



Oracle Database SQL (1Z0-071) - Full

You got 64 of 72 possible points.

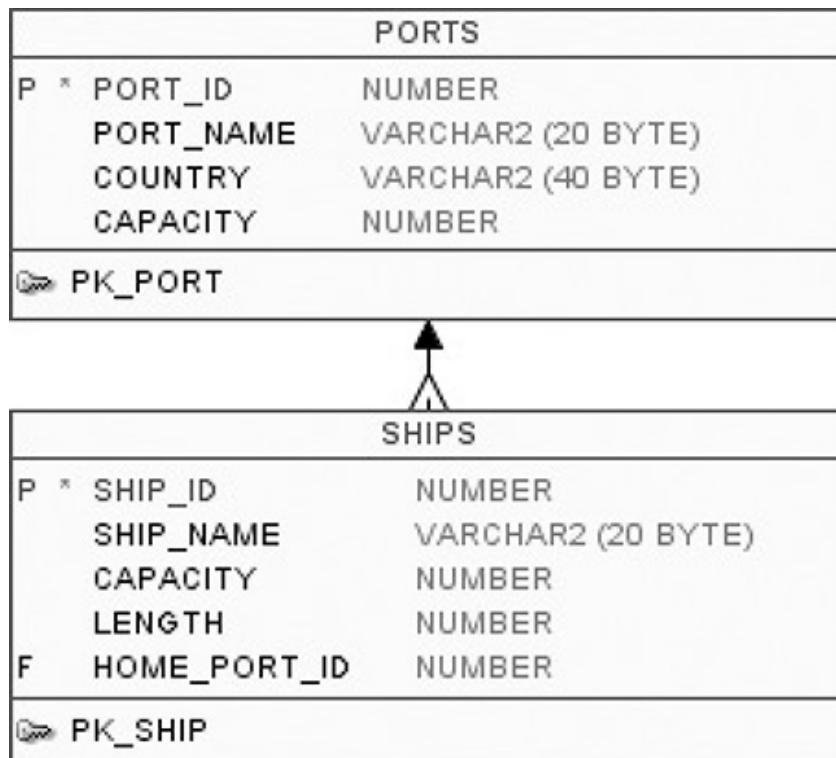
Your score: 89 %

Question Results

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review the PORTS and SHIPS tables.



Your team is tasked with the job of creating a list of the ships with the least capacity in each port. In other words, each ship has a home port. For each port that is a home port to ships, which of each port's ships has the least capacity?

Your team produces the following query in answer to this task:

```
01  SELECT S1.SHIP_NAME, (SELECT PORT_NAME
02          FROM PORTS
03         WHERE PORT_ID = S1.HOME_PORT_ID) HOME_PORT
04  FROM SHIPS S1
05 WHERE S1.CAPACITY = (SELECT MIN(CAPACITY)
06          FROM SHIPS S2
07         WHERE S2.HOME_PORT_ID = S1.HOME_PORT_ID);
```

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

Response:



The statement will execute successfully as intended.

The statement will execute but will return meaningless information.

The statement will fail with an execution error because of the subquery on lines 1 through 3.

The statement will fail with a syntax error because of the subquery on lines 1 through 3.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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'), 'fmDdsph "of" Month, Year') FROM DUAL;

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

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

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

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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



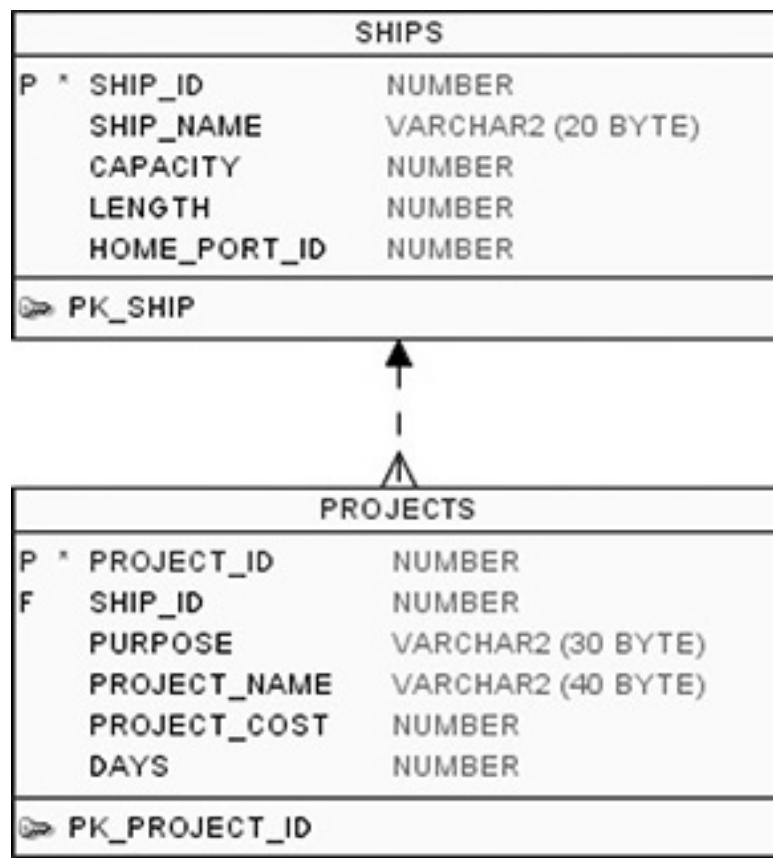
1

4

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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



The CREATE and INSERT statements will successfully execute.

