Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Assume a table LAMPS that has no constraints. Which of the following is true about the UPDATE statement and the LAMPS table?
(Choose all that apply.)

Response:

- UPDATE can be used to add rows to LAMPS by setting values to all the column
- UPDATE can be used to remove a row from LAMPS by setting all of the row's c to a value of NULL.
- ✓ For existing rows in LAMPS, UPDATE can add values to any column with a NUL value.
- ✓ For existing rows in LAMPS, UPDATE can remove values from any column by changing its value to NULL.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

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

Response:

- The HAVING clause of an INSERT statement
- ✓ The ORDER BY clause of a SELECT statement
- The expression list of a DELETE statement
- ✓ The select list of a SELECT statement

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

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

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

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

Response:

- ✓ AH INSERT INTO. . .VALUES. . statement can add multiple rows per execution table.
- An UPDATE...SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple con on a table.
- ✓ A DELETE FROM ..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condit a table.
- An INSERT INTO...VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multip conditions on a table.
- A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.

An UPDATE...SET.... statement can modify multiple rows based on only a singl
condition on a table.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Which of the following is not a capability of the SELECT statement?

Response:

It can transform queried data and display the results.

✓ It can remove data from a table.

It can join data from multiple tables.

It can aggregate database data.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Which two statements are true regarding the COUNT function?

(Choose two.)

Response:

✓ COUNT(*) returns the number of rows including duplicate rows and rows conta
NULL value in any of the columns

COUNT(cust_id) returns the number of rows including rows with duplicate cust
IDs and NULL value in the CUST_ID column

✓ COUNT(DISTINCT inv_amt) returns the number of rows excluding rows contai
duplicates and NULL values in the INV_AMT column

A SELECT statement using COUNT function with a DISTINCT keyword cannot h
WHERE clause

The COUNT function can be used only for CHAR, VARCHAR2 and NUMBER data

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Which of the following can be said of the CASE statement?

Response:

It converts text to uppercase.

It uses the keyword IF.

✓ It uses the keyword THEN.

Its END keyword is optional.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Review the following SQL code:

```
01  DROP   TABLE PO_BOXES;
02  CREATE TABLE PO_BOXES (PO_BOX_ID NUMBER(3), PO_BOX_NUMBER VARCHAR2(
03                 ENABLE ROW MOVEMENT;
04  INSERT INTO PO_BOXES VALUES (1, 'A100');
05  INSERT INTO PO_BOXES VALUES (2, 'B100');
06  COMMIT;
07  EXECUTE DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP(30);
08  DELETE FROM PO_BOXES;
09  COMMIT;
10  EXECUTE DBMS_LOCK.SLEEP(30);
```

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 SYSTIMESTAMP—INTERVAL '0

00:00:45’ DAY TO SECOND;

FLASHBACK TABLE PO_BOXES TO SYSTIMESTAMP—INTERVAL ‘0 00:00:45’ DA
SECOND;

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

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

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

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 reta

✓ Any uncommitted transaction in the session is committed.

✓ 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.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Review the SQL statement in the preceding question. If one of the INTO clauses executed on a table and resulted in a constraint violation on that table, what would result?

Response:

The row would not be inserted, and the INSERT statement would skip to the n returned by the subquery and perform another pass through the WHEN condit

The row would not be inserted, and the INSERT statement would stop. No add rows would be returned by the subquery or processed, but rows that have alre been processed are unaffected.

