Oracle Database SQL (1Z0-071) - Full

You got *54* of *70* possible points.
Your score: *77* %

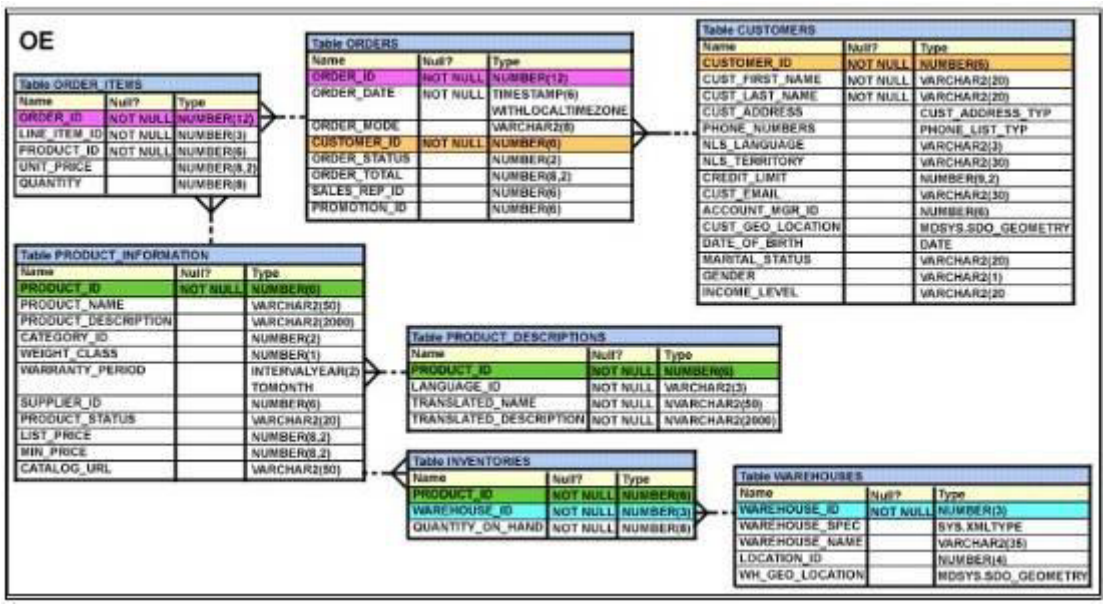
Question Results

Question: Score 0 of 1

View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the ORDERS table. The ORDER_ID column is the PRIMARY KEY in the ORDERS table. Evaluate the following CREATE TABLE command:

CREATE TABLE new_orders(ord_id, ord_date DEFAULT SYSDATE, cus_id) AS SELECT order_id.order_date,customer_id FROM orders;

Which statement is true regarding the above command?



Response:

- ✓ The NEW_IDRDERS table would get created and only the NOT NULL constraint defined on the specified columns would be passed to the new table.
- The NEW_IDRDERS table would get created and all the constraints defined on the specified columns in the ORDERS table would be passed to the new table.
- The NEW_IDRDERS table would not get created because the column names in the CREATE TABLE command and the SELECT clause do not match.

The NEW_IDRDERS table would not get created because the DEFAULT value cannot be specified in the column definition.

Question: Score 0 of 1

Which two statements are true about sequences crated in a single instance Oracle database?

Response:

CURRVAL is used to refer to the most recent sequence number that has been generated for a particular sequence.

When the MAXVALUE limit for a sequence is reached, it can be increased by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement.

When the database instance shuts down abnormally, sequence numbers that have been cached but not used are available again when the instance is restarted.

DELETE <sequencename> would remove a sequence from the database.

The numbers generated by an explicitly defined sequence can only be used to insert data in one table.

Question: Score 1 of 1

All database data is stored in:

Response:

TABLES

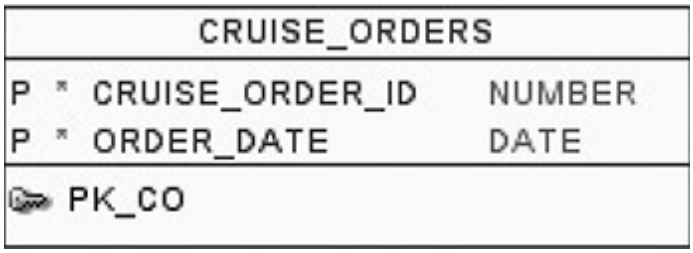
TABLES, VIEWS, and SEQUENCES

TABLES and VIEWS

None of the above

Question: Score 1 of 1

Review the illustration and then review the following SQL statement:




```
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 because you cannot use the AVG function on a PRIMARY KEY column.

✔ It will execute and perform as intended.

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.

Question: Score 0 of 1

Consider the following statement:

