Score 0 of 1

Question:

A self-join is:
(Choose two.)

Response:

- ✗ A SELECT statement that specifies one table once in the FROM clause
- ✓ A SELECT statement that joins a table to itself by connecting a column in the t a different column in the same table
- A SELECT statement that uses the SELF JOIN keywords
- ✓ A SELECT statement that specifies one table twice in the FROM clause

Score 0 of 1

Question:

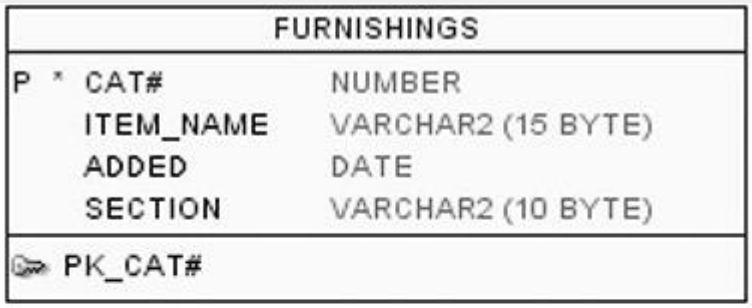
Review the first two illustrations and then review this SQL code:

```
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
```



```
(   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:

- 4
- 6
- ✓ 1
- ✗ 2

Score 1 of 1

Question:

You issue this command which succeeds:

SQL> DROP TABLE products;

Which three statements are true?

Response:

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

✓ Table data and the table structure are deleted.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

The data dictionary is owned by:

Response:

Each individual user

PUBLIC

✓ SYS

✗ SYSTEM

Score 1 of 1

Question:

What can an INSERT statement do?
(Choose two.)

Response:

Delete rows by overwriting them

✓ Add data into more than one column in a table

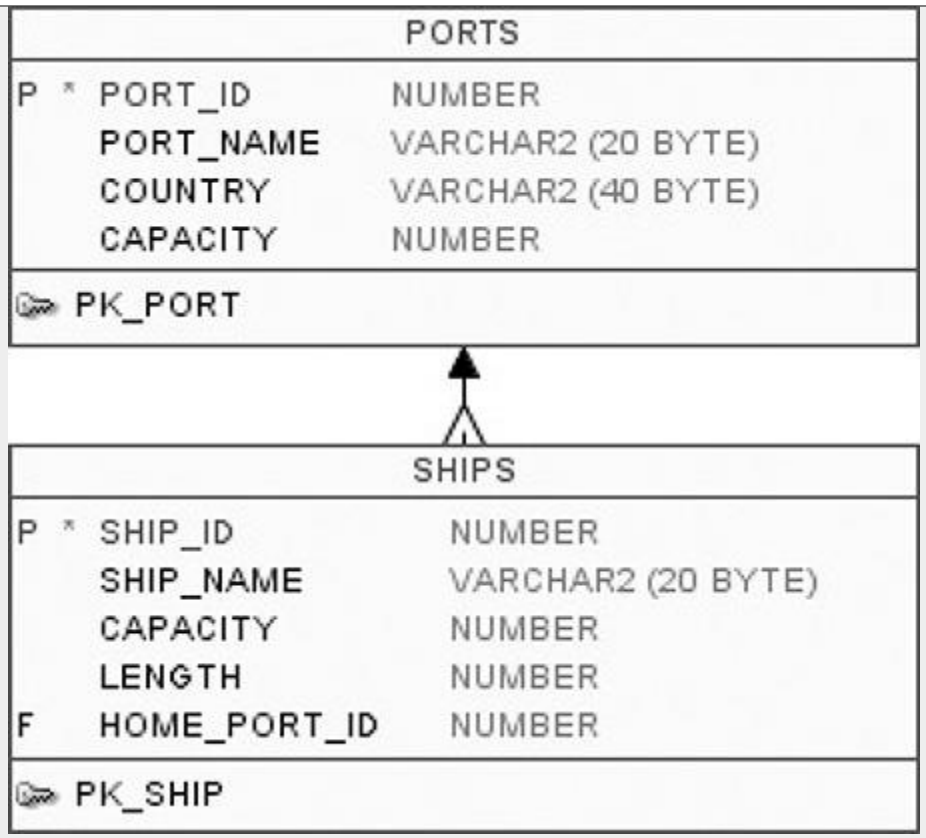
✓ Add rows into more than one table

Join tables together

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Review the illustration and the following SQL code:




```
01  DELETE FROM PORTS P
02  WHERE  PORT_ID NOT EXISTS (SELECT PORT_ID
03                             FROM   SHIPS
04                             WHERE  HOME_PORT_ID = P.PORT_ID);
```

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 an execution error in the subquery.

It will execute successfully and perform as intended.

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

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

Score 0 of 1

Question:

A table alias:
(Choose two.)

Response:

✗ 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.

✗ Is the same thing as a database object synonym.

✓ Exists only for the SQL statement that declared it.

Score 1 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:

None of the above

✓ TO_CHAR

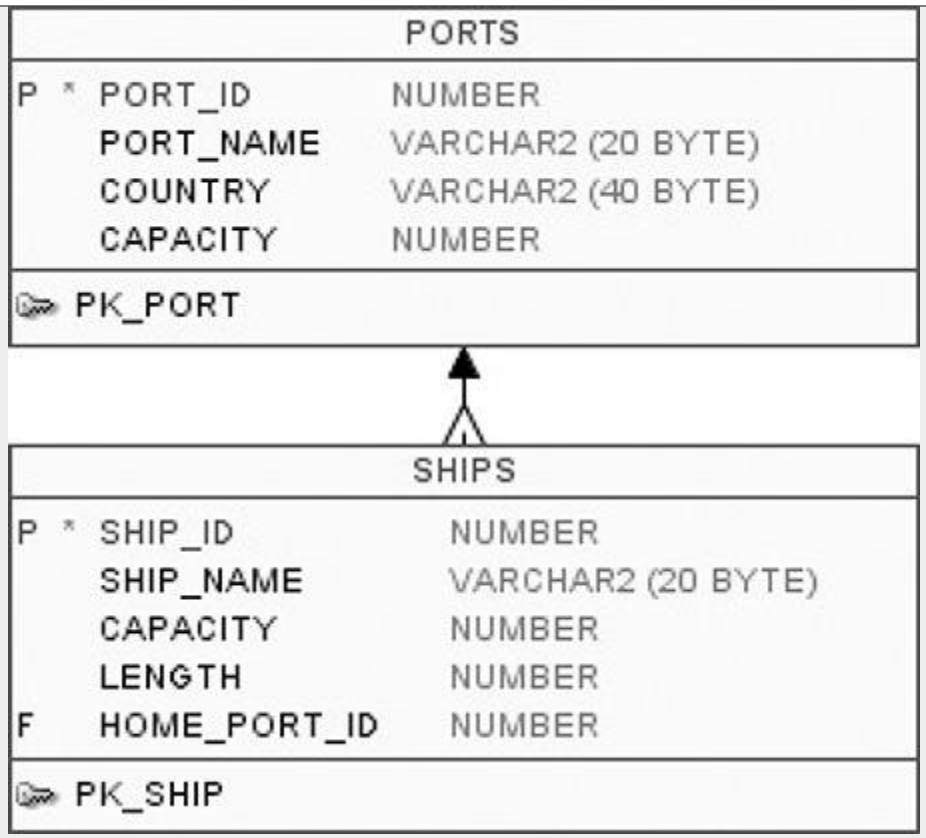
TO_DATE

DAY_OF_WEEK

Score 0 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:

- ✗ None of the above.
- ✓ The statement will fail with a syntax error because of line 3.

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

  The statement will fail with a syntax error because of line 5.

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:

- ✗ USER_TABLES
- ✓ USER_TAB_PRIVS
- ALL_TAB_PRIVS_RECD
- USER_TAB_COLUMNS

Score 1 of 1

Question:

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of CUSTOMERS table.

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?

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)

Response:

SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM custome

SELECT TO_CHAR (NVL(cust_credit_limit *.15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT
customers;

✓ SELECT NVL (TO CHAR(cust_credit_limit *.15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT"
customers;

SELECT NVL(cust_credit_limit *.15), 'Not Available') "NEW CREDIT" FROM
customers;

Score 1 of 1

Question:

You are logged in to user FINANCE. It is currently the only schema in the entire database. The following exist in the database:
– A VIEW named VENDORS
– A CONSTRAINT named VENDORS
– An INDEX named CUSTOMER#ADDRESS

You attempt to execute the following SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER#ADDRESS
  (ID  NUMBER,
   NAME VARCHAR2(30));
```

Which one of the following is true?

Response:

✓ The SQL statement will execute, and the TABLE will be created.