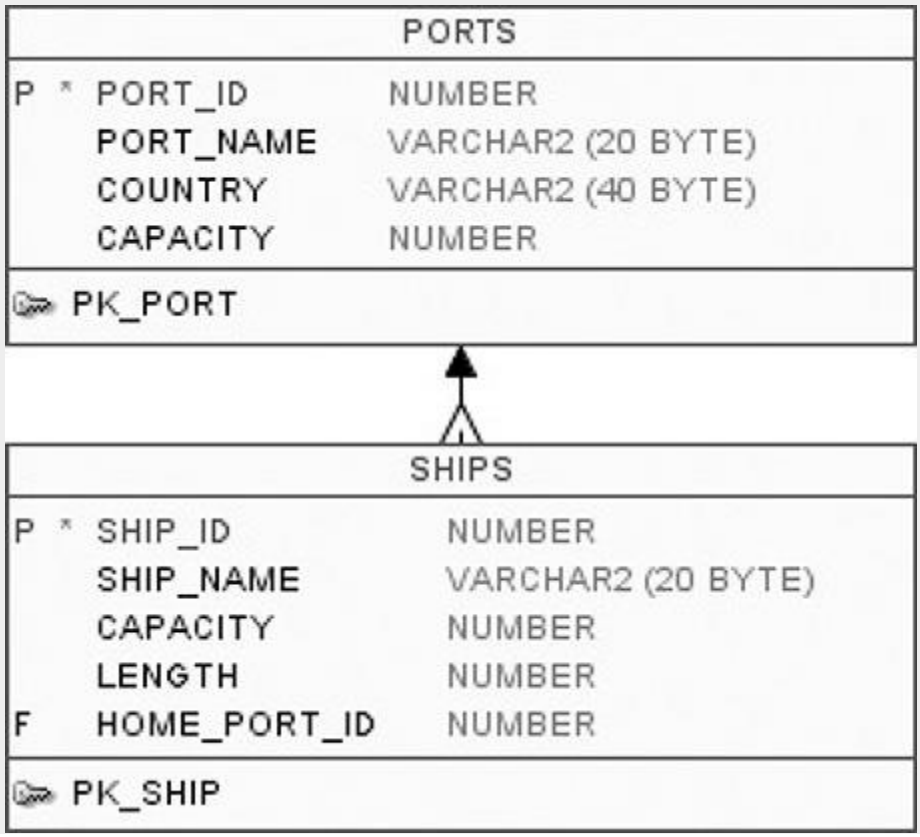
✓ The row would not be inserted, the INSERT statement would stop, and all rows affected by the INSERT statement would be rolled back, as if the INSERT state had never been executed.

None of the above.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Review the illustration: Which of the following statements, when executed, will result in an error?



Response:

✓
```
WITH (SELECT SHIP_ID FROM SHIPS)
SELECT PORT_ID
FROM   PORTS;
```

```
WITH SHIPPER_INFO AS
     (SELECT SHIP_ID FROM SHIPS)
SELECT PORT_ID
FROM   PORTS;
```

```
WITH SHIPPER_INFO AS
     (SELECT SHIP_ID FROM SHIPS)
SELECT PORT_ID
FROM   PORTS, SHIPPER_INFO;
```

✓
```
SELECT WITH SHIPPER_INFO AS
     (SELECT SHIP_ID FROM SHIPS)
SELECT PORT_ID, SHIPPER_INFO.SHIP_ID
FROM   PORTS, SHIPPER_INFO;
```

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

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 ON CBAY TO ONEILL;

✓ GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES TO ONEILL;

GRANT ALL TO ONEILL;

✓ GRANT INSERT, UPDATE ON CBAY TO ONEILL;

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

If an ALTER TABLE . . . DROP COLUMN statement is executed against an underlying table upon which a view is based, the status of that view in the data dictionary changes to:

Response:

COMPILE

✓ INVALID

ALTERED

FLAG

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

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

Response:

✓ SEQUENCE

PASSWORD

✓ INDEX

ROLE

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

A correlated subquery:

Response:

May be used in a SELECT but not an UPDATE

✓ Cannot be executed as a standalone query

Must use a table alias when referencing a column in the outer query

All of the above

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

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 the BOOKS table is dropped, the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table is droppe

