



## Oracle Database SQL (1Z0-071) - Full

You got 61 of 69 possible points.

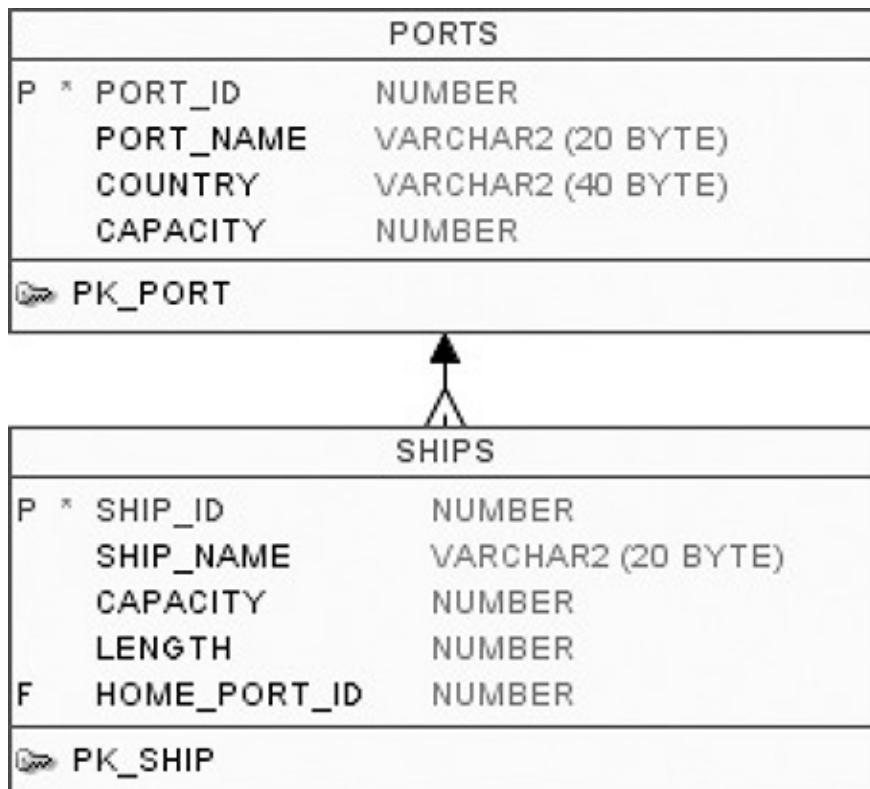
Your score: 88 %

### Question Results

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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:

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

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.

---

**Question:****Score 1 of 1****A table is which of the following?**

(Choose all that apply.)

**Response:**

A role



A schema object

A nonschema object

All of the above

**Question:****Score 0 of 1****How many tables can be joined in a query?****Response:**

Only two



As many as you like, provided they are all constrained with PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY constraints to ensure that the join condition will work



One, two, three, or more

No more than seven

**Question:****Score 1 of 1****What can DDL be used for?**

(Choose three.)

**Response:**

Add columns to a database table



Add comments to a database table

Add data to a database table



Add privileges for a user to a database table

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Which two statements are true regarding the GROUP BY clause in a SQL statement?**

(Choose two.)

**Response:**

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



If the SELECT clause has an aggregate function, then those individual columns without an aggregate function in the SELECT clause should be included in the GROUP BY clause.



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

You can use column alias in the GROUP BY clause.

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

**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 sequence.



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.

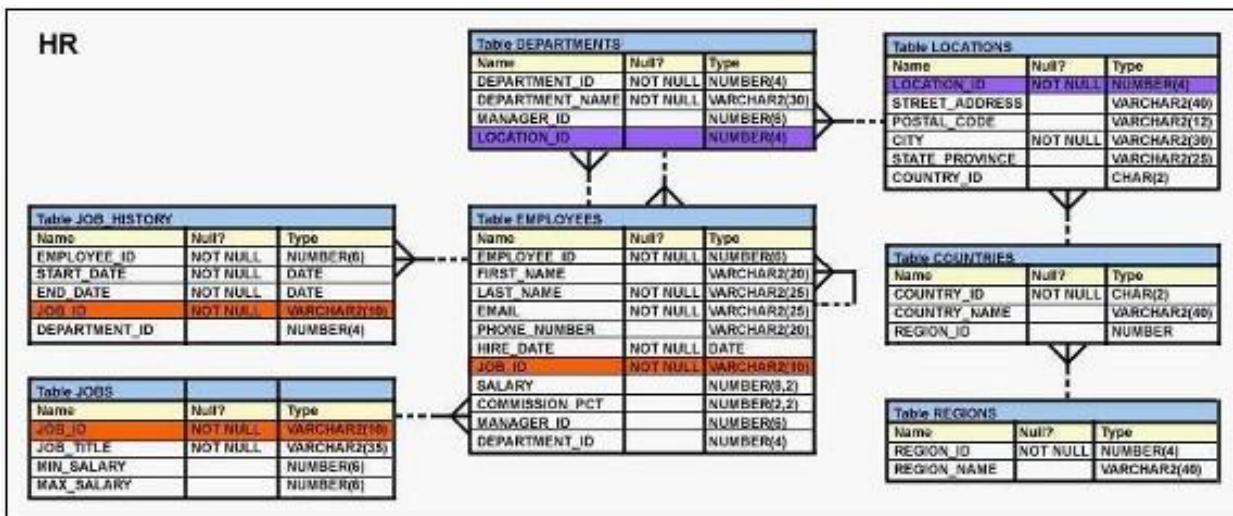
**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. You want to display all employees and their managers having 100 as the MANAGER\_ID.**