```
01    SELECT  NVL(SHIP_NAME,'None'),
02          CASE CAPACITY WHERE 234 THEN 'OK'
03                        WHERE 999 THEN 'OK'
04          END
05    FROM  SHIPS;
```

Which of the following statements is true of the previous SELECT statement?

Response:

✔ The statement will fail because of syntax errors on lines 2 and 3.

✘ The statement will fail because of the keyword END on the fourth line.

The statement will fail with a compilation error because there is no column alias on the NVL expression (line 1).

The statement will execute successfully.

Question: Score 1 of 1

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 next row returned by the subquery and perform another pass through the WHEN conditions.

✔ 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 statement had never been executed.

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

None of the above.

Question: Score 1 of 1

The BOOKS_TRANSACTIONS table exists in your database. Examine the SQL statement:

SQL>SELECT * FROM books_transactionsORDER BY 3;

What is the outcome on execution?

Response:

Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the first three rows.

The execution tails unless the numeral 3 in the order by clause is replaced by a column name,

Rows are displayed in the order that they are stored in the table only for the three rows with the lowest values in the key column.

✔ Rows are displayed sorted in ascending order of the values in the third column in the table.

Question: Score 1 of 1

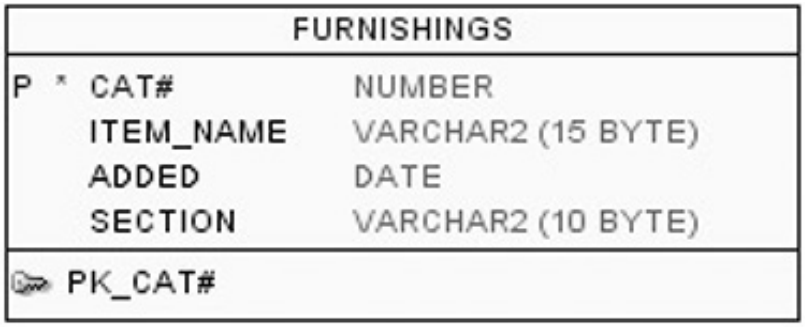
Review the first two illustrations; then review this SQL code:

```
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
```




```
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

Assume a database with three valid users: NEIL, BUZZ, and MICHAEL. Assume all users have the appropriate privileges they require to perform the tasks shown here. Assume NEIL owns a table called PROVISIONS.

Examine the following code (assume all password references are valid):

```
01   CONNECT NEIL/neilPassword
02   GRANT SELECT ON PROVISIONS TO BUZZ, MICHAEL;
03
04   CONNECT BUZZ/buzzPassword
05   CREATE VIEW PROVISIONS AS SELECT * FROM NEIL.PROVISIONS;
06   GRANT SELECT ON PROVISIONS TO MICHAEL;
07   CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM PROVISIONS FOR BUZZ.PROVISIONS;
08
09   CONNECT MICHAEL/michaelPassword
10   CREATE SYNONYM PROVISIONS FOR NEIL.PROVISIONS;
11   SELECT * FROM PROVISIONS;
```

What object is identified in line 11 by the name PROVISIONS?

Response:

✓ The synonym created in line 10

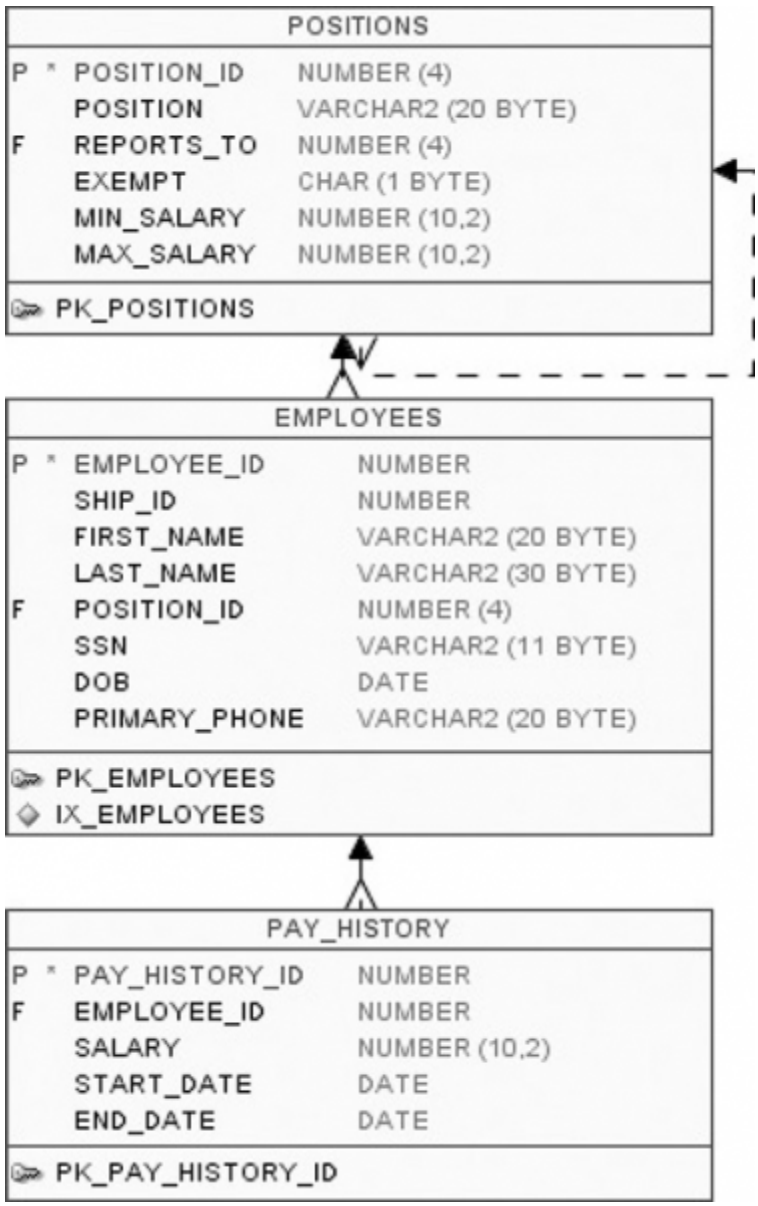
The public synonym created in line 7

Nothing, because user NEIL did not include WITH GRANT OPTIONS in the GRANT SELECT ON PROVISIONS TO BUZZ statement

Something else not listed above

Question: Score 1 of 1

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_ID
                   JOIN PAY_HISTORY PH ON E.EMPLOYEE_ID = PH.EMPLOYEE_ID;
```

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

Response:

It will fail because there are no table aliases.

✔ It connects three tables.

✔ It will execute successfully.

It is an outer join.

Question: Score 1 of 1

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

ORDERS

Name	Null?	Type
ORDER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
ORDER_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
ORDER_MODE		VARCHAR2(8)
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
ORDER_TOTAL		NUMBER(8,2)

CUSTOMERS

Name	Null?	Type
CUSTOMER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
CUST_FIRST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CUST_LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
CREDIT_LIMIT		NUMBER(9,2)
CUST_ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(40)

Which INSERT statement should be used to add a row into the ORDERS table for the customer whose CUST LAST NAME is Roberts and CREDIT LIMIT is 600?

Response:

✔
```
INSERT INTO orders
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct',
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);
```

```
INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode,
(SELECT customer_id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), order_total);
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);
```

```
INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date, order_mode,
(SELECT customer id
FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), order_total);
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', &customer_id, 1000);
```

```
INSERT INTO (SELECT o.order_id, o.order_date, o.order_mode, c.customer_id,
o.order_total
FROM orders o, customers c
WHERE o.customer_id = c.customer_id AND c.cust_last_name='Roberts' AND
c.credit_limit=600)
VALUES (1,'10-mar-2007', 'direct', (SELECT customer_id FROM customers
WHERE cust_last_name='Roberts' AND credit_limit=600), 1000);
```

Question: Score 1 of 1

Review the following SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE INSTRUCTORS
  (INSTRUCTOR_ID NUMBER,
   EXEMPT   VARCHAR2(5),
   VACATION NUMBER,
   PAY_RATE NUMBER);
INSERT INTO INSTRUCTORS VALUES (1, 'YES', NULL, 25);
INSERT INTO INSTRUCTORS VALUES (2, NULL,  NULL, NULL);
UPDATE INSTRUCTORS
   SET EXEMPT    = 'YES',
   SET VACATION  = 15
WHERE  PAY_RATE < 50;
```

What can be said of the statements listed here?

Response:

- One row will be updated.
- Two rows will be updated.
- ✓ At least one of the statements will not execute.
- None of the above.

Question: Score 0 of 1

Which statements are correct regarding indexes?
(Choose all that apply.)

Response:

- ✓ A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index.
- ✗ Indexes should be created on columns that are frequently referenced as part of any expression.
- ✓ For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.
- ✓ When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.

Question: Score 1 of 1

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 customers;

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

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

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

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:

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.

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

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

Question: Score 1 of 1

Which of the following SQL statements will authorize the user account JESSE to create tables in each and every user account in the database?

Response:

GRANT CREATE PUBLIC TABLE TO JESSE;

GRANT CREATE TABLE TO JESSE WITH PUBLIC OPTION;

✔ GRANT CREATE ANY TABLE TO JESSE;

GRANT CREATE ALL TABLE TO JESSE;

Question: Score 1 of 1

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

When the BOOKS table is dropped, the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped

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

✔ When a row in the BOOKS table is deleted, the rows in the BOOK_TRANSACTIONS table whose BOOK_ID matches that of the deleted row in the BOOKS table are also deleted.

Question: Score 1 of 1

To permanently delete a substitution variable named THE_NAME so that it can no longer be used, use:

Response:

SET DEFINE OFF

✔ UNDEFINE THE_NAME

You cannot delete a substitution variable.

REMOVE THE_NAME

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:

✔ Separate GRANT statements are required for ORDERS and ORDER_ITEMS tables.

PUBLIC should be replaced with specific usernames.

ALL should be replaced with a list of specific privileges.

WITH GRANT OPTION should be added to the statement.

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:

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.

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

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

Question: Score 0 of 1

Which two tasks can be performed by using Oracle SQL statements?