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

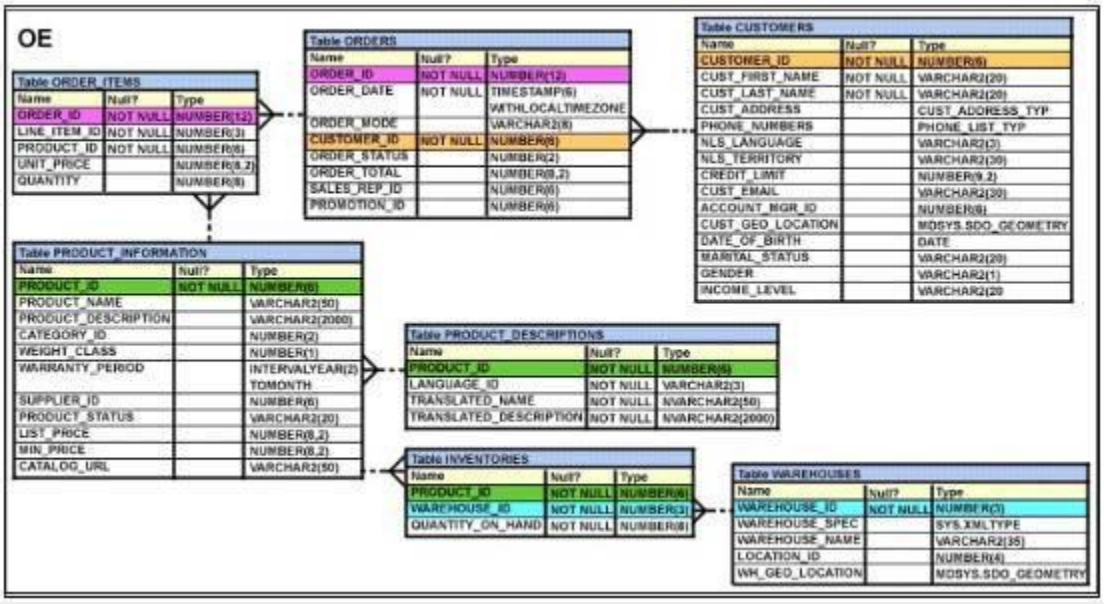
✓ When a row in the BOOKS table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTI
table whose BOOK_ID matches that of the deleted row in the BOOKS table are
deleted.

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

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

View the Exhibit and examine the data 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 view 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;

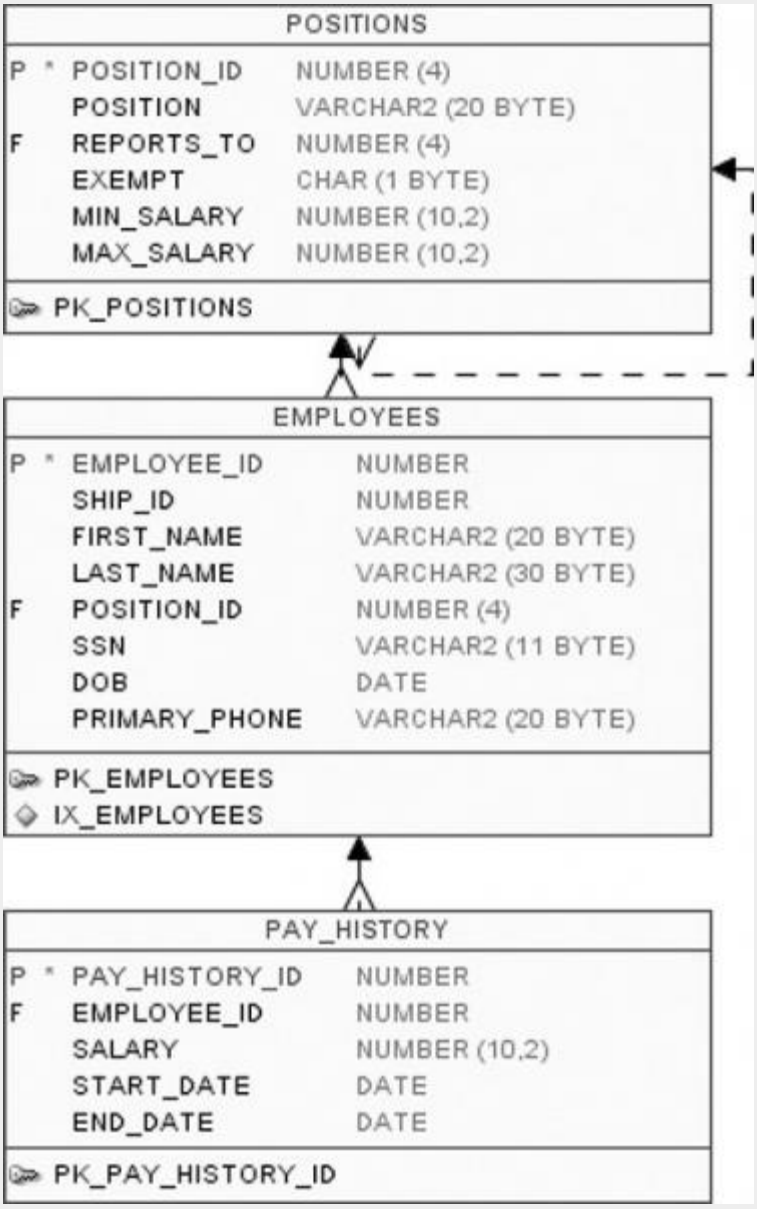
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id) FROM orders o JOIN order_items i ON (o.order_id = i.order_id) GROUP BY o.order_id,o.order_date;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ord_vu
AS SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, COUNT(i.line_item_id)ll' 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 WITH CHECK OPTION;