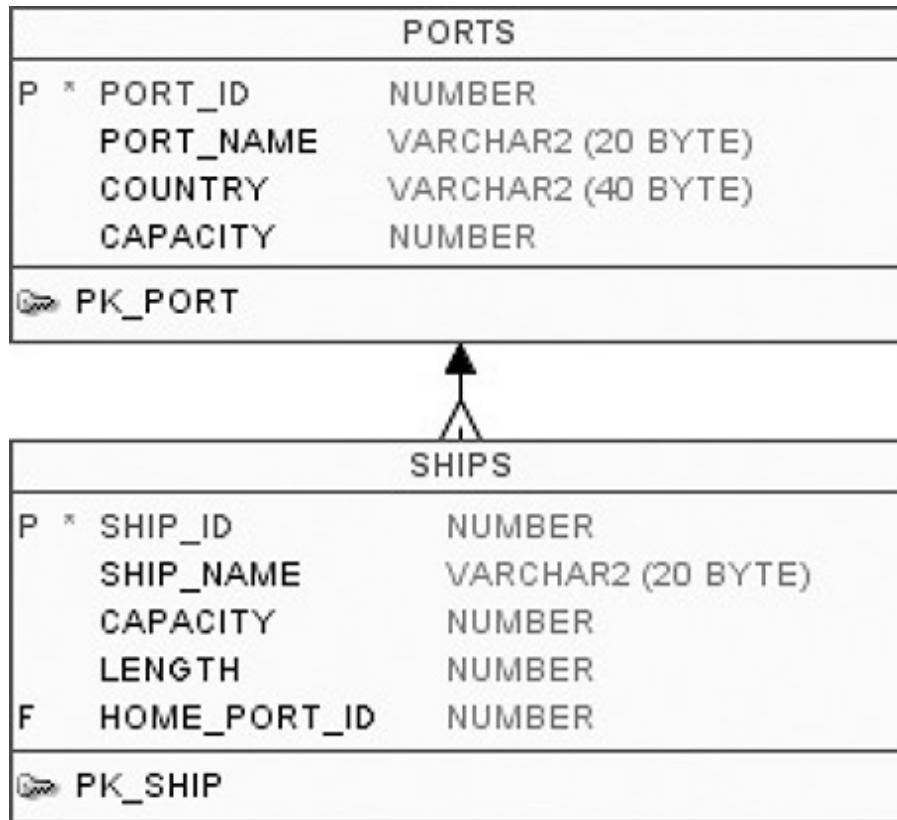
The INSERT statement will fail because of an error on lines 9 and 10.

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

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

**Response:**

```

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

```

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

```

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, SHIPPER_INFO;
  
```

Question:

Score 1 of 1

The exam is timed.**Response:**

True

False

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Which of the following can be said of the CASE statement?**Response:**

It converts text to uppercase.



It uses the keyword THEN.

Its END keyword is optional.

It uses the keyword IF.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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)

You execute the SQL statement:

```
SQL> SELECT member_id, ' ', first_name, ' ', last_name "ID FIRSTNAME LASTNAME" FROM
members;
```

What is the outcome?**Response:**

It executes successfully and displays the column details in three separate columns and replaces only the last column heading with the alias.

It executes successfully and displays the column details in a single column with only

the alias column heading.

It fails because the space specified in single quotation marks after the first two column names is invalid.

It fails because the alias name specified after the column names is invalid.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Now you have changed the purpose of the PIER column in the MARINA table and want to remove the comment you just created in the previous question. Which of the following statements will remove the comment?

Response:



COMMENT ON COLUMN MARINA.PIER IS '';

COMMENT ON COLUMN MARINA.PIER SET UNUSED;

COMMENT ON COLUMN MARINA.PIER DROP;

COMMENT ON COLUMN MARINA.PIER IS NULL;

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Conversion functions cannot be used to:

Response:



Create user-defined data types



Convert columns to new data types

Format date values

Transform data

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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.



Separate GRANT statements are required for ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

ALL should be replaced with a list of specific privileges.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

Response:

GRANT CREATE SESSION
TO ALL;

GRANT CREATE VIEW
ON table1 TO
user1;



GRANT CREATE TABLE
TO user1, user2;

GRANT ALTER TABLE
TO PUBLIC;

Question:

Score 1 of 1

You can add your own comments to the data dictionary with the COMMENT statement using which of the following?

(Choose two.)

Response:

TABLE

COLUMN

INDEX

SEQUENCE

Question:

Score 0 of 1

Which of the following is the system privilege that empowers the grantee to create an index in his or her own user account but not in the accounts of others?