The SQL statement will fail to execute and result in an error message because
cannot create a TABLE name with the # character.

The question is flawed because you cannot have an INDEX named
CUSTOMER#ADDRESS.

The question is flawed because you cannot have a VIEW and a CONSTRAINT w

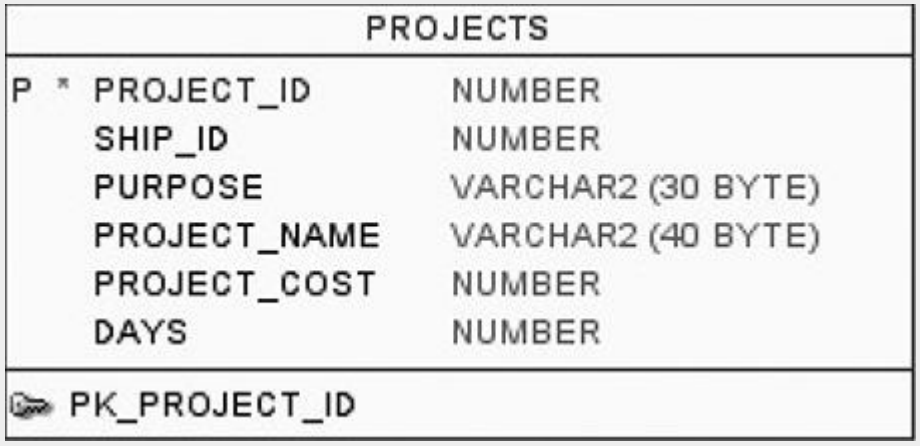
identical names in the same schema.

The SQL statement will fail to execute and result in an error message because
cannot create a TABLE that has the same name as an INDEX in the same sche

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 1.

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

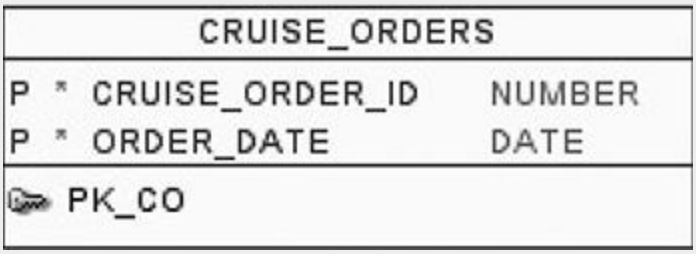
It will include only those rows with a PROJECT_COST value of less than 50000

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

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Review the illustration and then look at the SQL code that follows:




```
01  SELECT   TO_CHAR(ORDER_DATE,'Q') "Quarter", COUNT(*)
02  FROM     CRUISE_ORDERS
03  WHERE    TO_CHAR(ORDER_DATE,'YYYY') = '2009'
04  GROUP BY TO_CHAR(ORDER_DATE,'Q');
```

Recall that the 'Q' format model is for quarter, so TO_CHAR using a DATE data type with the 'Q' format mask is translating the date into the quarter in which it falls—1, 2, 3, or 4.

Given that, which of the following statements is true of the SQL statement?

Response:

It will fail because of a syntax error in line 4 since you cannot use the TO_CHA function in the GROUP BY clause.

✔ It will execute and show the number of orders in the CRUISE_ORDERS table fo quarter in the year 2009.

It will fail because of a syntax error in line 1 since you cannot use the TO_CHA function with the COUNT aggregate function.

None of the above.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

A multitable INSERT statement:

Response:

Is capable of inserting rows into nonupdatable views

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

statements

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

✓ Can use conditional logic

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Which statement is true about an inner join specified in the WHERE clause of a query?

Response:

✗ It is applicable for only equijoin conditions.

It must have primary-key and foreign-key constraints defined on the columns in the join condition.

✓ It is applicable for equijoin and nonequijoin conditions.

It requires the column names to be the same in all tables used for the join conditions.

Score 0 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 inner query.

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.

The nested query executes after the outer query returns the row.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Which two statements are true regarding the EXISTS operator used in the correlated subqueries?
(Choose two.)

Response:

It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the r of the outer query.

The outer query continues evaluating the result set of the inner query until all values in the result set are processed.

The outer query stops evaluating the result set of the inner query when the fir value is found.

It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the outer query exist in the r set of the inner query.