Response:

✗ connecting to a database instance

✓ changing the password for an existing database user

executing operating system (OS) commands in a session

✗ starting up a database instance

✓ querying data from tables across databases

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Consider the following set of SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE MAILING_LIST (FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20), LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(30));
INSERT INTO MAILING_LIST VALUES ('Smith', 'Mary');
```

What will be the result of the INSERT statement?

Response:

- It will fail because there is no PRIMARY KEY in the table.
- It will fail because the last name and first name values are reversed.
- ✓ It will execute and create a new row in the table.
- It will fail because there is no column list in the INSERT statement.

Question:

Score 0 of 1

You are designing the structure of a table in which two columns have the specifications:

COMPONENT_ID - must be able to contain a maximum of 12 alphanumeric characters and uniquely identify the row EXECUTION_DATETIME - contains Century, Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second to the maximum precision and is used for calculations and comparisons between components.

Which two options define the data types that satisfy these requirements most efficiently?

Response:

- ✓ The COMPONENT_ID must be of VARCHAR2 data type.
- The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data type.
- The COMPONENT_ID column must be of CHAR data type.
- ✗ The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of DATE data type.
- The COMPONENT_ID must be of ROWID data type.
- ✓ The EXECUTION_DATETIME must be of TIMESTAMP data type.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

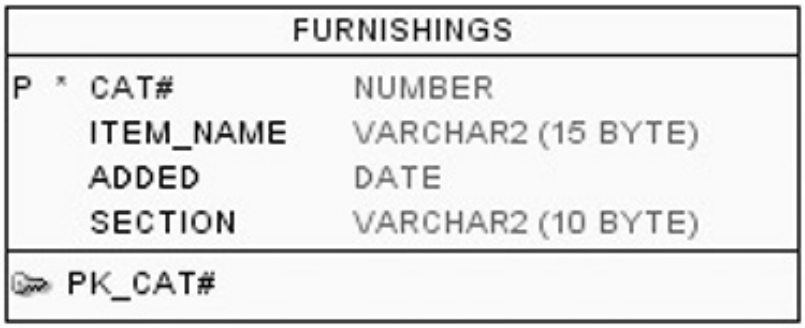
Review the first two illustrations as well as the ONLINE_SUBSCRIBERS table and then review this SQL code:

```
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
```




```
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.

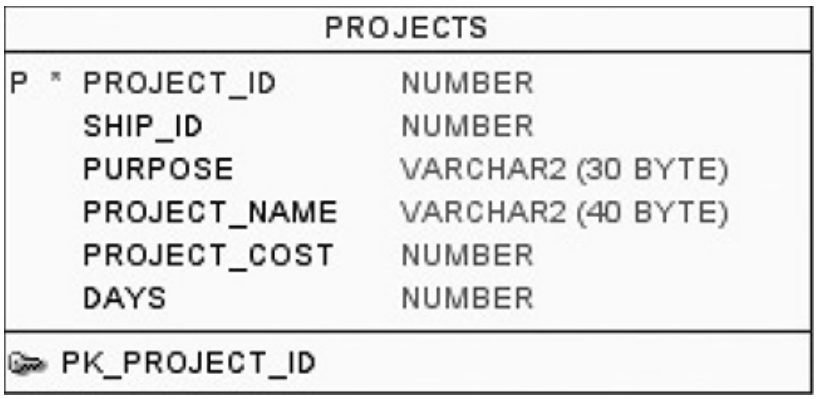
The GROUP BY clause on line 7 is not allowed here.

Question: Score 1 of 1

Review the illustration. Your assignment: create a SELECT statement that queries the PROJECTS table to show the average project cost for each PURPOSE.

You know there are only two values for PURPOSE in the table: 'Upgrade' and 'Maintenance'. You want to restrict output to those rows where DAYS is greater than 3.

Which of the following SELECT statements will perform this task?



Response:

✓
```
SELECT PURPOSE, AVG(PROJECT_COST)
FROM PROJECTS
WHERE DAYS > 3
GROUP BY PURPOSE;
```

```
SELECT PURPOSE, AVG(PROJECT_COST)
FROM PROJECTS
WHERE DAYS > 3
GROUP BY PURPOSE, DAYS
HAVING DAYS > 3;
```

```
SELECT PURPOSE, AVG(PROJECT_COST)
FROM PROJECTS
GROUP BY PURPOSE, (DAYS > 3);
```

```
SELECT PURPOSE, AVG(PROJECT_COST)
FROM PROJECTS
GROUP BY PURPOSE
HAVING DAYS > 3;
```

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 fm and double quotation marks should not be used in the format string.

✔ It executes successfully and returns the correct result.

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

It executes successfully but does not return the correct result.

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

Question: Score 1 of 1

You attempt to execute the following SQL statement:

```
CREATE TABLE VENDORS
(VENDOR_ID   NUMBER,
 VENDOR_NAME VARCHAR2,
 CATEGORY    CHAR);
```

Which one of the following is true?

Response:

The execution fails because there is no precision indicated for CHAR.

The execution fails because there is no precision indicated for NUMBER.

The execution succeeds, and the table is created.

✔ The execution fails because there is no precision indicated for VARCHAR2.

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 only equijoin conditions.

✔ 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.