Response:CREATE TABLE

CREATE ANY INDEX

CREATE INDEX

CREATE ANY TABLE

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Assume all table name and column name references in the SQL statement that follows are valid. That being said, what is wrong with the syntax of the following SQL statement?

```
SELECT SHIP_ID
  FROM SHIPS
 WHERE ((2*LIFEBOATS)+57) - CAPACITY IN (LIFEBOATS*20,
                                             LIFEBOATS+LENGTH);
```

Response:

It needs to have either an equal sign or a not-equal sign.



There is nothing wrong with the syntax.

In the WHERE clause there is a syntax error after the word IN.

In the WHERE clause there is a syntax error before the word CAPACITY.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review the following data listing for a table VENDORS:

VENDOR_ID	CATEGORY
1	Supplier
2	Teaming Partner

Now review the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT VENDOR_ID
  FROM VENDORS
 WHERE CATEGORY IN ('Supplier','Subcontractor','%Partner');
```

How many rows will the SELECT statement return?

Response:

None because it will fail due to a syntax error

2



1

0

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review this code:

```
DROP TABLE SHIPS CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
DROP SEQUENCE PROJ_ID_SEQ#;
CREATE TABLE SHIPS (SHIP_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
                   LENGTH NUMBER);
CREATE SEQUENCE PROJ_ID_SEQ# START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 4;
INSERT INTO SHIPS (SHIP_ID, LENGTH) VALUES (PROJ_ID_SEQ#.NEXTVAL, 'NOT A NUMBER');
INSERT INTO SHIPS (SHIP_ID, LENGTH) VALUES (PROJ_ID_SEQ#.NEXTVAL, 750);
COMMIT;
```

Note that the first INSERT statement is attempting to enter a string literal of 'NOT A NUMBER' into a column declared with a numeric data type. Given that, what will be the result of these SQL statements?

Response:

Two rows added to the SHIPS table. The first SHIP_ID is 1; the second is 5.



One row added to the SHIPS table, with a SHIP_ID value of 5.

Two rows added to the SHIPS table. The first SHIP_ID is NULL; the second is 5.

One row added to the SHIPS table, with a SHIP_ID value of 1.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review the following data listing for the SHIPS table:

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

Now review the following SQL statement (line numbers are added for readability):