**You want the output in two columns: the first column would have the LAST\_NAME of the managers and the second column would have LAST\_NAME of the employees.**

**Which SQL statement would you execute?**



**Response:**

```
SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id
WHERE m.manager_id = 100;
```

✓

```
SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON m.employee_id = e.manager_id
WHERE e.manager_id = 100;
```

---

```
SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
WHERE m.employee_id = e.manager_id AND e.manager_id = 100
```

---

```
SELECT m.last_name "Manager", e.last_name "Employee"
FROM employees m JOIN employees e
ON e.employee_id = m.manager_id
WHERE m.manager_id = 100;
```

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**The data dictionary is owned by:****Response:**

PUBLIC



SYS

Each individual user

SYSTEM

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Which two statements are true regarding the execution of the correlated subqueries?**

(Choose two.)

**Response:**

The outer query executes only once for the result returned by the inner query.



Each row returned by the outer query is evaluated for the results 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.

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Which of the following is true about ROLES?****Response:**

Roles are schema objects but only when created from within a user account.

Roles are in the same namespace as TABLES.



Roles are in the same namespace as USERS.

Roles are in the same namespace as CONSTRAINTS.

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**View the Exhibits and examine the structures of the costs and promotions tables?**

Table COSTS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
TIME_ID	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
CHANNEL_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
UNIT_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
UNIT_PRICE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)

Table PROMOTIONS		
Name	Null?	Type
PROMO_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
PROMO_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_SUBCATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_CATEGORY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PROMO_CATEGORY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
PROMO_COST	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10,2)
PROMO_BEGIN_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
PROMO_END_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

**Evaluate the following SQL statement:**

```
SQL> SELECT prod_id FROM costs
WHERE promo_id IN (SELECT promo_id FROM promotions WHERE promo_cost < ALL
(SELECT MAX(promo_cost) FROM promotions GROUP BY (promo_end_date,promo_
begin_date)));
```

**What would be the outcome of the above SQL statement?**

**Response:**

It displays prod IDs in the promos with the highest cost in the same time interval.



It displays prod IDs in the promos with cost less than the highest cost in the same time interval.

It displays prod IDs in the promos with the lowest cost in the same time interval.

It displays prod IDs in the promo with the lowest cost.

**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 degrade in query 2.

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

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Which of the following comparison operators can be used with a multiple-row subquery?**

(Choose two.)

**Response:**

LIKE

=

 IN

 >= ALL

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Which three statements are true about multiple-row subqueries?**

**Response:**

 They can contain group functions and GROUP BY and HAVING clauses.

They can return only one column but multiple rows.



They can contain a subquery within a subquery.

They cannot contain a subquery within a subquery



They can return multiple columns as well as rows.

They can contain group functions and the GROUP BY clause, but not the HAVING clause.

**Question:**

Score 0 of 1

**Evaluate the following SQL query;**

```
SQL> SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(156.00,-1),-1)
      FROM DUAL;
```

**What would be the outcome?**

**Response:**

150



16

200

100



160

**Question:**

Score 0 of 1

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

PROJECTS	
P	* PROJECT_ID NUMBER
	SHIP_ID NUMBER
	PURPOSE VARCHAR2 (30 BYTE)
	PROJECT_NAME VARCHAR2 (40 BYTE)
	PROJECT_COST NUMBER
	DAYS NUMBER
PK_PROJECT_ID	

```

01  SELECT COUNT(COUNT(PROJECT_COST))
02  FROM   PROJECTS
03  GROUP BY PURPOSE;

```

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

**Response:**

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



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

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



It will succeed and display one row.

