



Oracle Database SQL (1Z0-071) - Mini

You got **19** of **35** possible points.

Your score was: **54 %**

Question Results

Question:

Score 0 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 generates an error because CASE cannot be used with group functions



It generates an error because NULL cannot be specified as a return value



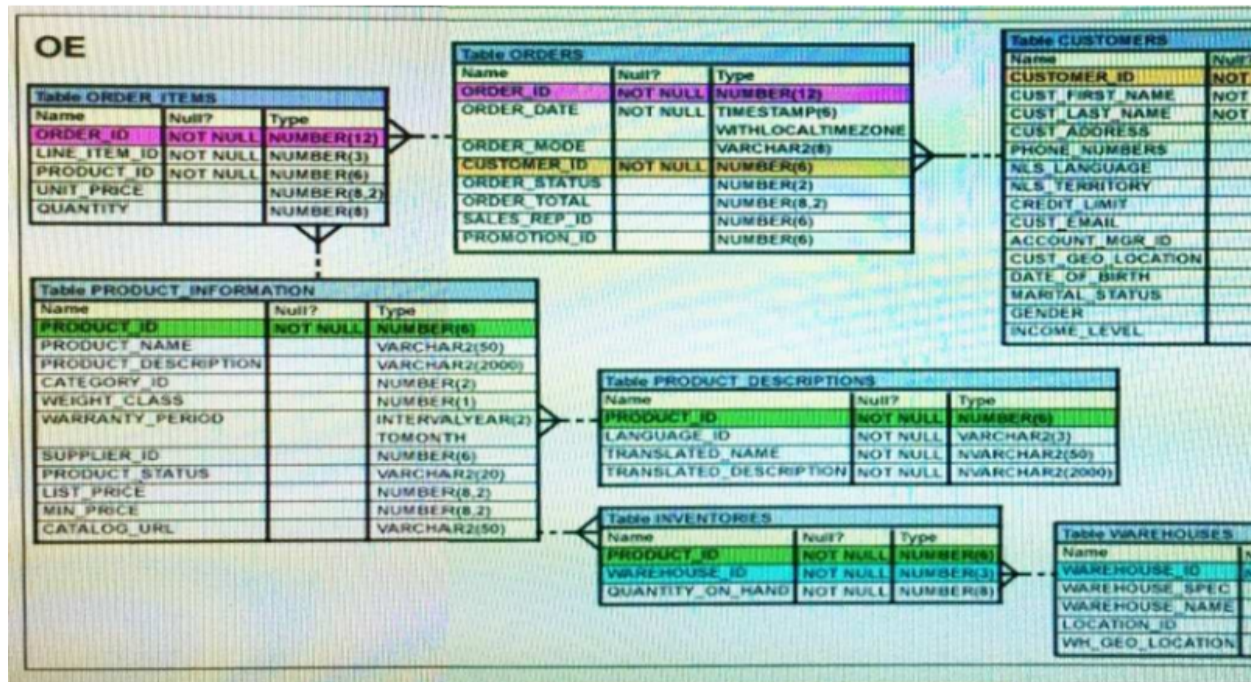
It executes successfully and gives the required result

It generates an error because multiple conditions cannot be specified for the WHEN clause

Question:

Score 0 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)
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) ||
"NO OF ITEMS"
FROM orders o JOIN order_items i
ON (o.order_id = i.order_id)
WITH 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;
```

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

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

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

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:

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



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

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review the diagrams and consider the following SQL 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 FIRST
02      WHEN (SUBSTR(PART_NAME,5,3) = 'OPS') THEN
03          INTO STORE_INVENTORY (NUM, AISLE, PRODUCT, LAST_ORDER)
04          VALUES (SEQ_NUM.NEXTVAL, 'Back', PART_NAME, SYSDATE)
05      WHEN (SUBSTR(PART_NAME,1,4) = 'PAN-') THEN
06          INTO SHIP_INVENTORY (NUM, AISLE, PRODUCT, LAST_ORDER)
07          VALUES (SEQ_SHIP_NUM.NEXTVAL, 'Back', PART_NAME, SYSDATE)
08      ELSE
09          INTO PORT_INVENTORY (NUM, AISLE, PRODUCT, LAST_ORDER)
10          VALUES (SEQ_PORT_NUM.NEXTVAL, 'Back', PART_NAME, SYSDATE)
11      SELECT SPARE_ID, PART_NO, PART_NAME
12      FROM    SPARES
13      WHERE   LENGTH(PART_NO) > 2;

```

Which one of the following answers correctly identifies data that, if present in the SPARES table, will be inserted by this conditional INSERT statement into the table—or tables—identified by the answer?

