Question:

Equijoins look for:

Response:

- ✓ Exact data matches
- None of the above
- Comparisons using any comparison operator provided that the resulting correlations occur in both tables
- Ranges of data matches

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

Is capable of inserting rows into nonupdatable views

✓ Can use conditional logic

Score 1 of 1

Question:

The LEAD function returns data from:

Response:

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

✓ The row specified by the LEAD function’s offset

Score 1 of 1

Question:

View the exhibit and examine the structure of the SALES, CUSTOMERS, PRODUCTSand TIMEStables.

The PROD_IDcolumn is the foreign key in the SALEStables, which references the PRODUCTStable. Similarly, the CUST_IDand TIME_IDcolumns are also foreign keys in the SALEStable referencing the CUSTOMERSand TIMEStables, respectively.

Evaluate the following CREATE TABLEcommand:

```
CREATE TABLE new_sales (prod_id, cust_id, order_date DEFAULT SYSDATE)
AS
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, time_id
FROM sales;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above command?

Response:

- The NEW_SALEStable would not get created because the DEFAULTvalue cannot be specified in the column definition.
- ✓ The NEW_SALEStable would get created and all the NOTNULLconstraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.
- The NEW_SALEStable would get created and all the FOREIGNKEYconstraints defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.
- The NEW_SALEStable would not get created because the column names in the CREATETABLE command and the SELECTclause do not match.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

If you want to display a numeric value with dollar signs and commas, which of the following is the best approach to take?

Response:

The TO_NUMBER function with a format model

✓ The TO_CHAR function with a format model

A combination of string literals that contain commas and dollar signs, along with the CONCAT function

The MONEY data type

Score 1 of 1

Question:

A role:

Response:

Takes the place of privileges automatically so that any privilege granted to a role supersedes any grants that have already been granted directly to a user

Can be granted to a user, who can be granted only one role at a time

✓ Can be created by a user only if that user has the CREATE ROLE system privilege

Cannot be given the same name as a table

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:

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

Score 1 of 1

Question:

You are tasked to create a report that displays the hours and minutes of the current date in a report. Which of the following will satisfy this requirement?

Response:

- ✓ TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'HH:MI')
- TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'HH:MM')

TO_DATE(SYSDATE, 'HH:MI')

TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'HH:MM')

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Examine the structure of the INVOICE table.

```
Name            Null?          Type
--------------- ---------------- ------------
INV_NO          NOT NULL     NUMBER(3)
INV_DATE                       DATE
INV_AMT                        NUMBER(10,2)
```

Which two SQL statements would execute successfully?

Response:

SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_date, 'Not Available')
FROM invoice;

✔ SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, sysdate-inv_date, sysdate)
FROM invoice;

SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_amt, inv_amt*.25, 'Not Available')
FROM invoice;

SELECT inv_no, NVL2(inv_date, 'Pending', 'Incomplete')
FROM invoice;

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Review the following data listing for a table called SHIP_CABINS:

The blank values are NULL. Now review the following SQL statement (line numbers are added for readability):

How many rows will the SQL statement retrieve?

Response:

None because you cannot use parentheses in line 3 to surround the expressions

1

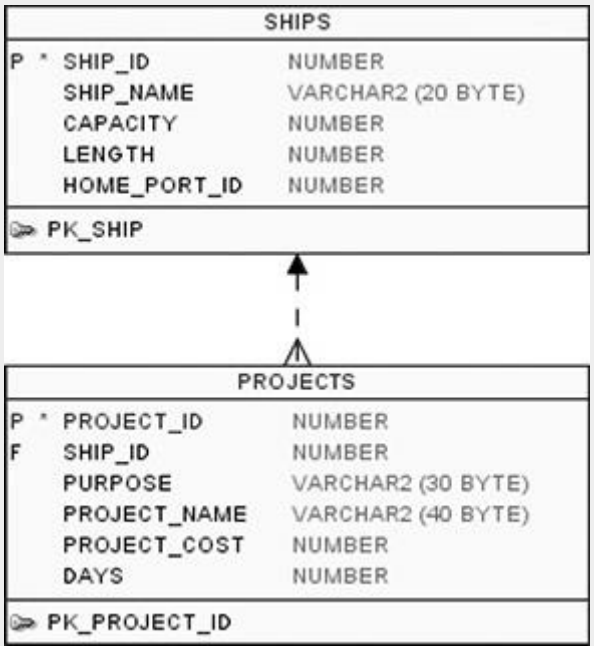
0

2

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 the PROJECT_COST value being inserted is not consistent with the WHERE clause on line 4.

✔ The CREATE and INSERT statements will successfully execute.

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.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

View the Exhibit and examine the details of the PRODUCT_INFORMATION table.

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT_NAME and LIST_PRICE from the table where the CATEGORYJD column has values 12 or 13, and the SUPPLIER_ID column has the value 102088.

You executed the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name, list_price FROM product_information
WHERE (category_id = 12 AND category_id = 13) AND supplier_id = 102088;
```

Which statement is true regarding the execution of the query?