**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;

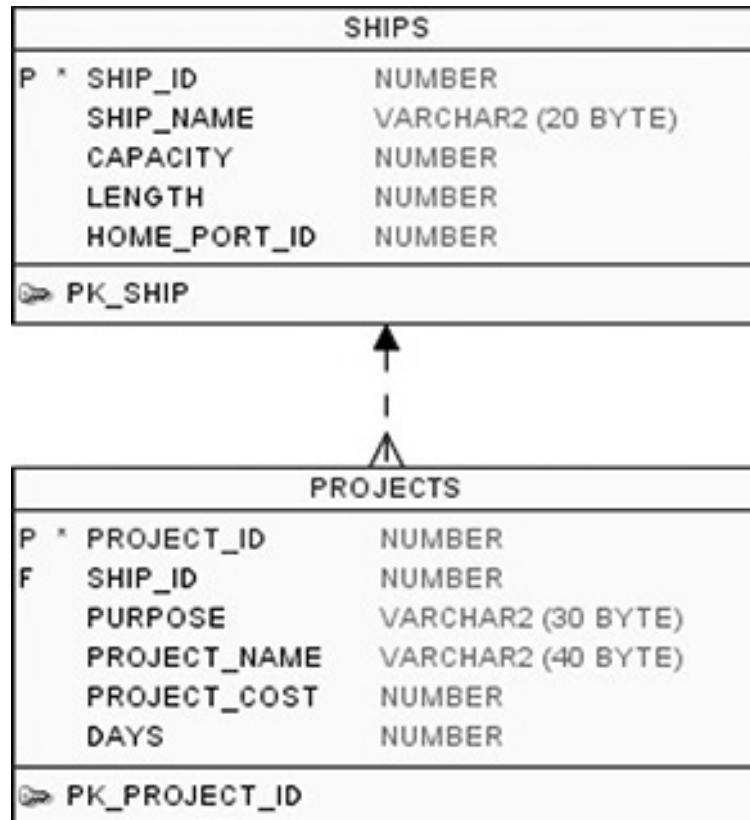
SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_sold FROM sales  
 ORDER BY amount\_sold  
 FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS WITH TIES ONLY;

SELECT prod\_id, cust\_id, amount\_sold FROM sales  
 ORDER BY amount\_sold  
 FETCH FIRST 5 PERCENT ROWS ONLY;

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Review the illustration and the following SQL code:**



```

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW PROJECTS_ROLLUP AS
  SELECT SHIP_NAME, CAPACITY,
         COUNT(PROJECT_ID) NUM_PROJECTS, ROUND(SUM(DAYS)) TOTAL_DAYS
    FROM SHIPS A JOIN PROJECTS B
   ON A.SHIP_ID = B.SHIP_ID
  GROUP BY SHIP_NAME, CAPACITY;
  
```

### What can be said of this code?

#### Response:

The attempt to create the view will fail because you cannot create a VIEW with a SELECT statement that uses a GROUP BY clause.



After the view is created, a valid SELECT statement will work on the PROJECTS\_ROLLUP view, but an INSERT will not.