```

01   SELECT SHIP_ID FROM    SHIPS
02   WHERE  SHIP_NAME IN  ('Codd Elegance','Codd Victorious')
03       OR  (LIFEBOATS >= 80
04       OR  LIFEBOATS <= 100)
05   AND  CAPACITY / LIFEBOATS > 25;

```

Which of the following statements is true about this SELECT statement?**Response:**

The syntax on lines 3 and 4 is incorrect.

Lines 3 and 4 have correct syntax but could be replaced with OR LIFEBOATS BETWEEN 80 AND 100.

Line 5 is missing parentheses.



The syntax is correct.

Question:

Score 0 of 1

A correlated subquery:

Response:

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



All of the above

May be used in a SELECT but not an UPDATE



Cannot be executed as a standalone query

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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 TO_CHAR should be replaced with TO_DATE.

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

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.



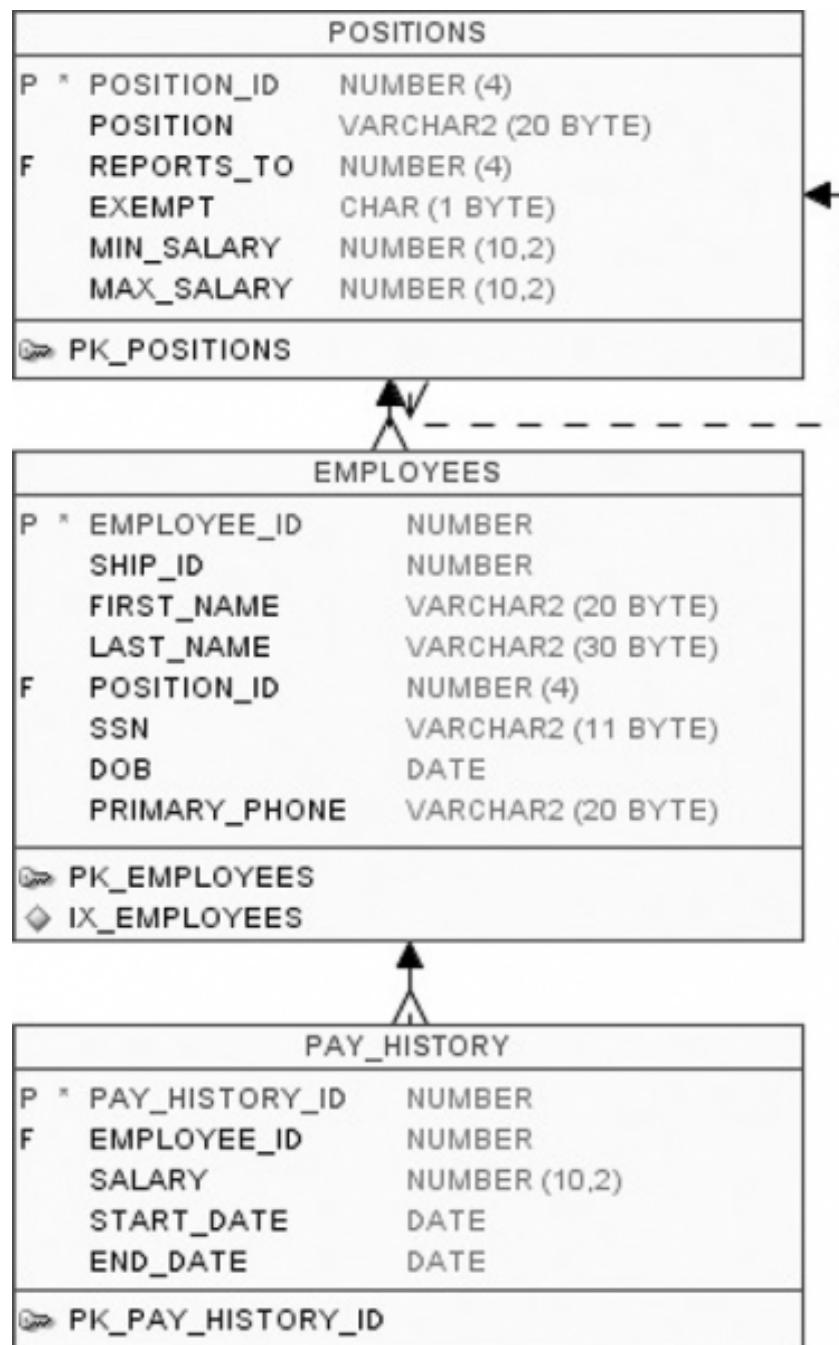
It executes successfully and returns the correct result.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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 INNER JOIN POSITIONS P2
 ON P1.REPORTS_TO = P2.POSITION_ID;

✓ 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 RIGHT OUTER JOIN POSITIONS P2
ON P1.REPORTS_TO = P2.POSITION_ID;

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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 fail to execute and result in an error message because you cannot create a TABLE that has the same name as an INDEX in the same schema.



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

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 with identical names in the same schema.

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

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Which of the following is a true statement?

Response:

The only form of subquery permitted with a GROUP BY clause is a correlated subquery.

If a query returns multiple rows, it may not be used as a subquery for a SELECT statement that uses a GROUP BY clause.

If a SELECT includes a GROUP BY clause, then any subquery used within the SELECT must also have a GROUP BY clause.



A SELECT statement with a GROUP BY may use a subquery to return a value to the outermost WHERE clause.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

An inner join queries from two tables (looking at values in columns and optionally using expressions that reference columns) and compares the resulting values in one set of rows with the resulting values in another set of rows, looking for:

Response:

Values in the first set that are less than values in the second set

Values that may or may not match



Values that match

Values in the first set that are greater than values in the second set

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review the following illustration:

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	

Which of the following SQL statements will execute correctly?

Response:

SELECT RANK(100000) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY PROJECT_COST) FROM PROJECTS;

SELECT RANK(7500000) GROUP BY (ORDER BY PROJECT_COST) FROM PROJECTS;

SELECT RANK('Upgrade') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY PROJECT_COST) FROM PROJECTS;

SELECT RANK(100,000) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY PROJECT_COST) FROM PROJECTS;

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

Response:

It is applicable for equijoin and nonequijoin conditions.

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

It is applicable for only equijoin conditions.

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

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Sales data of a company is stored in two tables, SALES1 and SALES2, with some data being duplicated across the tables. You want to display the results from the SALES1 table, which are not present in the SALES2 table.

SALES1 table		
Name	Null	Type
SALES_ID		NUMBER
STORE_ID		NUMBER
ITEMS_ID		NUMBER
QUANTITY		NUMBER
SALES_DATE		DATE

SALES2 table		
Name	Null	Type
SALES_ID		NUMBER
STORE_ID		NUMBER
ITEMS_ID		NUMBER
QUANTITY		NUMBER
SALES_DATE		DATE

Which set operator generates the required output?

Response:

UNION

SUBTRACT



MINUS

PLUS

INTERSECT

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review the following SQL code:

```

01  DROP    TABLE PO_BOXES;
02  CREATE TABLE PO_BOXES (PO_BOX_ID NUMBER(3), PO_BOX_NUMBER VARCHAR2(10))
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 TIMESTAMP INTERVAL '0 00:00:45' DAY TO SECOND;