Response:

PART_NO = 4; PART_NAME = 'PAN-OPS,' in both STORE_INVENTORY and SHIP_INVENTORY



PART_NO = 170; PART_NAME = 'TRA-OPS,' in STORE_INVENTORY

PART_NO = 401; PART_NAME = 'PAN-OPS,' in both SHIP_INVENTORY and PORT_INVENTORY

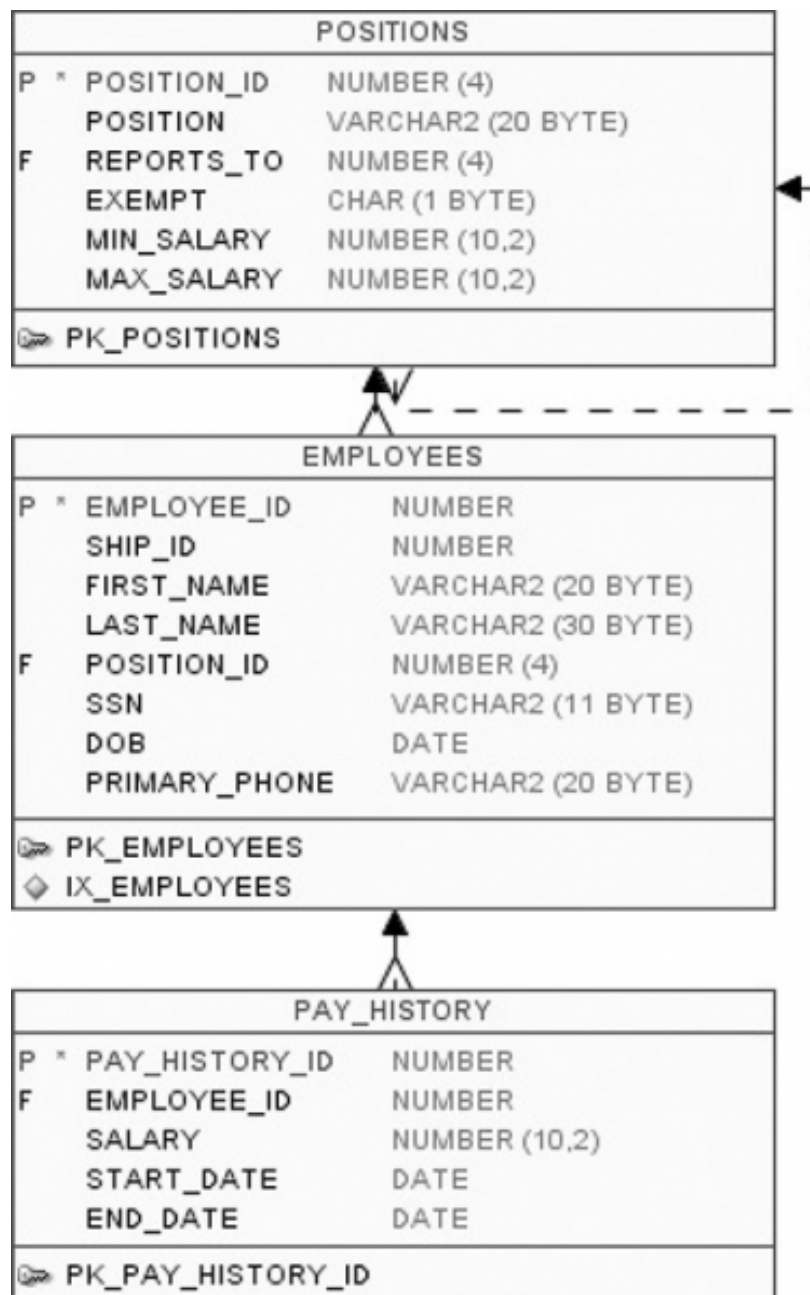
PART_NO = 123; PART_NAME = 'BAH-OPS,' in both STORE_INVENTORY and PORT_INVENTORY

Question:

Score 0 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 INNER 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 JOIN POSITIONS P2
ON     P1.REPORTS_TO = P2.POSITION_ID;
```

Question:

Score 0 of 1

Choose the best answer from the choices below. An index:**Response:**

Only benefits a SELECT statement if the SELECT returns data that is indexed



Stores all the data from all the columns in any given table in a separate object and sorts the data for faster lookups

Requires a separate INSERT statement each time you add data to a table—one time to add a new row to the table, another time to add the corresponding and necessary data required by the index



May improve the performance of an UPDATE statement that uses a WHERE clause, if the WHERE clause performs an equality comparison on an indexed column in a table

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 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.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

All database data is stored in:**Response:**

None of the above

TABLES and VIEWS

TABLES, VIEWS, and SEQUENCES



TABLES

Question:

Score 0 of 1

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

SYSTEM

PUBLIC



SYS

Each individual user

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:

PLUS



MINUS

UNION

INTERSECT

SUBTRACT

Question:

Score 1 of 1

View the Exhibit for the structure of the STUDENT and FACULTY tables.

STUDENT		
Name	Null?	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
STUDENT_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
FACULTY_ID		VARCHAR2(2)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(2)
FACULTY		
Name	Null?	Type
FACULTY_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(2)
FACULTY_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(2)

You need to display the faculty name followed by the number of students handled by the faculty at the base location. Examine the following two SQL statements:

Statement 1

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name,COUNT(student_id)
FROM student JOIN faculty
USING (faculty_id, location_id)
GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

Statement 2

```
SQL>SELECT faculty_name,COUNT(student_id)
FROM student NATURAL JOIN faculty
GROUP BY faculty_name;
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome?

Response:

Only statement 2 executes successfully and gives the required result.



Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give the same required result.

Both statements 1 and 2 execute successfully and give different results.

Only statement 1 executes successfully and gives the required result.

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:

MERGE



Conversion functions



FLASHBACK



External tables

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Which statement is true regarding external tables?

Response:

The data and metadata for an external table are stored outside the database.

ORACLE_LOADER and ORACLE_DATAPUMP have exactly the same functionality when used with an external table.



The CREATE TABLE AS SELECT statement can be used to unload data into regular table in the database from an external table.

The default REJECT LIMIT for external tables is UNLIMITED.

Question:

Score 0 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	
ITEM_NAME	VARCHAR2 (15 BYTE)	
ADDED	DATE	
SECTION	VARCHAR2 (10 BYTE)	
🔑 PK_CAT#		

STORE_INVENTORY		
P * NUM	NUMBER	
AISLE	VARCHAR2 (7 BYTE)	
PRODUCT	VARCHAR2 (15 BYTE)	
LAST_ORDER	DATE	
🔑 PK_NUM		

```

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

Which of the following are true about this SQL statement?

(Choose two.)

Response:

☒ The 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.

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

☒ The statement is syntactically correct and will execute successfully.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

TRUNCATE TABLE:

Response:

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

Is a valid statement that will truncate a table called TABLE

Does not require the DROP_ANY_TABLE privilege

Cannot be used within a valid SQL statement

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 INDEX



CREATE TABLE

CREATE ANY TABLE

CREATE ANY INDEX

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Which of the following is true of functions?

Response:



They always return a value.

They never return a value.

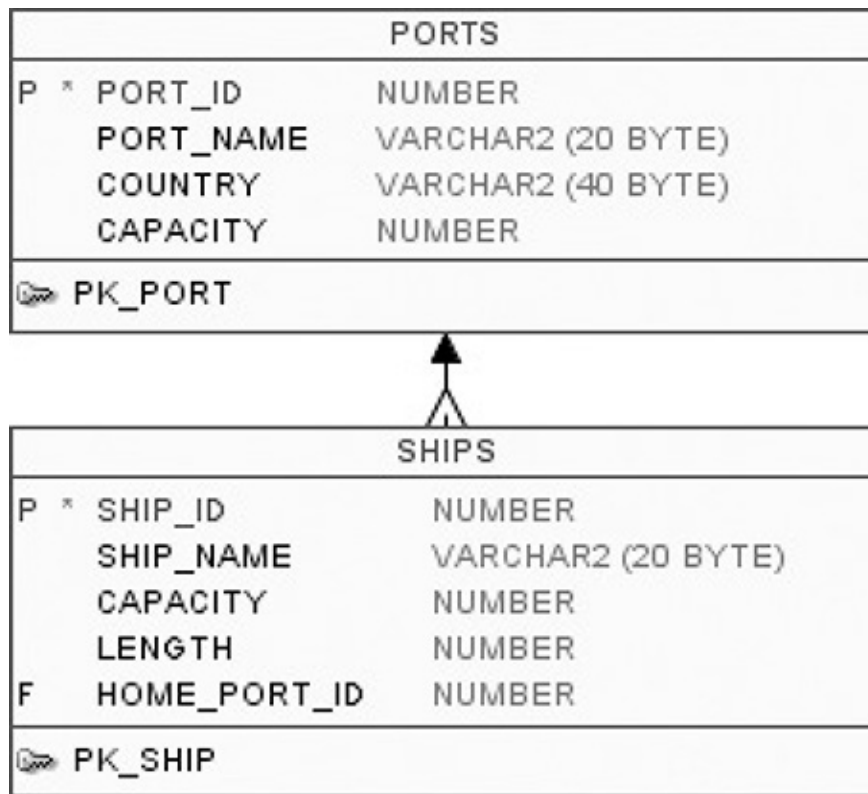
They often return a value.

There is no consistent answer to whether they return a value or not.

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review the PORTS and SHIPS tables:



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:

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.

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

None of the above.

Question:

Score 0 of 1

Review the following illustration:


CRUISE_ORDERS	
P * CRUISE_ORDER_ID	NUMBER
P * ORDER_DATE	DATE
PK_CO	


Now review this SQL statement:

```
SELECT CRUISE_ORDER_ID, COUNT(ORDER_DATE)
FROM   CRUISE_ORDERS;
```

What can be said of this statement?

Response:

 It will fail to execute because it mixes scalar and aggregate data in the select list.

 There is nothing wrong with the SQL statement.

It will fail to execute because ORDER_DATE is a date data type, and no aggregate function can work with a date data type.

It will execute successfully but not produce any meaningful output.

Question:


Score 0 of 1

The DECODE expression always ends with:

Response:

Neither of the above

 Both of the above

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

The keyword END

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

(Choose two.)

Response:

 UPDATE

ALTER

MODIFY



DELETE

Question:

Score 0 of 1

Review this SQL statement: `SELECT MONTHS_BETWEEN(LAST_DAY('15-JAN-12')+1,'01-APR-12')`FROM DUAL; What will result from this query?

Response:

< -2 (some number less than negative 2)



> 2 (some number greater than 2)

2



-2

Question:

Score 0 of 1

The 1Z0-071 exam (which is the subject of this book) has been officially validated by Oracle Corporation against which of the following versions of the Oracle database?

(Choose all that apply.)

Response:



12c

9i



11g



Every version

Question:

Score 0 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, 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 skip to the next row returned by the subquery and perform another pass through the WHEN conditions.

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.

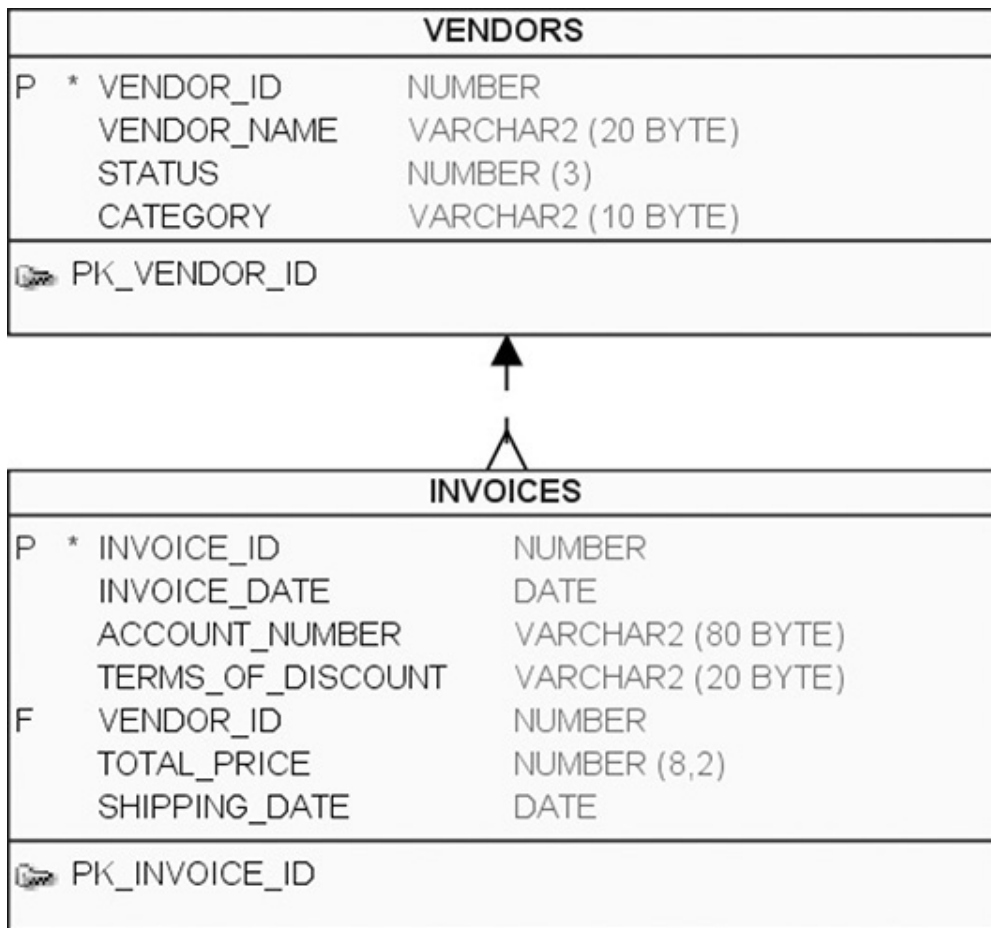
None of the above.

Question:

Score 0 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 FULL OUTER  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 RIGHT OUTER JOIN  INVOICES
ON     VENDORS.VENDOR_ID = INVOICES.VENDOR_ID;
  