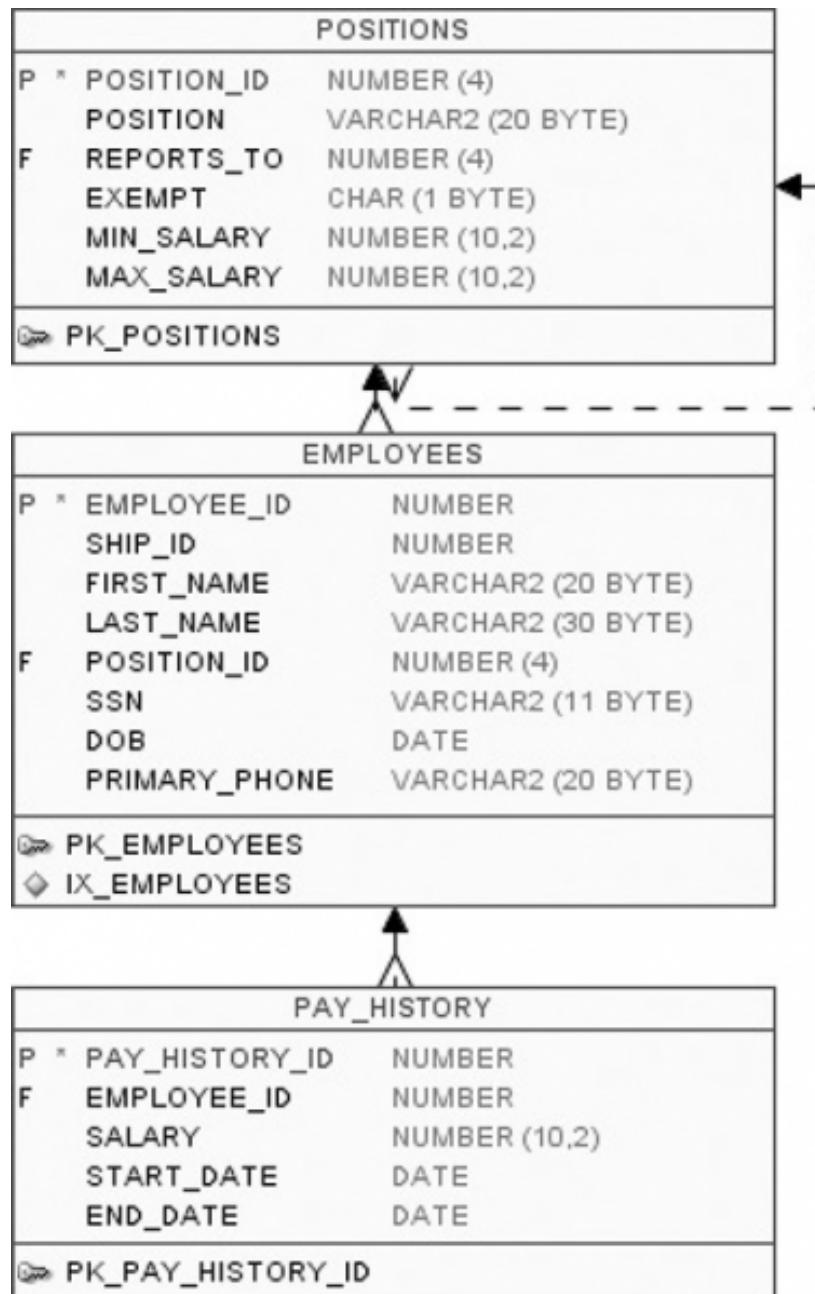
The attempt to create the view will fail because you cannot create a VIEW with a SELECT statement that is a join.

After the view is created, a valid SELECT and valid INSERT statement will work on the PROJECTS\_ROLLUP view.

#### 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 RIGHT OUTER 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 JOIN POSITIONS P2  
 ON P1.REPORTS\_TO = P2.POSITION\_ID;

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Which statements are correct regarding indexes?**

(Choose all that apply.)

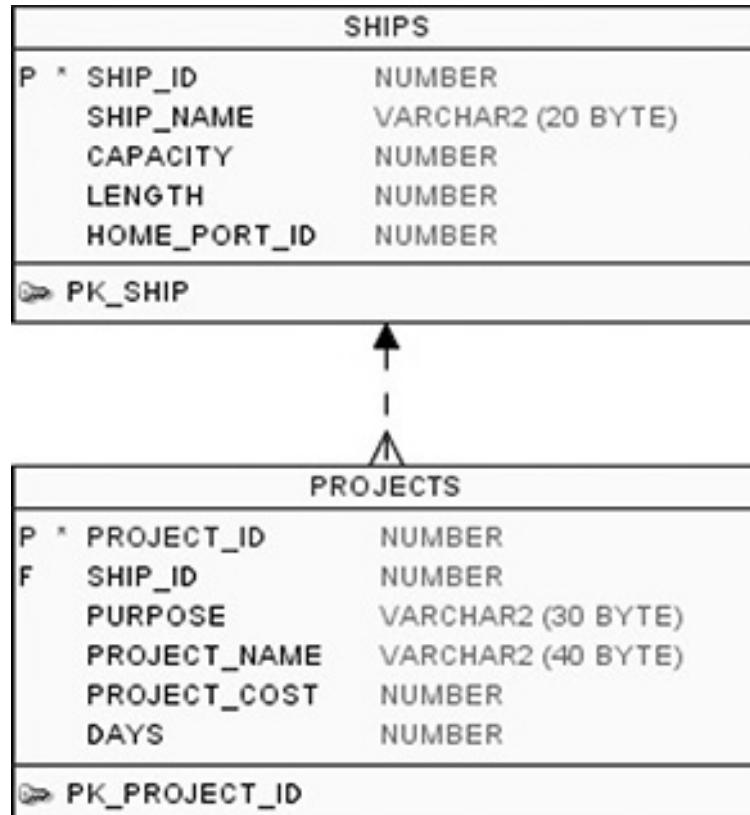
**Response:**

Indexes should be created on columns that are frequently referenced as part of any expression.

