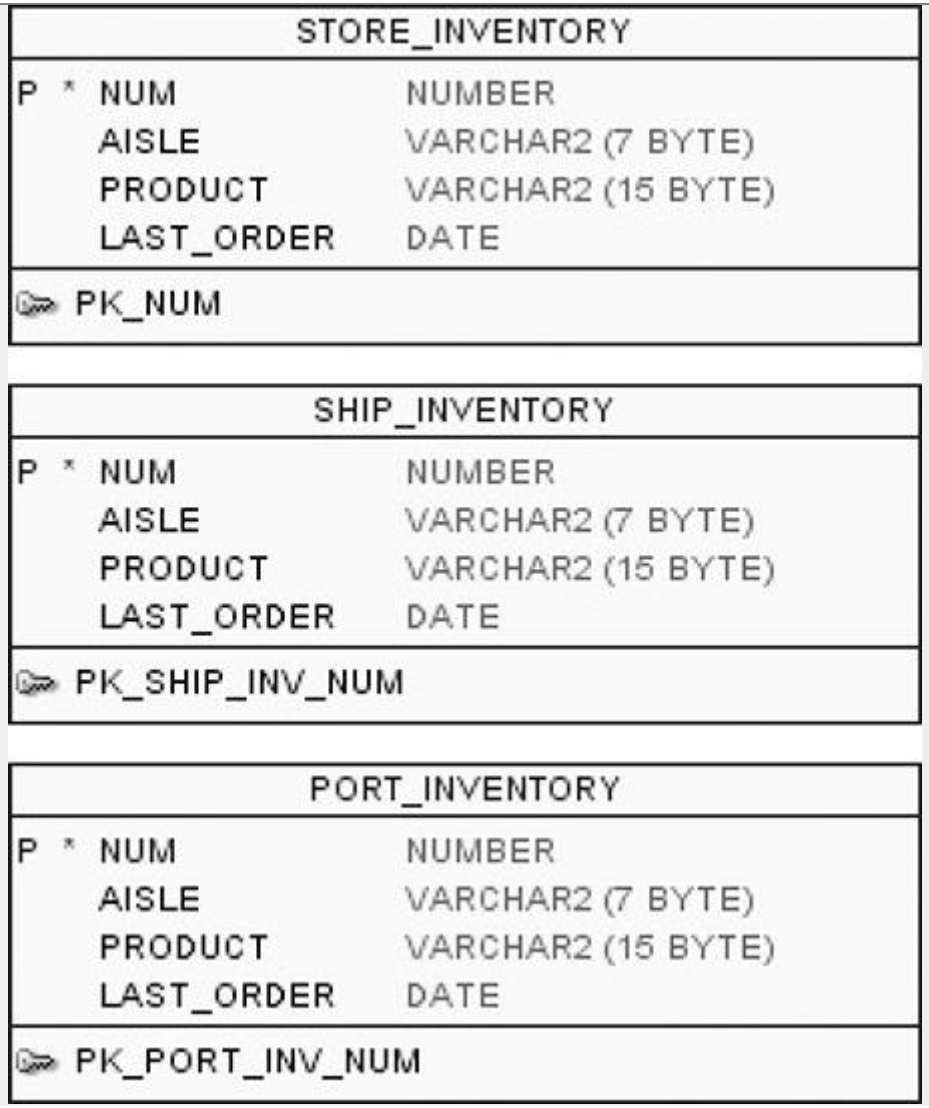
- ✓ Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required result.
- Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- Only statement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.
- ✗ Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give different results.

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:


SPARES
SPARE_ID NUMBER (8)
PART_NO VARCHAR2 (30 BYTE)
PART_NAME VARCHAR2 (80 BYTE)
IX_01


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 cannot reference the target table (SHIP_INVENTORY) in the WHERE clause in line 8.
- 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.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

You can add your own comments to the data dictionary with the COMMENT statement using which of the following?
(Choose two.)

Response:

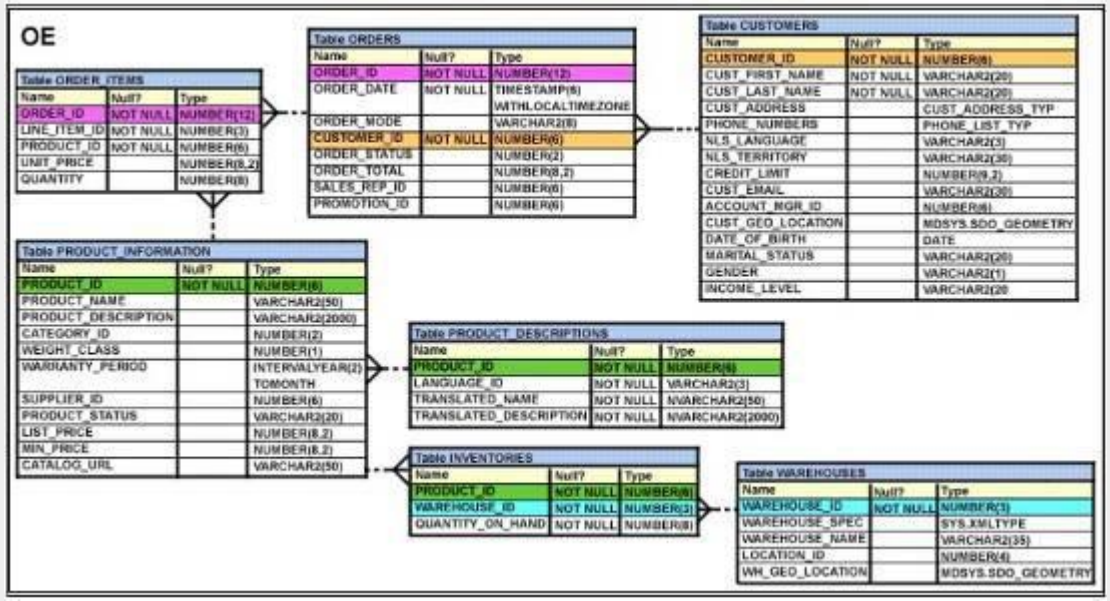
- ✓ COLUMN
- ✗ INDEX
- ✓ TABLE
- SEQUENCE

Score 1 of 1

Question:

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables. ORDER ID is the primary key in the ORDERS table.

It is also the foreign key in the ORDER_ITEMS table wherein it is created with the ON DELETE CASCADE option.



Which DELETE statement would execute successfully?

Response:

```
DELETE FROM orders WHERE (SELECT order_id FROM order_items);

DELETE orders o, order_items i WHERE o.order_id = i.order_id;

DELETE order_id FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;

DELETE orders WHERE order_total < 1000;
```

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Analytic functions are processed:

Response:

As the last set of operations before processing the WHERE clause

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

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

As the first set of operations before processing the WHERE clause

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which three statements are true reading subquenes?

Response:

A subquery can have more than one main query

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

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

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

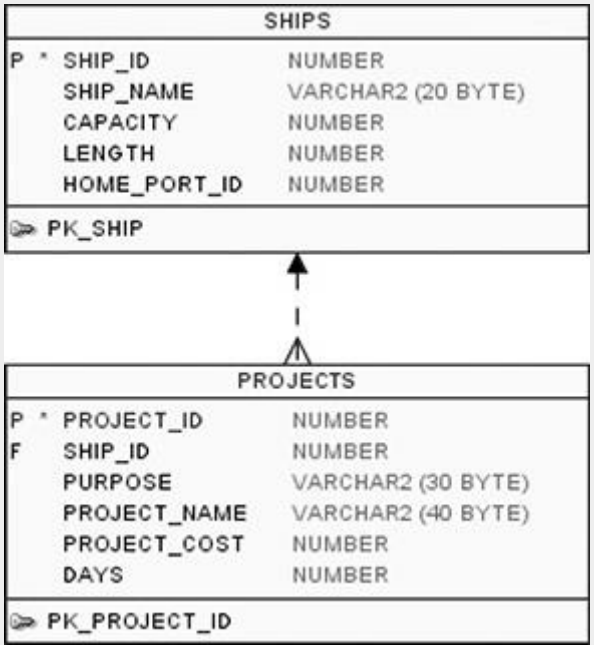
The subquery and main query must retrieve date from the same table.

✔ A Main query can have many subqueries.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the illustration and the following SQL code:



```
01  CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW MAJOR_PROJECTS AS
02    SELECT PROJECT_ID, SHIP_ID, PROJECT_NAME, PROJECT_COST
03    FROM   PROJECTS
04    WHERE  PROJECT_COST > 10000;
05
06  INSERT INTO MAJOR_PROJECTS
07   (PROJECT_ID, SHIP_ID, PROJECT_NAME, PROJECT_COST)
08   VALUES
09   ((SELECT MAX(PROJECT_ID)+1 FROM PROJECTS),
10    (SELECT MAX(SHIP_ID) FROM SHIPS),
11    'Small Project',
12    500);
```

What will result from an attempt to execute these two SQL statements?

Response:

The INSERT statement will fail because of an error on lines 9 and 10.