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

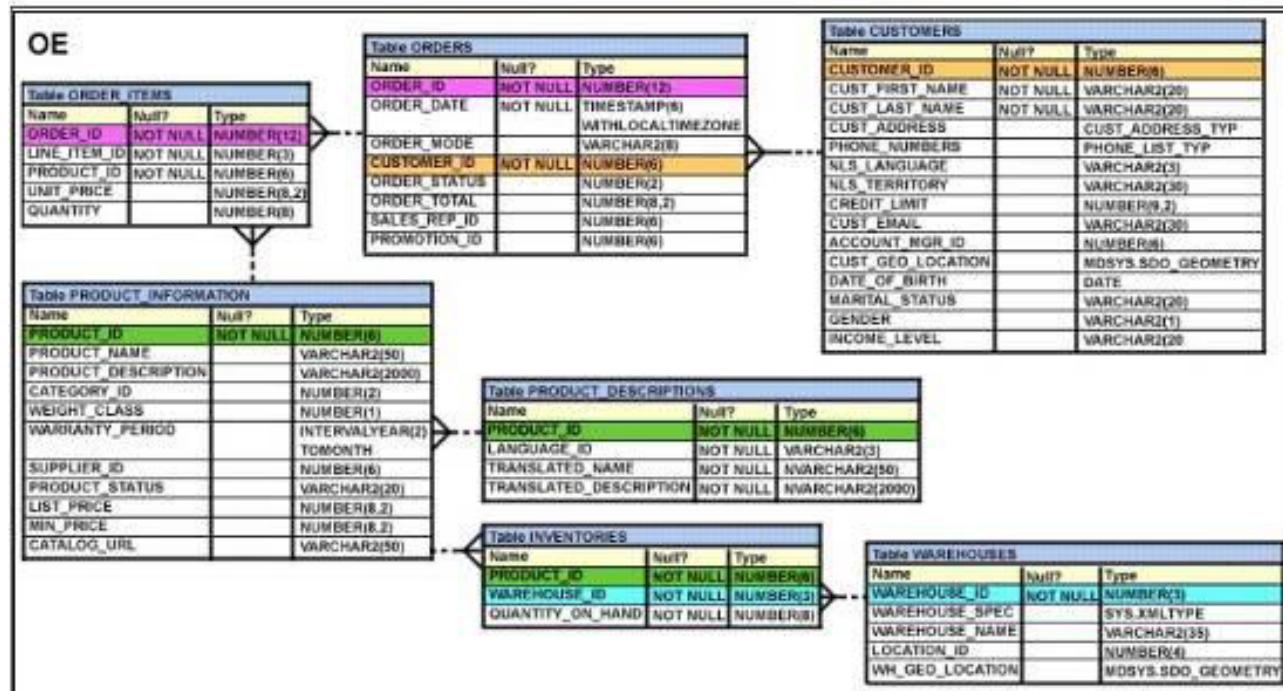
FLASHBACK TABLE PO_BOXES INTERVAL '0 00:00:45' DAY TO SECOND;

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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 orders WHERE order_total < 1000;

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

```
DELETE order_id FROM orders WHERE order_total < 1000;
```

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

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Evaluate the following two queries:

```
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_credit_limit IN (1000, 2000, 3000),
SQL> SELECT cust_last_name, cust_city
  FROM customers
 WHERE cust_credit_limit = 1000 OR cust_credit_limit = 2000 OR
  cust_credit_limit = 3000;
```

Which statement is true regarding the above two queries?**Response:**

Performance would improve in query 2.



There would be no change in performance.

Performance would improve query 2 only if there are null values in the CUST CREDIT LIMIT column.

Performance would degrade in query 2.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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.

Question:
Score 1 of 1

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

```
SELECT cust_income_level || ' ' || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS '50% Credit Limit' FROM  
customers;
```



```
SELECT DISTINCT cust_income_level || ` ` || cust_credit_limit * 0.50 AS "50% Credit  
Limit" FROM customers;
```

Question:
Score 0 of 1

Evaluate the following SELECT statement and view the Exhibit to examine its output:

CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	R_CONSTRAINT_NAME	DELETE_RULE	STATUS
ORDER_DATE_NN	C	"ORDER_DATE" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_CUSTOMER_ID_NN	C	"CUSTOMER_ID" IS NOT NULL			ENABLED
ORDER_MODE_LV	C	order_mode in ('direct','online')			ENABLED
ORDER_TOTAL_MIN	C	order total >= 0			ENABLED
ORDER_PK	P				ENABLED
ORDERS_CUSTOMER_ID	R		CUSTOMERS_ID	SET NULL	ENABLED
ORDERS_SALES REP	R		EMP_EMP_ID	SET NULL	ENABLED

```
SELECT constraint_name, constraint_type, search_condition, r_constraint_name, delete_rule,  
status FROM user_constraints WHERE table_name = ORDERS
```

Which two statements are true about the output?

(Choose two.)

Response:

The R_CONSTRAINT_NAME column gives the alternative name for the constraint.



The STATUS column indicates whether the table is currently in use.



In the second column, indicates a check constraint.



The column DELETE_RULE decides the state of the related rows in the child table when the corresponding row is deleted from the parent table.

Question:

Score 0 of 1

What is one of the purposes of DDL?

(Choose the best answer.)