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

Question: Score 1 of 1

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:

✔ INVALID

COMPILE

FLAG

ALTERED

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.
- In the WHERE clause there is a syntax error after the word IN.
- ✔ There is nothing wrong with the syntax.
- In the WHERE clause there is a syntax error before the word CAPACITY.

Question: Score 1 of 1

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

Question: Score 1 of 1

Which of the following forms of subquery never returns more than one row?

Response:

None of the above

Correlated

Multiple-column

✔ Scalar

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:

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.

The syntax on lines 3 and 4 is incorrect.

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

Question: Score 0 of 1

Conversion functions cannot be used to:

Response:

- Format date values
- ✓ Convert columns to new data types
- ✗ Transform data
- ✓ Create user-defined data types

Question: Score 1 of 1

Which of the following can a correlated subquery be used in?
(Choose three.)

Response:

- ✓ The WHERE clause of a DELETE statement

- ✓ The WHERE clause of an UPDATE statement
- ✓ The SET clause of an UPDATE statement
- The FROM clause of a DELETE statement

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
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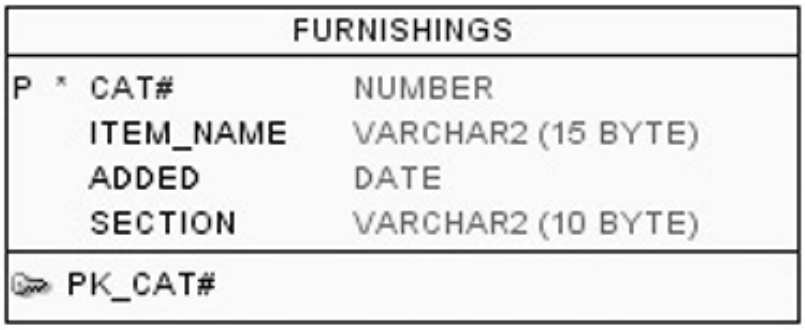



```
01   SELECT '--', SECTION
02   FROM   FURNISHINGS
03   WHERE  CAT# NOT IN (1,2)
04   UNION ALL
05   SELECT TO_CHAR(LAST_ORDER,'Month'), AISLE
06   FROM   STORE_INVENTORY;
```

How many rows will result from this query?

Response:

- It will not execute because it will fail with a syntax error.
- 6
- 0
- ✔ 4

Question: Score 0 of 1

The PERCENTILE_CONT function:

Response:

- Returns the same result as AVG
- Can be used with ROWS to specify a sliding window
- ✔ Can be used with PARTITION BY to specify groups of data

✗ Returns the same result as VARIANCE

Question: Score 1 of 1

Which query returns an expression of the data type INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTHS representing an interval of 1 year and 3 months?

Response:

SELECT TO_INTERVALYM('01-03') FROM DUAL;

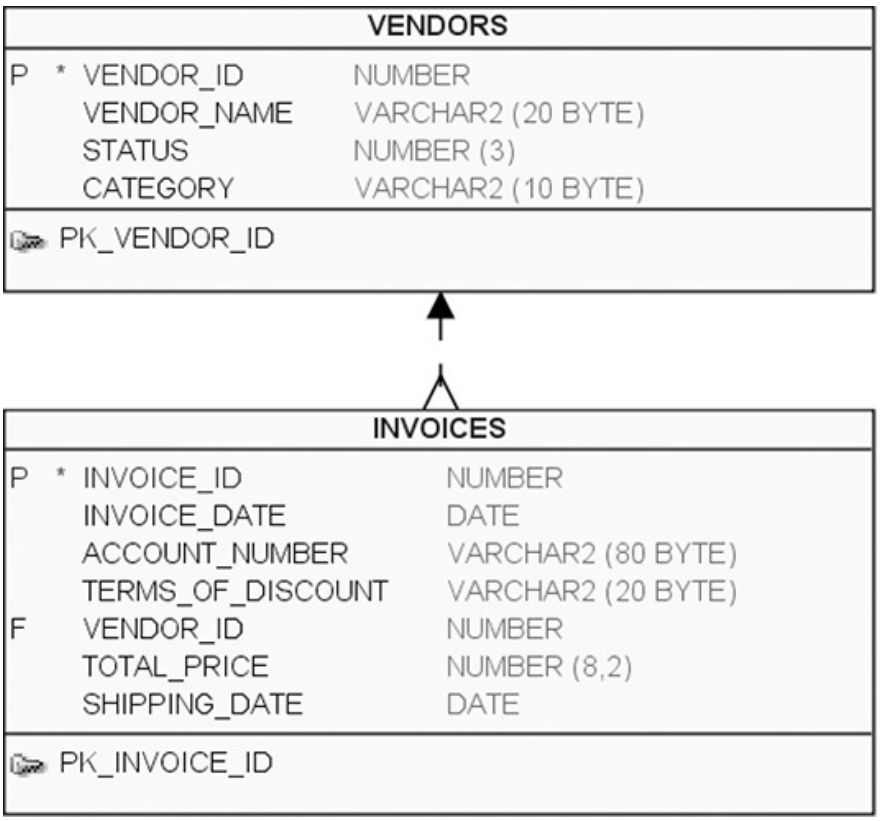
✓ SELECT TO_YMINTERVAL('01-03') FROM DUAL;

SELECT TO_INTERVALYM('01:03') FROM DUAL;

SELECT TO_YMINTERVAL('01:03') FROM DUAL;

Question: Score 1 of 1

Review the INVOICES and VENDORS tables.