- A non-deferrable PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE KEY constraint in a table automatically creates a unique index.
- When a table is dropped, the corresponding indexes are automatically dropped.
- For each DML operation performed, the corresponding indexes are automatically updated.

**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

**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 date, the value for June 25, 2010, will appear before the value for August 29, 2010.

If the data type is numeric, the value 400 will appear first before the value 800.

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 value 'Jackson'.

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Which if the following is true of the ORDER BY clause?**

(Choose two.)

**Response:**

If the list of ORDER BY expressions uses the "by position" form, then all expressions in the ORDER BY must use the "by position" form.

---

It can be used in the UPDATE statement as well as SELECT and DELETE.

---

 It is optional.

---

 It can sort rows based on data that isn't displayed as part of the SELECT statement.

---

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**The set operators do not include which one of the following keywords?**

**Response:**

---

UNION

---

MINUS

---

 SET

---

ALL

---

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Review the following data listing for a table SHIPS:**

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

**In the SHIPS table, SHIP\_NAME has a data type of VARCHAR2(20). All other columns are NUMBER. Now consider the following query  
(note that line numbers have been added for readability):**

```

01  SELECT SHIP_ID
02  FROM SHIPS
03  WHERE CAPACITY BETWEEN 2052 AND 3000
04  AND LENGTH IN ('100','855')
05  AND SHIP_NAME LIKE 'Codd_%';

```

**How many rows will the SELECT statement return?**

**Response:**

None because of a syntax error resulting from a data type conflict in line 4

---

2

---

None because line 5 is asking for SHIP names that contain an underscore after the string 'Codd', and none do

---



1

---

**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 SYSTIMESTAMP—INTERVAL '0 00:00:45' DAY TO SECOND;

---

FLASHBACK TABLE PO\_BOXES INTERVAL '0 00:00:45' DAY TO SECOND;

---

FLASHBACK TABLE PO\_BOXES TO TIMESTAMP INTERVAL '0 00:00:45' DAY TO SECOND;

---



FLASHBACK TABLE PO\_BOXES TO TIMESTAMP SYSTIMESTAMP—INTERVAL '0

00:00:45' DAY TO SECOND;

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Which two statements are true regarding multiple-row subqueries?**

(Choose two.)

**Response:**

They use the &lt; ALL operator to imply less than the maximum.



They can contain group functions.



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

They always contain a subquery within a subquery.

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

**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 (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);
```

---

 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);
```

---

**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

FURNISHINGS	
P *	CAT#
	NUMBER
P *	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

ONLINE_SUBSCRIBERS	
P *	ONLINE_SUBSCRIBER_ID
	NUMBER
	SUB_DATE
	DATE
	EMAIL
	VARCHAR2 (120 BYTE)
	FIRSTNAME
	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)
	LASTNAME
	VARCHAR2 (30 BYTE)
	COMPANY
	VARCHAR2 (30 BYTE)
☞	PK_ONLINE_SUBSCRIBER_ID

```

SELECT ONLINE_SUBSCRIBER_ID, EMAIL
FROM ONLINE_SUBSCRIBERS;

ONLINE_SUBSCRIBER_ID    EMAIL
-----
1                      pendicott77@kasteelinc.com
2                      watcher@foursigma.org
3                      hardingpal@ckofca.com

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;

```

**Where can you add an ORDER BY to this code?**

(Choose two.)

**Response:**

Nowhere



At the end of line 5 before the right parenthesis

Between lines 5 and 6



After line 7

**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 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

The TO\_NUMBER function with a format model

**Question:**

Score 0 of 1

**Review the following SQL statement: TRUNCATE personnel; Which of the following is true of the previous statement?**

(Choose all that apply.)

**Response:**

The statement will not fire any DML triggers on the table.



The statement will result in an implicit commit.



The statement will fail.

The statement will remove all data from any INDEX objects associated with that table.

**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

**Built-in SQL functions:**

(Choose three.)

**Response:**

Are written by SQL developers and also known as "user-defined" functions.



Are available for use within a SELECT statement's WHERE clause, as well as the SELECT statement's expression list.

 Can be invoked from a DELETE statement's WHERE clause.

 Are available for use from the UPDATE statement.

**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

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 first three rows in the table 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.

Only the three rows with the lowest values in the key column 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 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 TIMESTAMP SYSTIMESTAMP-INTERVAL '0 00:00:03' DAY TO SECOND;

FLASHBACK TABLE PO\_BOXES TO BEFORE DROP;

FLASHBACK TABLE PO\_BOXES TO BEFORE COMMIT;



None of the above—the table cannot be recovered.