Response:

None of the above

Query data from a given table



Remove existing data from a database table



Issue privileges to users

Question:

Score 0 of 1
(skipped)

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

Which query will provide the required result?

Response:

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

```
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 amount_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;
```

Question:

Score 0 of 1

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 INSERT, UPDATE ON CBAY TO ONEILL;

GRANT ALL ON CBAY TO ONEILL;

GRANT ALL TO ONEILL;

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES TO ONEILL;

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

Response:

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

The USING clause is optional.

It can be used to specify a subquery.

It can be used to specify an inline view.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review this code:

```
DROP SEQUENCE PROJ_ID_SEQ#;
CREATE SEQUENCE PROJ_ID_SEQ# START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 2;
SELECT PROJ_ID_SEQ#.CURRVAL FROM DUAL;
```

What will result from these SQL statements?**Response:**

The SELECT statement will display a value of 3.

The SELECT statement will fail because the sequence can be referenced only in an INSERT statement.

The SELECT statement will display a value of 1.

 The SELECT statement will fail because you cannot reference the CURRVAL pseudocolumn of a sequence until after you have referenced NEXTVAL for the sequence in a session.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

PRODUCT_NAME	CATEGORY_ID	SUPPLIER_ID
Inkjet C/8/HQ	12	102094
Inkjet C/4	12	102090
LaserPro 600/6/BW	12	102087
LaserPro 1200/8/BW	12	102099
Inkjet B/6	12	102096
Industrial 700/HD	12	102086
Industrial 600/DQ	12	102088
Compact 400/LQ	12	102087
Compact 400/DQ	12	102088
HD 12GB /R	13	102090
HD 10GB /I	13	102071
HD 12GB @7200 /SE	13	102057
HD 18.2GB @10000 /E	13	102078
HD 18.2GB@10000 /I	13	102050
HD 18GB /SE	13	102083
HD 6GB /I	13	102072
HD 8.2GB @5400	13	102093

You have the requirement to display PRODUCT_NAME and LIST_PRICE from the table where the CATEGORYID 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 not execute because the entire WHERE clause condition is not enclosed within the parentheses.



It would execute but the output would return no rows.

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

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review the SQL statements that follow, and assume that there is no table called ADDRESSES already present in the database:

```
CREATE TABLE ADDRESSES (ID NUMBER, ZONE NUMBER, ZIP_CODE VARCHAR2(5));  
INSERT INTO ADDRESSES (ID, ZONE, ZIP_CODE) VALUES (1, 1, '94065');  
SAVEPOINT ZONE_CHANGE_01;  
UPDATE ADDRESSES SET ZONE = 2 WHERE ZIP_CODE = 94065;  
ROLLBACK;
```

What will be the result of the execution of the SQL statements shown here?**Response:**

The ADDRESSES table will have one row with a value of 2 for ZONE.

The ADDRESSES table will have one row with a value of 1 for ZONE.

None of the above.



The ADDRESSES table will have no rows.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

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



The TO_CHAR function with a format model

The MONEY data type

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

Response:



USER_TABLES

ALL_INDEXES

DBA_CONS_COLUMNS

All of the above

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT    PRODUCT_ID, PRODUCT_NAME, UNIT_PRICE, SHIPPING  
FROM      PRODUCTS  
WHERE     (UNIT_PRICE + SHIPPING) * TAX_RATE > 5  
ORDER BY  LIKE PRODUCT_NAME;
```

Assume all table and column references exist in the database. What can be said of this SELECT statement?

Response:

None of the above.



The statement will fail to execute because the ORDER BY clause includes the word LIKE.

The statement will execute successfully and as intended.

The statement will execute but not sort because the ORDER BY clause is wrong.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (30)
CUST_CITY		VARCHAR2 (20)

CUST_HISTORY		
Name	Null?	Type
CUST_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER (4)
CUST_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
CUST_CITY		VARCHAR2 (20)
CHANGE_DATE		DATE

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:

UNION ALL

INTERSECT



MINUS

UNION

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Consider the following data in a table called PARTS:

PNO	PART_TITLE	STATUS
---	-----	-----
1	PROCESSOR V1.0	VALID
2	ENCASEMENT X770	PENDING
3	BOARD CPU XER A7	PENDING

Which of the following SQL statements will remove the word VALID from row 1, resulting in one row with a status of NULL and two rows with a status of PENDING?

Response:

```
DELETE FROM PARTS  
WHERE STATUS = 'VALID';
```



None of the above

```
DELETE PARTS  
WHERE PNO = 1;
```

```
DELETE FROM PARTS  
SET STATUS = NULL  
WHERE PNO = 1;
```

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

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 '---' "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 "Last Order"



ORDER BY SECTION

ORDER BY AISLE



ORDER BY 1

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

CRUISE_ORDERS	
P *	CRUISE_ORDER_ID NUMBER
P *	ORDER_DATE DATE
PK_CO	

```

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 execute and show the number of orders in the CRUISE_ORDERS table for each quarter in the year 2009.

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

None of the above.