The CREATE statement will fail because it omits the PURPOSE column from the PROJECTS table.

The INSERT statement will fail because the PROJECT_COST value being inserted is not consistent with the WHERE clause on line 4.

 The CREATE and INSERT statements will successfully execute.

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 EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data type.
- The COMPONENT_ID must be of ROWID 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.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

You issued this command:

CHOOSE THREE SQL > DROP TABLE employees;

Which three statements are true?

Response:

- ✓ The EMPLOYEES table may be moved to the recycle bin.
- Sequences used in the EMPLOYEES table become invalid.
- The EMPLOYEES table can be recovered using the ROLLBACK command.
- ✓ All indexes and constraints defined on the table being dropped are also dropped.
- The space used by the EMPLOYEES table is always reclaimed immediately.
- ✓ If there is an uncommitted transaction in the session, it is committed.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

The ORDER BY in an OVER clause:

Response:

- Must match the ORDER BY in the SELECT statement
- None of the above

✓ Operates independently of the ORDER BY in the SELECT statement

Replaces the ORDER BY in the SELECT statement

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review this SQL statement:

```
SELECT   V.VENDOR_ID, INV.INVOICE_DATE
FROM     VENDORS V INNER JOIN INVOICES INV
ON       V.VENDOR_ID = INV.VENDOR_ID;
```

Which one of the following keywords in this statement is optional?

Response:

✓ INNER

ON

JOIN

All are required

Score 1 of 1

Question:

You are tasked with cleaning up a database application. There are two tables in the database: ORDERS contains completed ORDERS, and ORDER_RETURNS contains duplicate information for all ORDERS that were later returned.

Your goal is to find out whether any rows in ORDER_RETURNS exist that were never in the ORDERS table to begin with.

Which of the following set operators should you use?

Response:

- ALL
- ✓ MINUS
- UNION
- SET

Score 1 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 use conditional logic

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

Is capable of inserting rows into nonupdatable views

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Evaluate the following SQL query;

```
SQL> SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(156.00,-1),-1)
       FROM DUAL;
```

What would be the outcome?

Response:

✓ 160

16

200

100

150

Score 0 of 1

Question:

To list all the currently defined variables, use:

Response:

- ✗ SHOW ALL
- SHOW DEFINE
- ✓ DEFINE
- DEFINE ALL

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Review the first two illustrations and 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
```

FURNISHINGS		
P *	CAT#	NUMBER
	ITEM_NAME	VARCHAR2 (15 BYTE)
	ADDED	DATE
	SECTION	VARCHAR2 (10 BYTE)
PK_CAT#		

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