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

MEDIAN

HAVING

✓ COUNT

Score 0 of 1

Question:

Review the first two illustrations as well as the ONLINE_SUBSCRIBERS table 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		

```
01   SELECT   A.SUB_DATE, COUNT(*)
02   FROM     ONLINE_SUBSCRIBERS A JOIN
03                  (SELECT LAST_ORDER, PRODUCT FROM STORE_INVENTORY
04                   UNION
05                   SELECT ADDED, ITEM_NAME FROM FURNISHINGS) B
06   ON       A.SUB_DATE = B.LAST_ORDER
07   GROUP BY A.SUB_DATE;
```

Which of the following are true about this SQL statement?
(Choose two.)

Response:

The JOIN at the end of line 2 is not allowed in this context.

✓ The statement is syntactically correct and will execute successfully.

✓ The B.LAST_ORDER reference at the end of line 6 refers to data included in the ADDED column referred to in line 5.

The GROUP BY clause on line 7 is not allowed here.

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Examine the structure of the employees table.

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2(20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER(2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

There is a parent/child relationship betweenEMPLOYEE_IDandMANAGER_ID.

You want to display the last names and manager IDs of employees who work for the same manager asthe employee whoseEMPLOYEE_ID123. Which query provides the correct output?

A)

Exhibit

```
SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id
FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m
on (e.manager_id = m.employee_id)
AND e.employee_id = 123;
```

B)

Exhibit

```
SELECT e.last_name, m.manager_id
FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m
on (e.employee_id = m.manager_id)
WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
```

C)

Exhibit

```
SELECT e.last_name, e.manager_id
FROM employees e RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees m
on (e.employee_id = m.employee_id)
WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
```

D)

Exhibit

```
SELECT m.last_name , e.manager_id
FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m
on (e.manager_id = m.manager_id)
WHERE e.employee_id = 123;
```

Response:

Option C

✓ Option B

Option D

Option A

Score 1 of 1

Question:

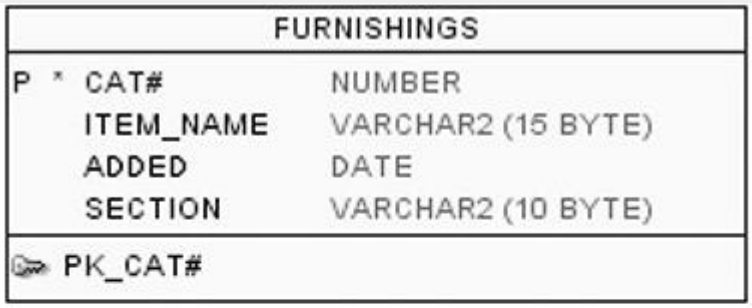
Review the first two illustrations and then review this SQL code:

```
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
```



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

How many rows will result from this query?

Response:

It will not execute because it will fail with a syntax error.