```

Question:

Score 1 of 1

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

DEPT			
Name	Null?	Type	
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)	
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	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 = ANY (SELECT city FROM locations l);

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);

Question:

Score 0 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 name with the # character.



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



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

The question is flawed because you cannot have a VIEW and a CONSTRAINT with identical names in the same schema.

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

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

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

Response:

Multiple-column



Scalar

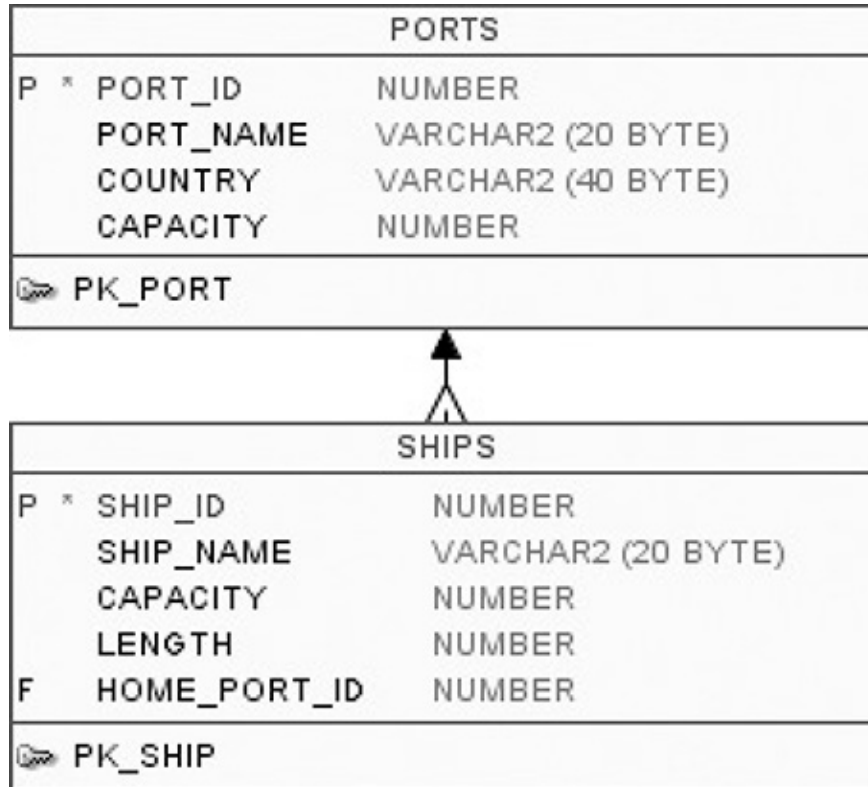
Correlated

None of the above

Question:

Score 1 of 1

Review the illustration and the following SQL code:



```
01 UPDATE PORTS P
02 SET    CAPACITY = CAPACITY + 1
03 WHERE  EXISTS (SELECT *
04                FROM SHIPS
05                WHERE HOME_PORT_ID = P.PORT_ID);
```

The PORTS table has 15 rows. The SHIPS table has 20 rows. Each row in PORTS has a unique value for PORT_ID. Each PORT_ID value is represented in the HOME_PORT_ID column of at least one row of the SHIPS table.

What can be said of this UPDATE statement?

Response:

The statement will fail to execute because of an error in the syntax.

The value for CAPACITY will not increase.



The value for CAPACITY will increase once for each of the 15 rows in the PORTS table.

The value for CAPACITY will increase by 20 for each of the 15 rows in the PORTS 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_DATE (TO_CHAR ('11-oct-2017'), 'fmDdsph 'of Month, Year')) FROM DUAL;



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

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

Question:

Score 0 of 1

How many tables can be joined in a query?

Response:

No more than seven



One, two, three, or more



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

Only two

Question:

Score 1 of 1

A table is which of the following?

(Choose all that apply.)

Response:

A role

All of the above

A nonschema object



A schema object

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:

COLUMN

SEQUENCE



TABLE

INDEX