```
(   SELECT PRODUCT  FROM STORE_INVENTORY
    UNION ALL
    SELECT ITEM_NAME FROM FURNISHINGS
)
INTERSECT
(   SELECT ITEM_NAME FROM FURNISHINGS WHERE ITEM_NAME = 'Towel'
    UNION ALL
    SELECT ITEM_NAME FROM FURNISHINGS WHERE ITEM_NAME = 'Towel'
);
```

How many rows will result from this code?

Response:

6

1

2

4

Score 1 of 1

Question:

The difference between dropping a column from a table with DROP and setting a column to be UNUSED is:

Response:

The UNUSED column and its data are retained within the table’s storage allocation and counts against the total limit on the number of columns the table is allowed to have.

An UNUSED column can be recovered.

Nothing.

A column that is dropped with DROP no longer appears within the table’s description as shown with the DESC or DESCRIBE statement, whereas a column that is set to

UNUSED still appears in the table’s structure as shown in the output of the DESC statement.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Equijoins look for:

Response:

Ranges of data matches

None of the above

✓ Exact data matches

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

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which of the following keywords cannot be used with the CREATE SEQUENCE statement?

Response:

CYCLE

MAXVALUE

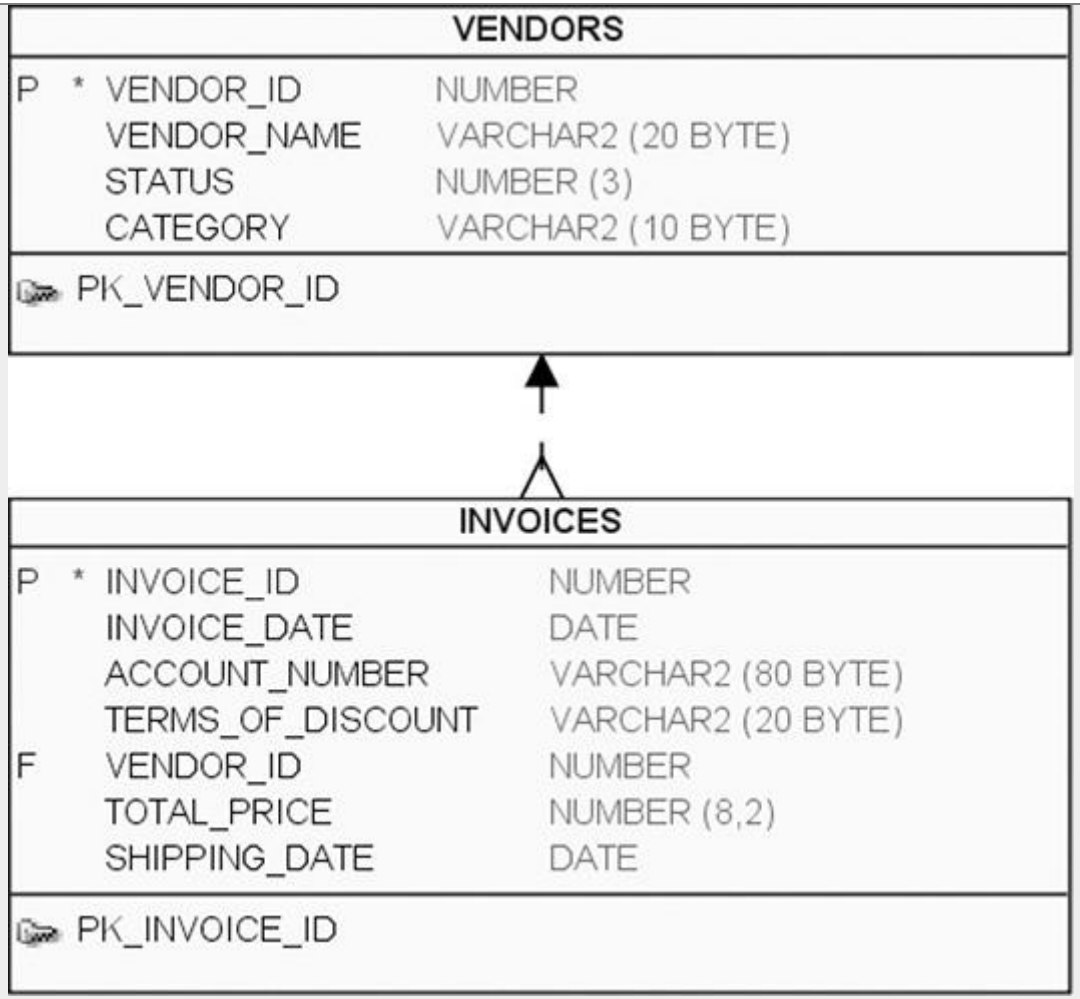
INCREMENT

✓ JOIN

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the INVOICES and VENDORS tables.



Next review the following SQL statement:

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

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

Response:

It will fail with a syntax error on line 1 because VENDOR_ID is ambiguous.

✔ It will execute successfully.

It will fail with a syntax error on line 3 because of the parentheses around VENDOR_ID.

It will fail with a syntax error because there is no ON clause.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

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

Response:

CATALOG

USER_CATALOG

DICTIONARY

DATA_DICTIONARY

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Review the following SQL statement: TRUNCATE personnel; Which of the following is true of the previous statement?
(Choose all that apply.)

Response:

The statement will remove all data from any INDEX objects associated with that table.

The statement will result in an implicit commit.

The statement will fail.

The statement will not fire any DML triggers on the table.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the following data listing from a table SCORES:

SCORE_ID	TEST_SCORE
1	95
2	
3	85

Now consider the following query:

```
SELECT  TO_CHAR(AVG(TEST_SCORE),'999,999.99') FROM SCORES;
```

What will be the result of this query?

Response:

60.00.

✓ 90.00.

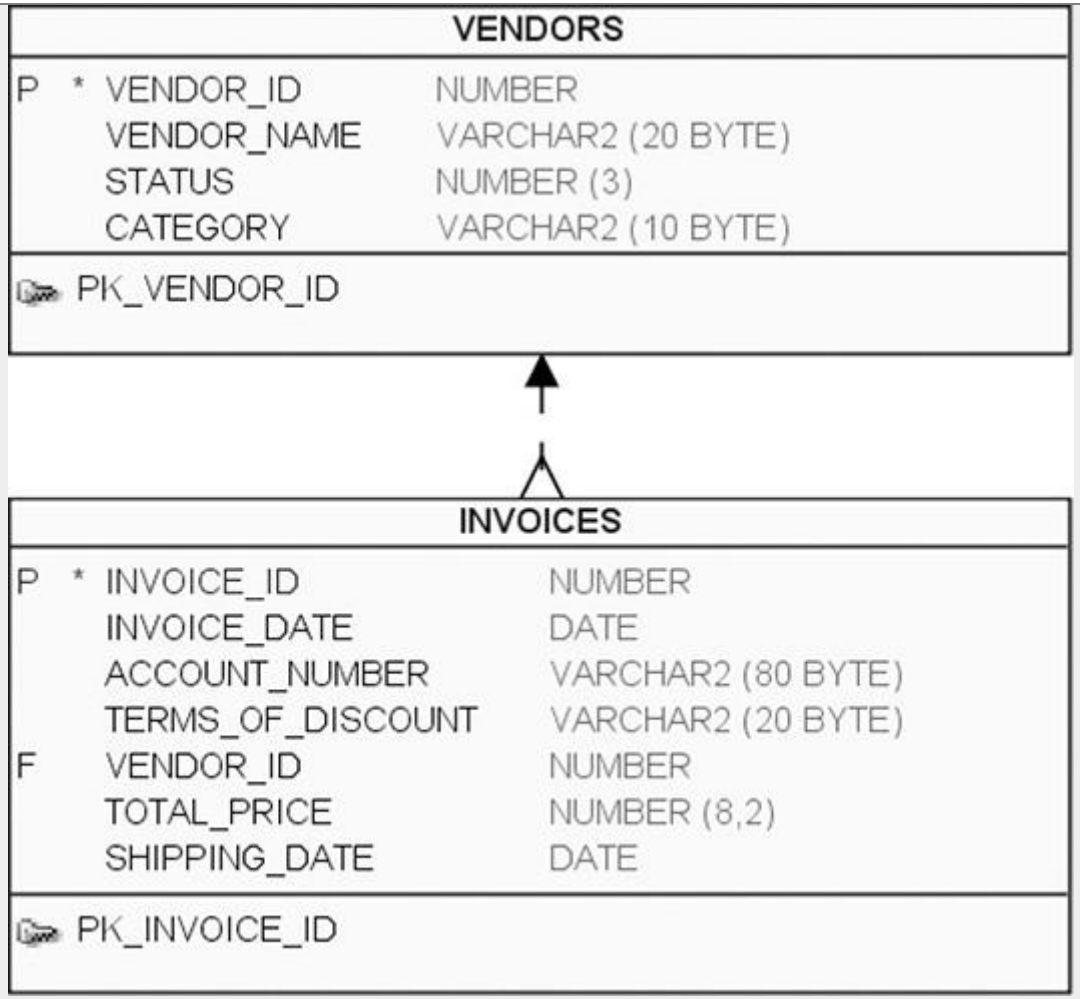
It will result in an execution error.

It will result in a syntax error because of the TO_CHAR function.

Score 1 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:

- ✓ Equijoin
- NATURAL
- ✓ INNER
- OUTER

Score 0 of 1

Question:

User HARDING owns a table TEAPOT. User HARDING then executes the following SQL statements to give access to the table to user ALBERT:

```
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM TEAPOT FOR HARDING.TEAPOT;
CREATE ROLE DOME;
GRANT DOME TO ALBERT;
GRANT SELECT ON TEAPOT TO DOME;
```

Which of the following statements can user ALBERT now execute on the TEAPOT table?

Response:

- ✓ SELECT * FROM HARDING.TEAPOT;

SELECT * FROM HARDING.DOME.TEAPOT;

None of the above

SELECT * FROM DOME.HARDING.TEAPOT;

Score 0 of 1

Question:

The 1Z0-071 exam (which is the subject of this book) has been officially validated by Oracle Corporation against which of the following versions of the Oracle database?
(Choose all that apply.)

Response:

11g

9i

12c

Every version

Score 1 of 1

Question:

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

Response:

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

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which of the following reserved words is required in a complete DELETE statement?

Response:

- FROM
- ✓ DELETE
- WHERE
- None of the above

Score 1 of 1

Question:

You want to display the date for the first Monday of the next month and issue the following command:

```
SQL>SELECT TO_CHAR(NEXT_DAY(LAST_DAY(SYSDATE), 'MON'),
'dd "is the first Monday for" fmmonth rrrr')
FROM DUAL;
```

What is the outcome?

Response:

It generates an error because fm and double quotation marks should not be used in the format string.

It generates an error because TO_CHAR should be replaced with TO_DATE.

It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.

It generates an error because rrrr should be replaced by rr in the format string.

It executes successfully and returns the correct result.