Next review the following SQL statement:

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

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

Response:

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

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

✔ It will execute successfully.

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

Question: Score 1 of 1

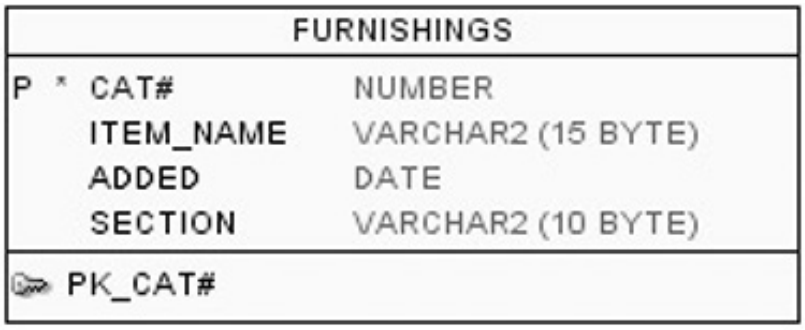
Review the first two illustrations and then review this SQL code:

```
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:

- 2
- ✔ 1
- 4
- 6

Question: Score 1 of 1

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:

- HAVING
- SUM
- MEDIAN
- ✓ COUNT

Question: Score 0 of 1

Examine the following two claims:

[1] The DBA_TAB_PRIVS data dictionary view allows a user account to see object privileges it has granted to other user accounts.
[2] The DBA_TAB_PRIVS data dictionary view allows a user account to see object privileges granted by other user accounts to itself.

Which of these claims is true?

Response:

- ✗ Only 1
- ✓ Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2
- Only 2

Question: Score 0 of 1

Which statement is true about transactions?

Response:

- A set of DDL statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.
- ✗ A combination of DDL and DML statements executed in a sequence ending with a COMMIT forms a single transaction.

✓ Each Data Definition Language (DDL) statement executed forms a single transaction.

A set of Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements executed in a sequence ending with a SAVEPOINT forms a single transaction.

Question: Score 0 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.

It can be used to specify an inline view.

✓ The USING clause is optional.

It can be used to specify a subquery.

Question: Score 1 of 1

Examine the data in the CUST_NAME column of the CUSTOMERS table.

CUST_NAME ----------
Renske Ladwig Jason Mallin
Samuel McCain Allan MCEwen Irene Mikkilineni Julia Nayer

You need to display customers' second names where the second name starts with "Mc" or "MC." Which query gives the required output?

Response:

✓ SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) FROM customers WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1)) LIKE 'Mc%';

SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) FROM customers WHERE SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) LIKE INITCAP('MC%');

SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) FROM customers WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1)) = INITCAP('MC%');

SELECT SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1) FROM customers WHERE INITCAP(SUBSTR(cust_name, INSTR(cust_name,' ')+1))='Mc';

Question: Score 1 of 1

When does a transaction complete?

(Choose all that apply.)

Response:

- ✓ When a data definition language statement is executed
- ✓ When a ROLLBACK command is executed
- ✓ When a TRUNCATE statement is executed after the pending transaction
- When a PL/SQL anonymous block is executed
- When a DELETE statement is executed

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
- The MONEY data type
- A combination of string literals that contain commas and dollar signs, along with the CONCAT function
- ✓ The TO_CHAR function with a format model

Question: Score 0 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 NULL;
- ✓ COMMENT ON COLUMN MARINA.PIER IS '';

COMMENT ON COLUMN MARINA.PIER SET UNUSED;

COMMENT ON COLUMN MARINA.PIER DROP;

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:

✔ 1

2

None because it will fail due to a syntax error

0

Question: Score 0 of 1

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

Response:

✔ 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.

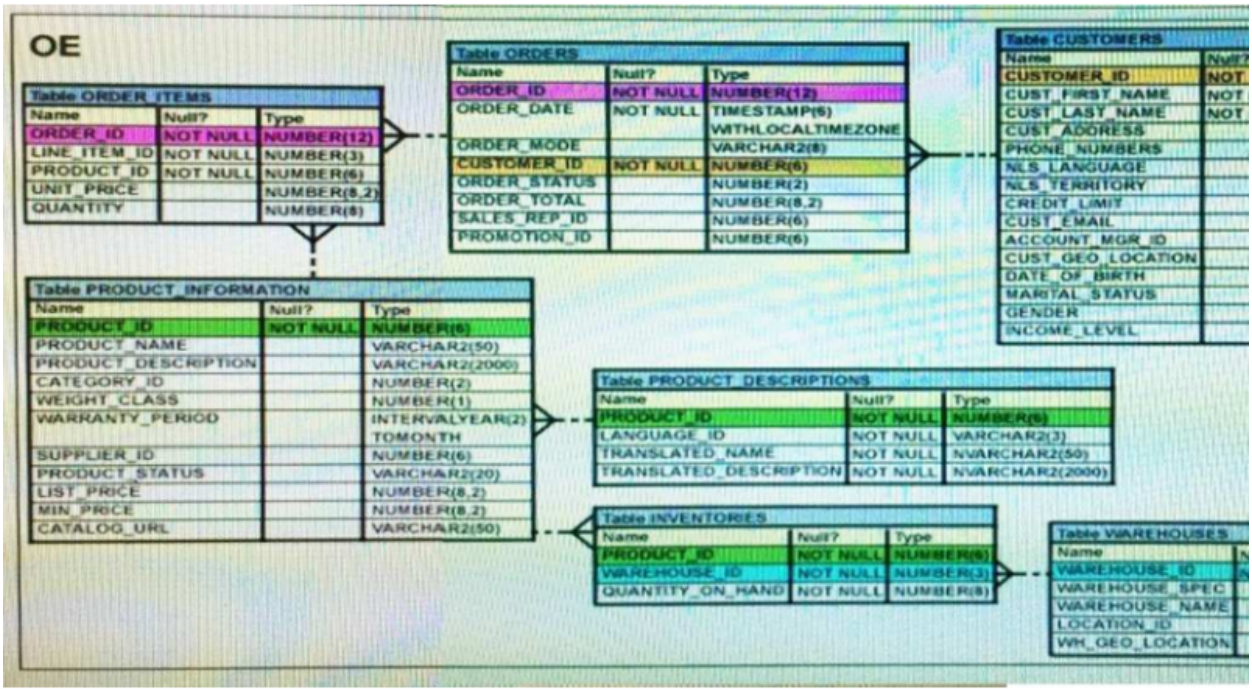
Using the WHERE clause after the GROUP BY clause excludes rows after creating groups.

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

✗ You can use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause.

Question: Score 1 of 1

View the exhibit and examine the structure 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 views successfully?

Response:

```
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)
WHITH CHECK OPTION;
```

✓
```
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 (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)
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
GROUP BY o.order_id, o.order_date;
```

Question: Score 0 of 1

Which statement correctly grants a system privilege?

Response:

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

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

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

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

Question: Score 1 of 1

The unique identifier of a row in a database table is a(n):

Response:

Column

ID

Primary column

Primary key

✓

Question: Score 1 of 1

A table alias:
(Choose two.)

Response:

- ✓ Exists only for the SQL statement that declared it.
- ✓ Can be used to clear up ambiguity in the query.
- Renames a table in the database so that future joins can use the new name.
- Is the same thing as a database object synonym.

Question: Score 1 of 1

A CONSTRAINT is assigned to which of the following?
(Choose all that apply.)

Response:

- SYNONYM
- ✓ TABLE
- INDEX
- SEQUENCE

Question: Score 1 of 1

You are tasked with the job of adding a comment to the data dictionary to accompany the column PIER in the table MARINA. Which of the following will execute successfully?

Response:

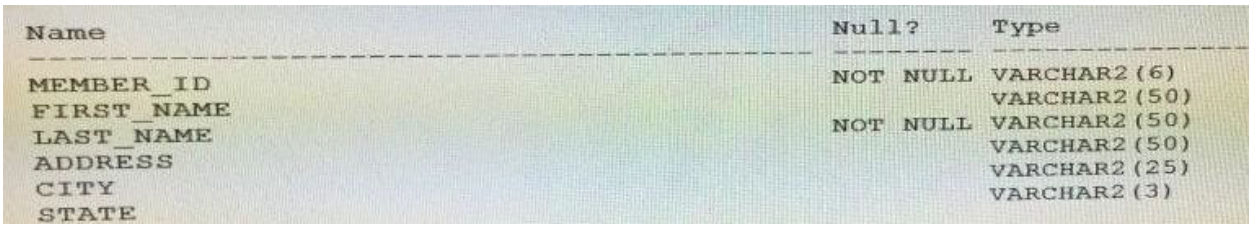
- COMMENT ON COLUMN MARINA(PIER) IS 'Number of piers';
- COMMENT ON COLUMN MARINA.PIER IS 'Number of piers';

COMMENT ON TABLE COLUMN MARINA.PIER IS 'Number of piers';

COMMENT ON COLUMN (MARINA.PIER) IS 'Number of piers';

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)
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_' ;

SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_';

SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A%';

SELECT * FROM MEMBERS WHERE state LIKE 'A_%';

Question: Score 1 of 1

Conversion functions:

Response:

Are not required because SQL performs automatic data type conversion where necessary.

Change a column’s data type so that future data stored in the table will be preserved in the converted data type.

Change a value’s data type in an equation to tell SQL to treat the value as that specified data type.

Are similar to ALTER TABLE … MODIFY statements.

Question: Score 0 of 1

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

Table CUSTOMERS

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

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

Which SQL statement would produce the required result?

Response:

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

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

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

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

Question: Score 1 of 1

Which three statements are true regarding subqueries?

Response:

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

✓ Main query and subquery can get data from different tables.

Main query and subquery must get data from the same tables

Subqueries can contain ORDER BY but not the GROUP BY clause.

✔ Subqueries can contain GROUP BY and ORDER BY clauses

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

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:

INDEX

✔ COLUMN

SEQUENCE

✔ TABLE

Question: Score 1 of 1

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT product_name || 'it's not available for order' FROM product_information
WHERE product_status = 'obsolete';
```

You received the following error while executing the above query:

ERROR: ORA-01756: quoted string not properly terminated

What would you do to execute the query successfully?