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

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Which three statements are true reading subqueries?**Response:**

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

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

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



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



A Main query can have many subqueries.

A subquery can have more than one main query

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

You can use a column alias in the GROUP BY 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.



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.

The GROUP BY clause is mandatory if you are using an aggregating function in the SELECT clause.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review this WORK_HISTORY table.

WORK_HISTORY	
P *	WORK_HISTORY_ID NUMBER
	EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
	START_DATE DATE
	END_DATE DATE
	SHIP_ID NUMBER
	STATUS VARCHAR2 (10 BYTE)
PK_WORK_HISTORY	

Your task is to create a query that will list—for each ship—all of the EMPLOYEE_ID values for all the employees who have the shortest work history for their ship.

In other words, if there are two ships, you want to list all the employees assigned to the first ship who have the shortest work history, all the employees assigned to the second ship who have the shortest work history, and so on.

Which of the following queries will accomplish this task?

(Choose two.)

Response:

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM WORK_HISTORY W1
WHERE ABS(START_DATE - END_DATE) =
  (SELECT MIN(ABS(START_DATE - END_DATE))
   FROM WORK_HISTORY);
```

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM WORK_HISTORY W1
WHERE ABS(START_DATE - END_DATE) =
  (SELECT MIN(ABS(START_DATE - END_DATE))
   FROM WORK_HISTORY
   WHERE SHIP_ID = W1.SHIP_ID);
```



```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM WORK_HISTORY W1
WHERE ABS(START_DATE - END_DATE) <
  (SELECT MIN(ABS(START_DATE - END_DATE))
   FROM WORK_HISTORY
   WHERE SHIP_ID = W1.SHIP_ID);
```



```

SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID FROM WORK_HISTORY W1
WHERE ABS(START_DATE - END_DATE) <= ALL
  (SELECT ABS(START_DATE - END_DATE)
   FROM WORK_HISTORY
   WHERE SHIP_ID = W1.SHIP_ID);

```

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review the following diagrams of the SPARES table:

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

Also examine the diagrams of the tables PORT_INVENTORY, STORE_INVENTORY, and SHIP_INVENTORY, shown here.

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	

Now consider the following SQL statement:

```

01  INSERT ALL
02    WHEN (SUBSTR(PART_NAME,1,4) = 'MED-') THEN
03      INTO STORE_INVENTORY (NUM, AISLE, PRODUCT, LAST_ORDER)
04      VALUES (SPARE_ID, 'Back', PART_NAME, SYSDATE)
05      INTO SHIP_INVENTORY (NUM, AISLE, PRODUCT, LAST_ORDER)
06      VALUES (SPARE_ID, 'Back', PART_NAME, SYSDATE)
07    WHEN (SUBSTR(PART_NAME,1,4) = 'ARR-') THEN
08      INTO PORT_INVENTORY (NUM, AISLE, PRODUCT, LAST_ORDER)
09      VALUES (SPARE_ID, 'Back', PART_NAME, SYSDATE)
10  SELECT SPARE_ID, PART_NO, PART_NAME
11  FROM  SPARES;

```

Regarding this SQL statement, which of the following statements is true?

Response:

The statement will add every row returned from the SPARES table to the SHIP_INVENTORY table.

The statement will fail because there is no ELSE clause.

The statement will fail because it is missing a WHEN condition.



The statement will add a row returned from the SPARES table to the SHIP_INVENTORY table only if the WHEN condition on line 2 evaluates to true.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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 and ALTER TABLE privileges on BACK_ORDERS but not the ability to give other users those same 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.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Which of the following problems can be solved with a subquery?

(Choose the two best answers.)

Response:

You are tasked with creating a view.

You are tasked with determining the minimum sales for every division in a multinational corporation.



You are tasked with determining which divisions in a corporation earned sales last year that were less than the average sales for all divisions in the prior year.

You are tasked with creating a sequence.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

DICTIONARY

USER_CATALOG

DATA_DICTIONARY

CATALOG

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Which statement is true about Data Manipulation Language (DML)?**Response:**

DML automatically disables foreign key constraints when modifying primary key values in the parent table.

Each DML statement forms a transaction by default.

DML disables foreign key constraints when deleting primary key values in the parent table, only when the ON DELETE CASCADE option is set for the foreign key constraint.



A transaction can consist of one or more DML statements.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

The DECODE expression always ends with:**Response:**

Neither of the above



A default expression to return if no other value matched the source expression

The keyword END

Both of the above

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Which of the following is true about aggregate functions?

(Choose two.)

Response:

Are also called group functions.

Can operate only with numeric data.

Will cause a run-time error when used in SELECT statements that return zero rows or one row.



Return one value for each group of rows specified in a SELECT statement.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Which of the following statements are true?

(Choose two.)

Response:

An implicit data type conversion performs faster than an explicit data type conversion.



The presence of an explicit data type conversion documents your intent in the code.



You can use a data type conversion function to format numeric data to display with dollar signs and commas.