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Review the illustration and then review the following SQL statement:




```
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 contains a syntax error on line 3.

✓ It is an inner join.

✓ It is a non-equijoin.

It contains a syntax error on line 2 and should have an additional keyword wit
JOIN keyword.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

If you are using an ORDER BY to sort values in descending order, in which order will they appear?

Response:

If the data type is numeric, the value 400 will appear first before the value 80

✓ If the data type is character, the value 'Michael' will appear first before the val
'Jackson'.

If the data type is date, the value for June 25, 2010, will appear before the va
August 29, 2010.

If the data type is character, the value '130' will appear first before '75'.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Which of the following can a subquery be used in?
(Choose all that apply.)

Response:

✓ An INSERT statement's SELECT

A GRANT statement

✓ A WHERE clause in a SELECT statement

✓ An inline view

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries?

(Choose two.)

Response:

✓ They can contain group functions.

They always contain a subquery within a subquery.

They use the < ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.

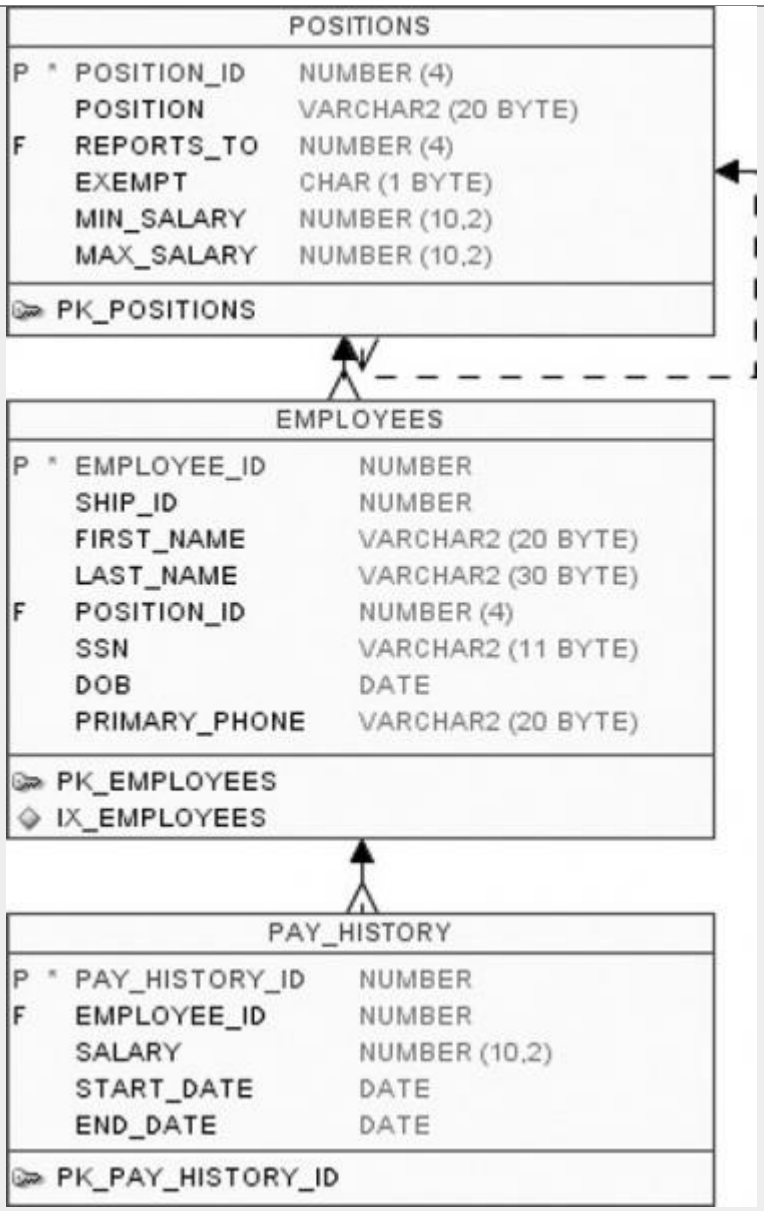
They can be used to retrieve multiple rows from a single table only.

✓ They should not be used with the NOT IN operator in the main query if NULL is to be a part of the result of the subquery.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Review the POSITIONS, EMPLOYEES, and PAY_HISTORY tables.



Review the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT LAST_NAME, POSITION, SALARY
FROM   POSITIONS P JOIN EMPLOYEES   E  ON P.POSITION_ID = E.POSITION_
                   JOIN PAY_HISTORY PH ON E.EMPLOYEE_ID = PH.EMPLOYEE
```