Response:

It would not execute because the same column has been used in both sides of the AND logical operator to form the condition.

✓ It would execute but the output would return no rows.

It would execute and the output would display the desired result.

It would not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

The purpose of NULLIF is to:

Response:

- ✗ Both of the above
- Return a NULL if a single column is NULL
- ✓ None of the above
- Return a NULL if a single expression is NULL

Score 1 of 1

Question:

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the CUSTOMERS and CUST_HISTORY tables.

The CUSTOMERS table contains the current location of all currently active customers.

The CUST_HISTORY table stores historical details relating to any changes in the location of all current as well as previous customers who are no longer active with the company.

You need to find those customers who have never changed their address. Which SET operator would you use to get the required output?

Response:

- ✓ MINUS

UNION

INTERSECT

UNION ALL

Score 1 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

2

4

✓ 1

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Review the following SQL code:

Which of the following statements could be added as line 11 and recover the deleted rows from the PO_BOXES table?

Response:

FLASHBACK TABLE PO_BOXES TO TIMESTAMP INTERVAL '0 00:00:45' DAY TO SECOND;

✗ FLASHBACK TABLE PO_BOXES TO SYSTIMESTAMP—INTERVAL '0 00:00:45' DAY TO SECOND;

FLASHBACK TABLE PO_BOXES INTERVAL ‘0 00:00:45’ DAY TO SECOND;

✓ FLASHBACK TABLE PO_BOXES TO TIMESTAMP SYSTIMESTAMP—INTERVAL ‘0 00:00:45’ DAY TO SECOND;

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Consider the following text:

What will happen when this script is executed?

Response:

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

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

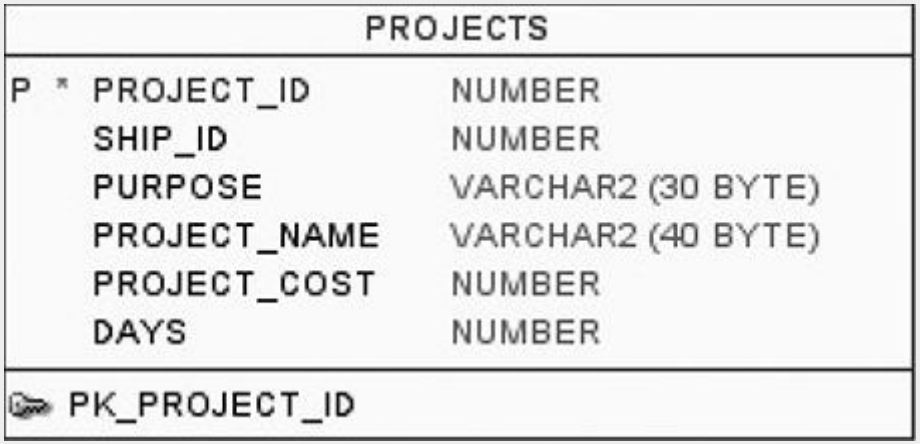
The script will fail because vRoomNumber in the first line does not have an ampersand prefix.

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.

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 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 4.

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

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

Score 0 of 1

Question:

You need to determine the day of the week for a particular date in the future. Which function will reveal this information?

Response:

TO_DATE


DAY_OF_WEEK


TO_CHAR

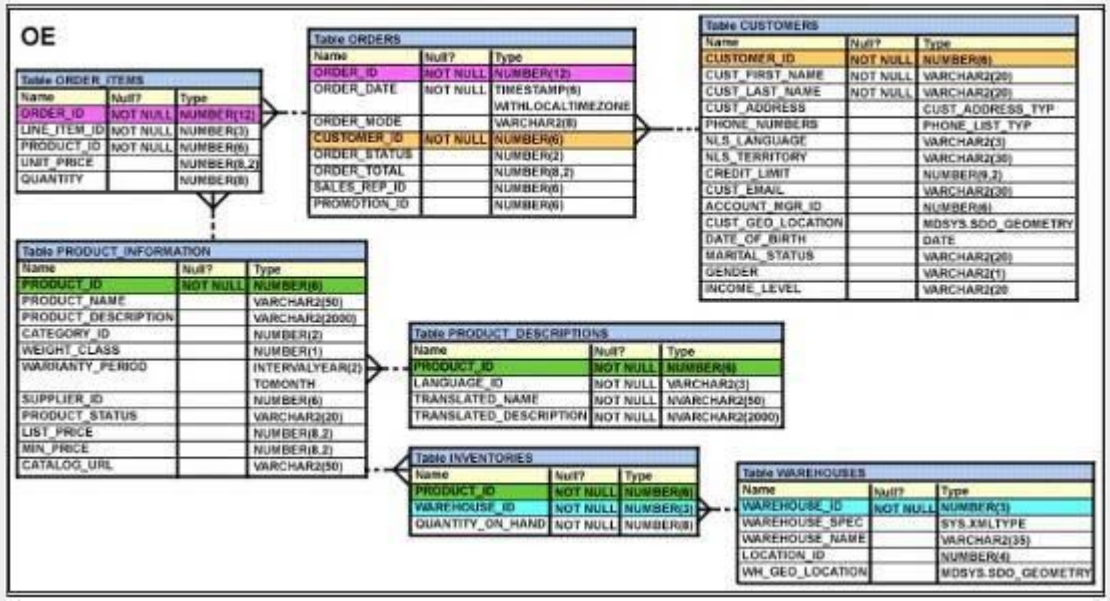
None of the above

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 order_id FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;

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

✓ DELETE orders WHERE order_total < 1000;

DELETE FROM orders WHERE (SELECT order_id FROM order_items);

Score 1 of 1

Question:

The data dictionary is owned by:

Response:

- Each individual user
- ✓ SYS
- PUBLIC
- SYSTEM

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which of the following data dictionary views does not have an OWNER column?

Response:

- DBA_CONS_COLUMNS
- ALL_INDEXES
- ✓ USER_TABLES

All of the above

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the illustration and the following SQL code:

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 a syntax error on line 4.

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

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

It will execute successfully and perform as intended.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

Response:

```
GRANT CREATE VIEW
ON table1 TO
user1;
```

✓
```
GRANT CREATE TABLE
TO user1, user2;
```

```
GRANT ALTER TABLE
TO PUBLIC;
```

```
GRANT CREATE SESSION
TO ALL;
```

Score 1 of 1

Question:

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

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

Response:

Line 6

✓ Line 2

Line 1

Line 4

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

Score 1 of 1

Question:

You want to display 5 percent of the rows from the sales table for products with the lowestAMOUNT_SOLD and also want to include the rows that have the sameAMOUNT_SOLDeven if this causes the output to exceed 5 percent of the rows.

Which query willprovide the required result?

Response:

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY WITH TIES;
```

```
SELECT prod_ id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales
ORDER BY araount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;
```

```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales
ORDER BY amount sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;
```

✓
```
SELECT prod_id, cust_id, amount_sold FROM sales
ORDER BY amount_sold
FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES;
```

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which one of the following is a DML statement?

Response:

- ✓ UPDATE
- ADD
- ALTER
- MODIFY

Score 0 of 1

Question:

User account MUSKIE owns a table called CBAY. Which of the following statements can be executed by MUSKIE and enable user ONEILL to execute UPDATE statements on the CBAY table?
(Choose three.)

Response:

- GRANT ALL TO ONEILL;
- ✓ GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES TO ONEILL;
- ✓ GRANT ALL ON CBAY TO ONEILL;
- ✓ GRANT INSERT, UPDATE ON CBAY TO ONEILL;

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Examine the structure of the MEMBERS table.

Which query can be used to display the last names and city names only for members from the states MO and MI?

Response:

SELECT DISTINCT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state ='MO' OR state ='MI';

SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state ='MO' AND state ='MI';

✓ SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state IN ('MO', 'MI');

SELECT last_name, city FROM members WHERE state LIKE 'M%';

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review this SQL statement: SELECT MONTHS_BETWEEN(LAST_DAY('15-JAN-12')+1,'01-APR-12')FROM DUAL; What will result from this query?

Response:

> 2 (some number greater than 2)

✓ −2

2

< −2 (some number less than negative 2)

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:

UNION

SET

✓ MINUS

ALL

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 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 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 and returns the correct result.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which of the following is true of functions?

Response:

- ✓ They always return a value.
- They often return a value.
- They never return a value.
- There is no consistent answer to whether they return a value or not.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Which of the following are schema objects?
(Choose all that apply.)

Response:

- ✓ INDEX
- ROLE
- PASSWORD

SEQUENCE