Response:

Do not enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the single quotation marks.

Enclose the character literal string in the SELECT clause within the double quotation marks.

✓ Use Quote (q) operator and delimiter to allow the use of single quotation mark in the literal character string.

Use escape character to negate the single quotation mark inside the literal character string in the SELECT clause.

Question: Score 1 of 1

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

Response:

CATALOG

DATA_DICTIONARY

✓ DICTIONARY

USER_CATALOG

Question: Score 0 of 1

The first DROP operation is performed on PRODUCTS table using the following command:

DROP TABLE products PURGE;

Then you performed the FLASHBACK operation by using the following command:

FLASHBACK TABLE products TO BEFORE DROP;

Which statement describes the outcome of the FLASHBACK command?

Response:

✗ It recovers the table structure and data but not the related indexes.

✓ It is not possible to recover the table structure, data, or the related indexes.

It recovers only the table structure.

It recovers the table structure, data, and the indexes.

Question: Score 1 of 1

Which task can be performed by using a single Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement?

Response:

- removing all data only from one single column on which a primary key constraint is defined
- adding a column constraint when inserting a row into a table
- ✔ removing all data only from one single column on which a unique constraint is defined
- adding a column with a default value when inserting a row into a table

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

Question: Score 1 of 1

Which of the following statements are true?
(Choose two.)

Response:

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

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

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

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

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

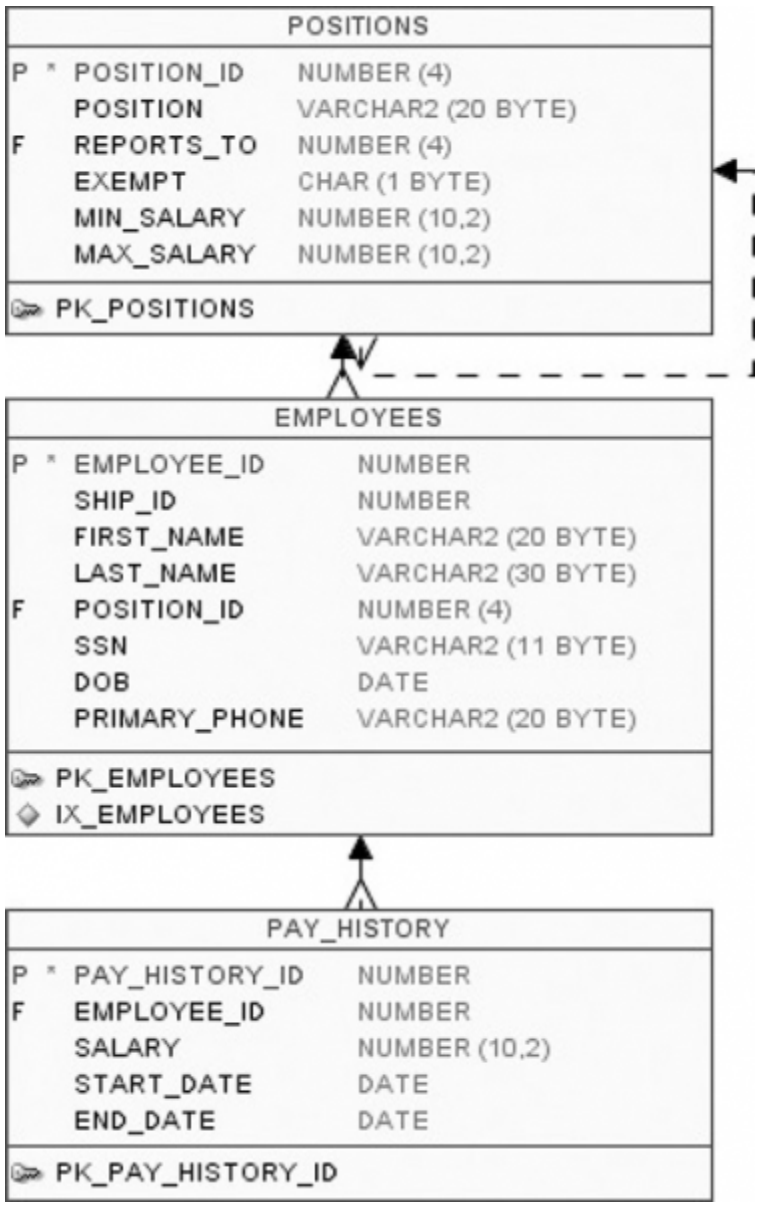
SELECT TO_CHAR (TO_DATE ('11-oct-2017'), 'fmDdthsp of Month, Year') FROM DUAL;

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

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

Question: Score 1 of 1

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 a non-equijoin.

✔ It is an inner join.

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

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