Which of the following is true for the SQL statement?
(Choose two.)

Response:

It will fail because there are no table aliases.

- It will execute successfully.
- It is an outer join.
- It connects three tables.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Which of the following SQL statements creates a table that will reject attempts to INSERT a row with NULL values entered into the POSITION_ID column?

Response:

```
CREATE TABLE POSITIONS
(POSITION_ID NUMBER(3),
 CONSTRAINT POSITION_CON UNIQUE (POSITION_ID));
```

```
CREATE TABLE POSITIONS
(POSITION_ID NUMBER(3),
 CONSTRAINT POSITION_CON PRIMARY KEY (POSITION_ID))
```

```
CREATE TABLE POSITIONS
(POSITION_ID NUMBER(3),
 CONSTRAINT POSITION_CON REQUIRED (POSITION_ID));
```

None of the above

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

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                                     NOT NULL VARCHAR2(3)
```

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

A)

Exhibit

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

B)

Exhibit

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

C)

Exhibit

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

D)

Exhibit

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

Response:

Option A

Option B

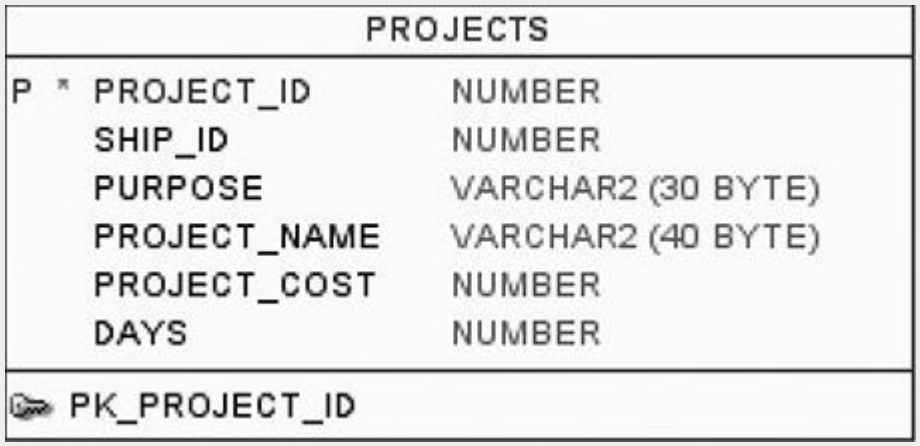
✓ Option C

Option D

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Review the illustration and then look at the SQL code 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    COUNT(COUNT(PROJECT_COST))
02    FROM      PROJECTS
03    GROUP BY PURPOSE;
```