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Review this SQL statement: SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(ABS(-1.7),2)) FROM DUAL; What will be the result of the SQL statement?**

**Response:**

-2

2



1

---

-1

---

**Question:****Score 1 of 1**

**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 outer query exist in the result set of the inner query.

---



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

---

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

---

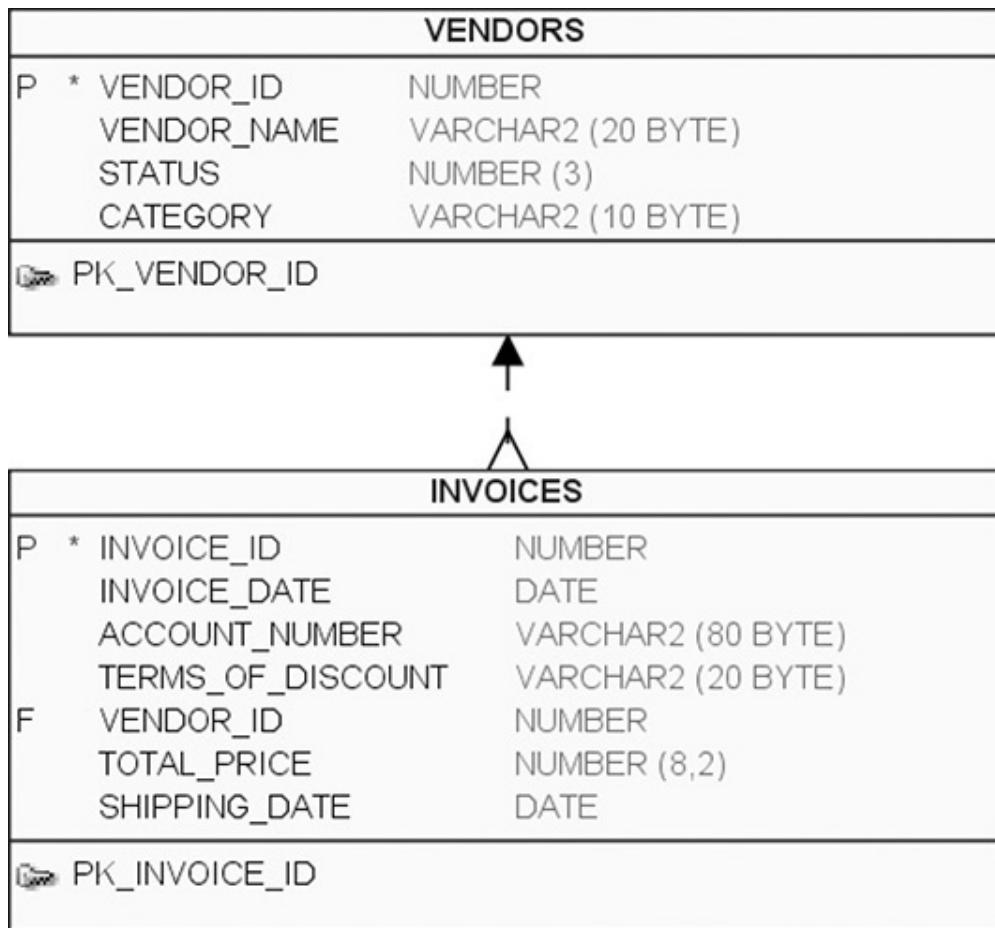
It is used to test whether the values retrieved by the inner query exist in the result of the outer query.

---

**Question:****Score 1 of 1**

**Review the illustration. Which of the following is a syntactically correct outer join query?**

(Choose two.)

**Response:**

```
SELECT VENDOR_NAME, INVOICE_DATE
FROM VENDORS OUTER JOIN INVOICES
ON VENDORS.VENDOR_ID = INVOICES.VENDOR_ID;
```

✓

```
SELECT VENDOR_NAME, INVOICE_DATE
FROM VENDORS RIGHT OUTER JOIN INVOICES
ON VENDORS.VENDOR_ID = INVOICES.VENDOR_ID;
```

✓

```
SELECT VENDOR_NAME, INVOICE_DATE
FROM VENDORS LEFT JOIN INVOICES
ON VENDORS.VENDOR_ID = INVOICES.VENDOR_ID;
```

```
SELECT VENDOR_NAME, INVOICE_DATE
FROM VENDORS FULL OUTER JOIN INVOICES
ON VENDORS.VENDOR_ID = INVOICES.VENDOR_ID;
```

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Review the diagrams and examine the following statement:**

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

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	

```

01  INSERT
02    WHEN (PART_NO < 500) THEN
03      INTO STORE_INVENTORY (NUM, PRODUCT)
04        VALUES (SPARE_ID, PART_NAME)
05      INTO PORT_INVENTORY (NUM, PRODUCT)
06        VALUES (SPARE_ID, PART_NAME)
07    WHEN (PART_NO >= 500) THEN
08      INTO SHIP_INVENTORY (NUM, PRODUCT)
09        VALUES (SPARE_ID, PART_NAME)
10    SELECT SPARE_ID, PART_NO, PART_NAME
11    FROM   SPARES;

```

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

**Response:**

No matter which WHEN condition is true, the INTO clause in line 5 will be executed regardless.