Depending on the values, you can successfully use an explicit data type conversion to transform numeric values to text but not the other way around; you can't explicitly convert text to numeric.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review the following SQL code:

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

What statement will recover the PO_BOXES table after these statements are executed?**Response:**

FLASHBACK TABLE PO_BOXES TO BEFORE COMMIT;

FLASHBACK TABLE PO_BOXES TO BEFORE DROP;

FLASHBACK TABLE PO_BOXES TO TIMESTAMP SYSTIMESTAMP-INTERVAL '0 00:00:03' DAY TO SECOND;



None of the above—the table cannot be recovered.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Which of the following is not a capability of the SELECT statement?**Response:**

It can join data from multiple tables.

It can transform queried data and display the results.

It can aggregate database data.



It can remove data from a table.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review the PORTS and SHIPS tables:

PORTS	
P * PORT_ID	NUMBER
PORT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)
COUNTRY	VARCHAR2 (40 BYTE)
CAPACITY	NUMBER
PK_PORT	

SHIPS	
P * SHIP_ID	NUMBER
SHIP_NAME	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)
CAPACITY	NUMBER
LENGTH	NUMBER
F HOME_PORT_ID	NUMBER
PK_SHIP	

Next, review the following SQL code:

```

01  SELECT P.COUNTRY, P.CAPACITY
02  FROM   PORTS P
03  WHERE  P.PORT_ID > (SELECT S.HOME_PORT_ID
04                           FROM SHIPS S WHERE S.LENGTH > 900);

```

You know that there are five rows in the SHIPS table with a length greater than 900. What will result from an attempt to execute this SQL statement?

Response:

A syntax error will result because PORT_ID and HOME_PORT_ID in line 3 have different column names.

The statement will execute and produce output as intended.



An execution error will result because the subquery will return more than one row and the parent query is expecting only one row from the subquery.

None of the above.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Which of the following statements are true?

(Choose two.)

Response:

A single-row subquery can also be a multiple-row subquery.



A single-row subquery can also be a multiple-column subquery.



A correlated subquery can also be a single-row subquery.

A scalar subquery can also be a multiple-column subquery.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

Response:

CYCLE

MAXVALUE

INCREMENT



JOIN

Question:

Score 0 of 1

Which of the following topics are not included in the SQL Fundamentals I exam but are addressed on the SQL Associate exam?

(Choose all that apply.)

Response:



FLASHBACK



MERGE



External tables



Conversion functions

Question:

Score 0 of 1

Examine the SQL syntax in question 8. Which of the following two alternatives for line 3 are syntactically correct?

```
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';
```

OPTION 1: ON (A.NUM = B.NUM AND A.AISLE = B.AISLE)

OPTION 2: ON (A.LAST_ORDER < B.LAST_ORDER)

Response:

Only option 2



Both option 1 and option 2



Only option 1

Neither option 1 nor option 2

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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 by a column name.

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 the order that they are stored.



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

Question:

Score 1 of 1

A CONSTRAINT is assigned to which of the following?

(Choose all that apply.)

Response:

INDEX

SEQUENCE

SYNONYM



TABLE

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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:

All indexes on the table remain but they are invalidated.



All data along with the table structure is deleted.



All views and synonyms on the table remain but they are invalidated.



A pending transaction in the session is committed.

All data in the table is deleted but the table structure remains.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review the following data listing for a table called SHIP_CABINS:

ROOM_NUMBER	STYLE	WINDOW
102	Suite	Ocean
103		Ocean
104		

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

```

01  SELECT ROOM_NUMBER
02  FROM   SHIP_CABINS
03  WHERE   (STYLE = NULL) OR (WINDOW = NULL);
  
```

How many rows will the SQL statement retrieve?

Response:

1

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



0

Question:**Score 1 of 1****The difference between an INNER and an OUTER join is:****Response:**

The OUTER join relates a table to tables in other user accounts; the INNER does not.



The INNER join displays rows that match in all joined tables; the OUTER join shows data that doesn't necessarily match.

The INNER join relates a table to itself; the OUTER join relates a table to other tables.

The INNER runs on data inside the table; the OUTER runs on data outside of the table.

Question:**Score 1 of 1****TRUNCATE TABLE:****Response:**

Does not require the DROP_ANY_TABLE privilege

Cannot be used within a valid SQL statement

Is a valid statement that will truncate a table called TABLE



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

Question:**Score 1 of 1****Review the illustration and then review the following SQL statement:**

CRUISE_ORDERS		
P *	CRUISE_ORDER_ID	NUMBER
P *	ORDER_DATE	DATE
 PK_CO		

```
SELECT AVG(CRUISE_ORDER_ID), MIN(ORDER_DATE)
FROM CRUISE_ORDERS;
```

What will result from an attempt to execute this SQL statement on the CRUISE_ORDERS table?

Response:

It will fail with an execution error if the table contains only one row.

It will fail with an execution error because you cannot use the MIN function on a DATE data type.



It will execute and perform as intended.

It will fail with an execution error because you cannot use the AVG function on a PRIMARY KEY column.