What will happen if you try to execute this query on the PROJECTS table?

Response:

It will fail with a syntax error because line 1 is not correct.

It will fail with an execution error because you cannot use a VARCHAR2 colum
GROUP BY clause.

It will succeed and display one row for each different value in the PURPOSE co

✓ It will succeed and display one row.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your schema in this database. You execute this SQL statement when connected to your schema in your database instance.

SQL> SELECT * FROM books transactions ORDER BY 3;

What is the result?

Response:

The execution fails unless the numeral 3 in the ORDER BY clause is replaced b
column name.

All table rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third
column.

The first three rows in the table are displayed in the order that they are stored

Only the three rows with the lowest values in the key column are displayed in
order that they are stored.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

The MERGE statement includes a USING clause. Which of the following statements is not true of the USING clause?

Response:

It can be used to specify a subquery.

The data it identifies remains unchanged after the MERGE statement executes.

The USING clause is optional.

It can be used to specify an inline view.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

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 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.

✓ Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required resu

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Which two statements best describe the benefits of using the WITH clause?
(Choose two.

Response:

- ✓ It can improve the performance of a large query by storing the result of a que block having the WITH clause in the session's temporary tablespace.
- ✓ It enables sessions to reuse the same query block in a SELECT statement, if it more than once in a complex query.
- It enables sessions to store a query block permanently in memory and use it t create complex queries.
- It enables sessions to store the results of a query permanently.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

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

Response:

- Create a new table
- Modify the data type of an existing column
- Execute a valid COMMENT statement
- ✓ None of the above

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Consider the following table listing from the table ALARM_HISTORY:

TRACKING_DATE	INCIDENTS
17-OCT-2018	12
18-OCT-2018	3
19-OCT-2018	
20-OCT-2018	
21-OCT-2018	4

You are tasked to calculate the average number of alarm incidents per day in ALARM_HISTORY. You know the following query is syntactically correct: SELECT AVG (INCIDENTS) FROM ALARM_HISTORY;

However, you are aware that the value for INCIDENTS might be NULL, and you want the AVG returned to be calculated across every day in ALARM_HISTORY, not just the non-NULL days. Which of the following queries will achieve this goal?

Response:

SELECT AVG (NVL (INCIDENTS)) FROM ALARM_HISTORY;

✓ SELECT AVG (NVL (INCIDENTS, 0)) FROM ALARM_HISTORY;

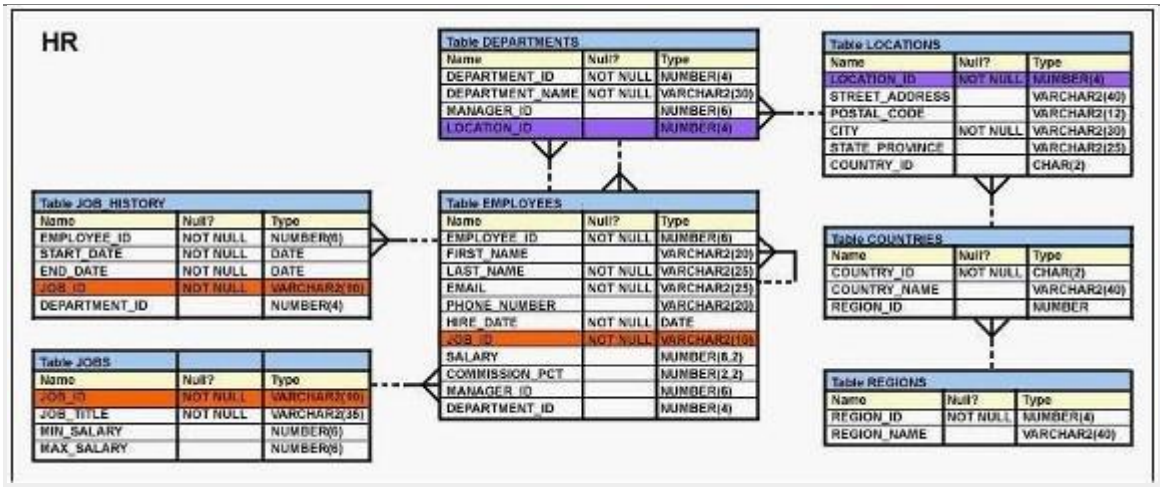
SELECT NVL (AVG (INCIDENTS)) FROM ALARM_HISTORY;