---

If the first WHEN condition in line 2 is true, the WHEN condition in line 7 will not be evaluated.

---



Regardless of whether the first WHEN condition is true, the second WHEN condition will be evaluated.

If the first WHEN condition in line 2 is true, the INTO clause in line 3 and line 4 will be executed, after which processing will skip to the next row returned by the subquery.

**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 fail because the sequence can be referenced only in an INSERT statement.

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.

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**View the Exhibit and examine the descriptions of the DEPT and LOCATIONS tables.**

DEPT			
	Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID		NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME			VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID			NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID			NUMBER(4)
CITY			VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATIONS			
	Name	Null?	Type
LOCATION_ID		NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
STREET_ADDRESS			VARCHAR2(40)
POSTAL_CODE			VARCHAR2(12)
CITY		NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
STATE_PROVINCE			VARCHAR2(25)
COUNTRY_ID			CHAR(2)

**You want to update the CITY column of the DEPT table for all the rows with the corresponding value in the CITY column of the LOCATIONS table for each**

**department.**

**Which SQL statement would you execute to accomplish the task?**

**Response:**

 UPDATE dept d  
SET city = (SELECT city FROM locations l  
WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id);

---

UPDATE dept d  
SET city = ALL (SELECT city FROM locations l  
WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id);

---

UPDATE dept d  
SET city = ANY (SELECT city FROM locations l);

---

UPDATE dept d  
SET city = (SELECT city FROM locations l) WHERE d.location\_id = l.location\_id;

**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 that may or may not match

---

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

---

 Values that match

---

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

**Question:**

Score 1 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:**



Both 1 and 2

---

Only 2

---

Only 1

---

Neither 1 nor 2

---

---

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**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:**



None of the above

---

LAG

---

SUBTRACT\_MONTHS

---

LAST\_DAY

---

---

**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 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.

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.

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**A multitable INSERT statement:**

**Response:**

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

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

Is capable of inserting rows into nonupdatable views



Can use conditional logic

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**A self-join is:**

(Choose two.)

**Response:**



A SELECT statement that specifies one table twice in the FROM clause

A SELECT statement that uses the SELF JOIN keywords

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 table to a different column in the same table

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Which of the following can be used to remove data from a table?**

(Choose two.)

**Response:**

ALTER

MODIFY



UPDATE



DELETE

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**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:**

ALLSEQUENCES

DBASEQUENCES

USERSEQUENCES

USERPRIVSEQUENCES

**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 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 privileges on BACK\_ORDERS but not the ability to give other users SELECT 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

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

Table CUSTOMERS		
Name	Null?	Type
<b>CUST_ID</b>	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_MARITAL_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)
<b>COUNTRY_ID</b>	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 TO_CHAR(NVL(cust_credit_limit*1.15,'Not Available')) "NEW CREDIT"
FROM customers;
```



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

**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 the BOOKS table is dropped, the BOOK\_TRANSACTIONS table is dropped

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, 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

**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(100,000) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY PROJECT\_COST) FROM PROJECTS;

 SELECT RANK(100000) WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY PROJECT\_COST) FROM PROJECTS;

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

---

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

---

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**You execute the following commands:**

```
SQL > DEFINE hiredate = '01-APR-2011'
```

```
SQL >SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE hire_date > '&hiredate'  
AND manager_id > &mgr_id;
```

**For which substitution variables are you prompted for the input?****Response:**

none, because no input required



only 'mgr\_id'

only hiredate'

both the substitution variables "hiredate" and 'mgr\_id'.

**Question:**

Score 0 of 1

**You issue this command which succeeds:**