0

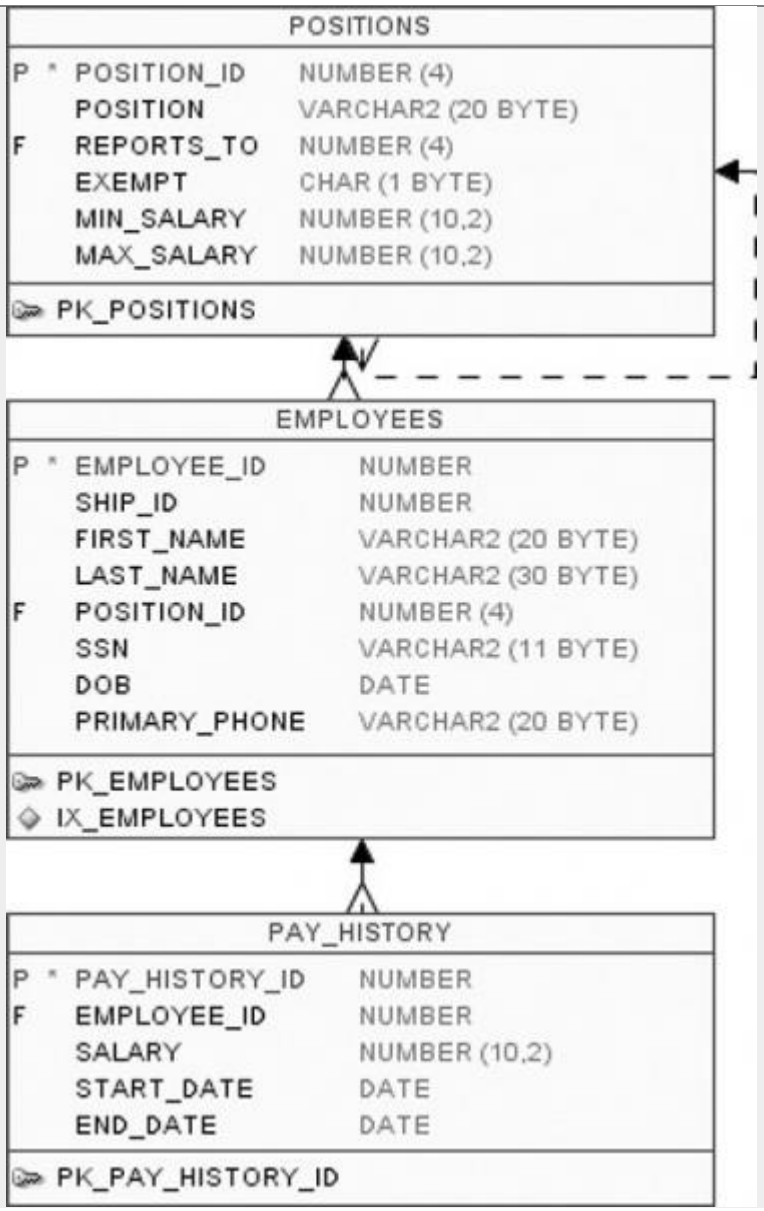
✓ 4

6

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

Review the illustration. Which of the following is a valid self-join statement?
(Choose all that apply.)



Response:

```
SELECT P1.POSITION_ID, P1.MIN_SALARY, P1.MAX_SALARY
FROM   POSITIONS P1 JOIN POSITIONS P2
ON     P1.REPORTS_TO = P2.POSITION_ID;

SELECT P1.POSITION_ID, P1.MIN_SALARY, P1.MAX_SALARY
FROM   POSITIONS P1 SELF JOIN POSITIONS P2
ON     P1.REPORTS_TO = P2.POSITION_ID;
```

```
SELECT P1.POSITION_ID, P1.MIN_SALARY, P1.MAX_SALARY
FROM   POSITIONS P1 INNER JOIN POSITIONS P2
ON     P1.REPORTS_TO = P2.POSITION_ID;

SELECT P1.POSITION_ID, P1.MIN_SALARY, P1.MAX_SALARY
FROM   POSITIONS P1 RIGHT OUTER JOIN POSITIONS P2
ON     P1.REPORTS_TO = P2.POSITION_ID;
```

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

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

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

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

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:

4

2

✓ 3

0

Score 1 of 1

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 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'.

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

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 t

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:

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 NUM, PRODUCT FROM STORE_INVENTORY
INTERSECT
SELECT CAT#, ITEM_NAME   FROM FURNISHINGS;
```

How many rows will result from this query?

Response:

6

3

✓ 0

1

Score 1 of 1

Question:

See the Exhibit and examine the structure of the PROMOTIONS table: Exhibit: Using the PROMOTIONS table, you need to find out the average cost for all promos in the range $0-2000 and $2000-5000 in category A.

You issue the following SQL statements:

Exhibit:

```
SQL>SELECT AVG(CASE
                    WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 0 AND 2000 AND promo_category='A'
                         THEN promo_cost
                    ELSE null END) "CAT_2000A",
               AVG(CASE
                    WHEN promo_cost BETWEEN 2001 AND 5000 AND promo_category='A'
                         THEN promo_cost
                    ELSE null END) "CAT_5000A"
      FROM promotions;
```

What would be the outcome?

Response:

- It generates an error because CASE cannot be used with group functions
- It generates an error because multiple conditions cannot be specified for the W clause
- It generates an error because NULL cannot be specified as a return value
- ✓ It executes successfully and gives the required result

Score 1 of 1

Question:

The user SCOTT who is the owner of ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables issues the following GRANT command:

GRANT ALL ON orders, order_items TO PUBLIC;

What correction needs to be done to the above statement?

Response:

- PUBLIC should be replaced with specific usernames.
- WITH GRANT OPTION should be added to the statement.
- ALL should be replaced with a list of specific privileges.
- ✓ Separate GRANT statements are required for ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tabl

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

Question:

You are tasked with querying the data dictionary view that lists only those sequences to which you currently have privileges but don't necessarily own. To do this, you log in to your own user account and query the data dictionary view called:

Response:

- ✓ ALL_SEQUENCES
- DBA_SEQUENCES
- USER_SEQUENCES
- USER_PRIV_SEQUENCES

Score 1 of 1

Question:

Conversion functions:

Response:

- Are not required because SQL performs automatic data type conversion where necessary.
- Are similar to ALTER TABLE … MODIFY statements.
- Change a column's data type so that future data stored in the table will be pre in the converted data type.
- ✓ Change a value's data type in an equation to tell SQL to treat the value as tha specified data type.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

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

Response:

An INSERT INTO...VALUES..... statement can add a single row based on multi conditions on a table.

A DELETE FROM ..... statement can remove rows based on only a single condi 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 sing condition on a table.

AH INSERT INTO. . .VALUES. . statement can add multiple rows per execution table.

An UPDATE...SET... statement can modify multiple rows based on multiple cor on a table.

Score 0 of 1

Question:

What can a SELECT statement be used to query?
(Choose the best answer.)

Response:

Only one report

One or more reports

One or more tables

Only one table

Score 1 of 1

Question:

You are tasked to create a SELECT statement to subtract five months from the hired date of each employee in the EMPLOYEES table. Which function will you use?

Response:

SUBTRACT_MONTHS

LAG

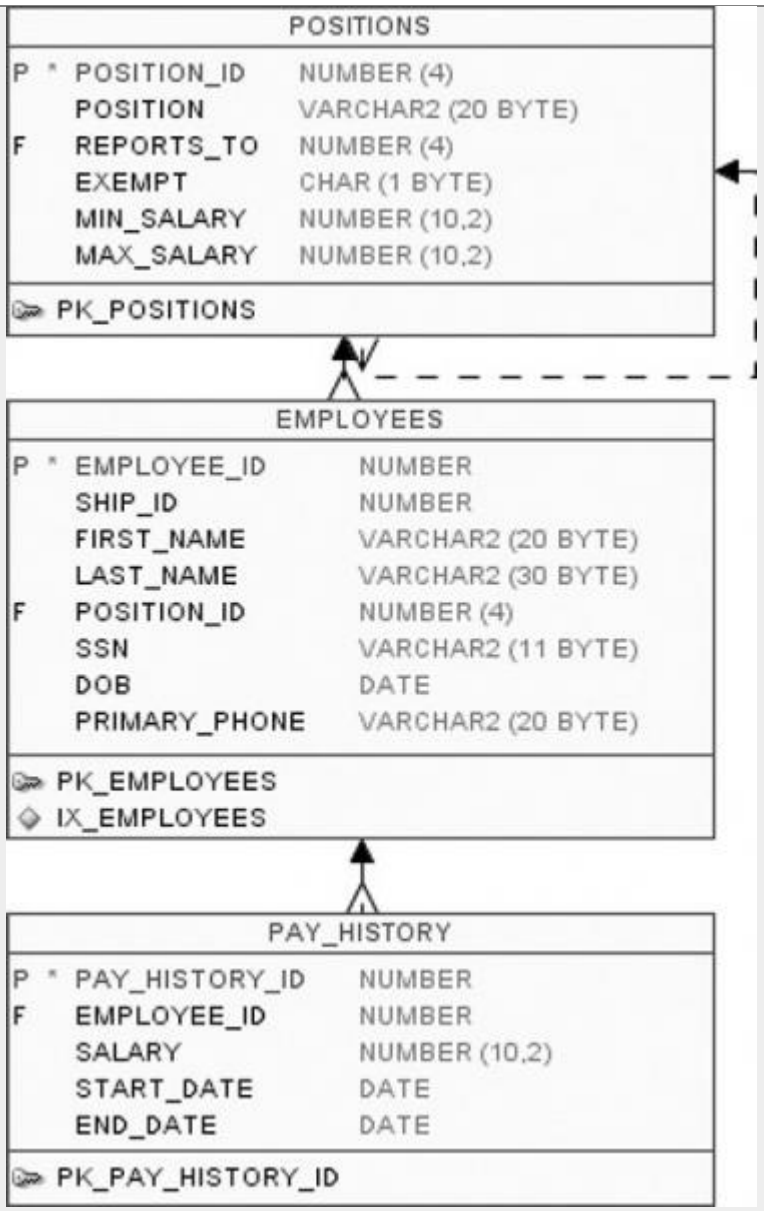
✔ None of the above

LAST_DAY

Score 1 of 1

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 is an outer join.

It will fail because there are no table aliases.

✓ It connects three tables.

✓ It will execute successfully.