SELECT NVL (AVG (INCIDENTS, 0)) FROM ALARM_HISTORY;

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

View the Exhibit and examine the description of the DEPARTMENTS and EMPLOYEES tables.



To retrieve data for all the employees for their EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, and DEPARTMENT NAME, the following SQL statement was written:

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, department_name
FROM employees
NATURAL JOIN departments;
```

The desired output is not obtained after executing the above SQL statement. What could be the reason for this?

Response:

The table prefix is missing for the column names in the SELECT clause.

The NATURAL JOIN clause is missing the USING clause.

The DEPARTMENTS table is not used before the EMPLOYEES table in the FROM clause.

✓ The EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables have more than one column with th same column name and data type.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

You issue the following command to drop the PRODUCTS table:
SQL > DROP TABLE products;

Which three statements are true about the implication of this command?

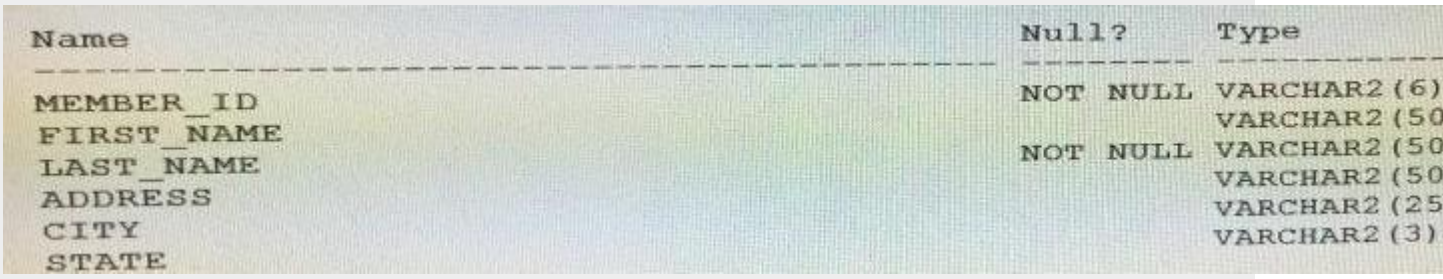
Response:

- [x] All data along with the table structure is deleted.
- [x] A pending transaction in the session is committed.
- [ ] All indexes on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- [x] All views and synonyms on the table remain but they are invalidated.
- [ ] All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

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_' ;
- [x] SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_';
- [ ] SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_%';
- [ ] SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

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 (TO_DATE ('11-oct-2017'), 'fmDdthsp of Month, Year') FRO
DUAL;

SELECT TO_CHAR ('11-oct-2017', 'fmDdspth or Month, Year') FROM DUAL;

✓ SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('11-oct-2017'), 'fmDdspth "of" Month, Year') FR
DUAL;

SELECT TO_DATE (TO_CHAR ('11-oct-2017'), 'fmDdspth 'of Month, Year')) FR
DUAL;

Score 1 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;

None of the above

SELECT * FROM HARDING.DOME.TEAPOT;

```
SELECT * FROM DOME.HARDING.TEAPOT;
```