```
SQL> DROP TABLE products;
```

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

Table data and the table structure are deleted.



Any uncommitted transaction in the session is committed.

Table data is deleted but the table structure is retained.



All the table's indexes if any exist, are invalidated but retained.

All existing views and synonyms that refer to the table are invalidated but retained.



---

**Question:****Score 1 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

starting up a database instance

executing operating system (OS) commands in a session



querying data from tables across databases

---

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

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

Does not require the DROP\_ANY\_TABLE privilege

Is a valid statement that will truncate a table called TABLE

Cannot be used within a valid SQL statement

---

**Question:****Score 0 of 1****View the Exhibit and examine the structure of the stores table.**

Name	Null	Type
STORE_ID		NUMBER
NAME		VARCHAR2 (100)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2 (200)
CITY		VARCHAR2 (100)
COUNTRY		VARCHAR2 (100)
START_DATE		DATE
END_DATE		DATE
PROPERTY_PRICE		NUMBER

You want to display the name of the store along with the address, START\_DATE, PROPERTY\_PRICE, and the projected property price, which is 115% of the property price. The stores displayed must have START\_DATE in the range of 36 months starting from 01- Jan-2000 and above.

Which SQL statement would get the desired output?

A)

Exhibit

```
SELECT name, concat(address||', '||city||', ',country) AS full_address,
start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,'01-JAN-2000') <= 36;
```

B)

Exhibit

```
SELECT name, concat(address||', '||city||', ',country) AS full_address,
start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE TO_NUMBER(start_date-TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <= 36;
```

C)

Exhibit

```
SELECT name, address||', '||city||', '||country AS full_address, start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <= 36;
```

D)

Exhibit

```
SELECT name, concat(address||', '||city||', ',country) AS full_address,
start_date,
property_price, property_price*115/100
FROM stores
WHERE MONTHS_BETWEEN(start_date,TO_DATE('01-JAN-2000','DD-MON-RRRR')) <= 36;
```

Response:

Option B



Option C

Option A

Option D

---

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

You are tasked with cleaning up a database application. There are two tables in the database: ORDERS contains completed ORDERS, and ORDER\_RETURNS contains duplicate information for all ORDERS that were later returned.

Your goal is to find out whether any rows in ORDER\_RETURNS exist that were never in the ORDERS table to begin with.

Which of the following set operators should you use?

**Response:**SET

---

MINUS

---

UNION

---

ALL

---

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

Which statement is true about SQL query processing in an Oracle database instance?

**Response:**

During optimization, execution plans are formulated based on the statistics gathered by the database instance, and the lowest cost plan is selected for execution.



During executing, the oracle server may read data from storage if the required data is not already in memory.

During row source generation, rows that satisfy the query are retrieved from the database and stored in memory.

During parsing, a SQL statement containing literals in the WHERE clause that has been executed by any session and which is cached in memory, is always reused for the current execution.

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**What can an INSERT statement do?**

(Choose two.)

**Response:**

Add rows into more than one table

Delete rows by overwriting them



Add data into more than one column in a table

Join tables together

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**When transforming an ERD into a relational database, you often use an entity to build a database's:****Response:**

Attribute

Column

Relationship



Table

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**You have two tables. One table is called CUSTOMERS. Another is called PURCHASES, and it records a list of customer transactions.****Your goal is to create a SELECT statement that will show all customers by last name in alphabetical order, along with any purchases they may have made in the past two weeks, as recorded in the PURCHASES table.****It's possible that many customers have made no purchases in the past two weeks, but you still want them included in the output. Both tables contain a column called CUSTOMER\_ID.****Which of the following will be true of the SELECT statement you'll need to create?**

(Choose two.)

**Response:**

It will be an inner join.



It will be an equijoin.

It will be a cross-join.



It will be an outer join.

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Which of the following options can be used with the reserved word CREATE to form the beginning of a complete SQL statement?**

(Choose three.)

**Response:**

SEQUENCE



VIEW

CONSTRAINT



TABLE

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**Evaluate the following SQL statement:**

```
SQL> SELECT cust_id, cust_last_name "Last Name" FROM customers
  WHERE country_id = 10
UNION
SELECT cust_id CUST_NO, cust_last_name FROM customers
  WHERE country_id = 30;
```

**Which ORDER BY clause are valid for the above query?**

(Choose all that apply.)

**Response:**

ORDER BY 2,cust\_id



ORDER BY "Last Name"

ORDER BY "CUST\_NO"

---

ORDER BY CUST\_NO



ORDER BY 2,1

---

**Question:**

Score 0 of 1

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

**Response:**



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

---

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

---



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

---

A DELETE FROM..... statement can remove multiple rows based on multiple conditions on a table.

---



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

---

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

---

**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'), 'fmDdthsp of Month, Year') FROM DUAL;
```

---



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

---

---

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

---

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

---

**Question:**

Score 1 of 1

**The difference between an INNER and an OUTER join is:**

**Response:**

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.

---



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

---

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

---