Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 1

1. Which SQL statement below will correctly create the EMP table based on the structure of the EMPLOYEES table? Include only the EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY, and DEPARTMENT_ID columns. Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE employee
AS SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, department_id
FROM employees;

CREATE TABLE emp (employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, department_id);

CREATE TABLE emp
SELECT (employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, department_id FROM employees);

CREATE TABLE emp
AS SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, department_id
FROM employees; (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

2. Which of the following SQL statements will create a table called Birthdays with three columns for storing employee number, name and date of birth? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE table BIRTHDAYS (EMPNO, EMPNAME, BIRTHDATE);

CREATE table BIRTHDAYS (employee number, name, date of birth);

CREATE TABLE Birthdays (Empno NUMBER, Empname CHAR(20), Birthdate DATE); (*)

CREATE TABLE Birthdays (Empno NUMBER, Empname CHAR(20), Date of Birth DATE);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

3. You want to create a table named TRAVEL that is a child of the EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, emp_id REFERENCES employees (emp_id));

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id number primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, t.emp_id = e.emp_id);

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id number primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, JOIN emp_id number(10) ON employees (emp_id));

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id number primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, emp_id number(10) REFERENCES employees (emp_id)); (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

4. Which statement about creating a table is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

With a CREATE TABLE statement, a table will always be created in the current user's schema.

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the table is created in the current user's schema. (*)

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the CREATE TABLE statement will fail.

If a schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement and the schema does not exist, it will be created.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

5. Which statement about table and column names is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Table and column names must begin with a letter. (*)

Table and column names can begin with a letter or a number.

Table and column names cannot include special characters.

If any character other than letters or numbers is used in a table or column name, the name must be enclosed in double quotation marks.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

Section 8 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

6. Which data types stores variable-length character data? Select two. Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CHAR

NCHAR

VARCHAR (*)

VARCHAR2 (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

7. Which statement about data types is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The BFILE data type stores character data up to four gigabytes in the database.

The TIMESTAMP data type is a character data type.

The VARCHAR2 data type should be used for fixed-length character data.

The CHAR data type requires that a minimum size be specified when defining a column of this type. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

8. You need to store the HIRE_DATE value with a time zone displacement value and allow data to be returned in the user's local session time zone. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP

TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE

TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

9. To store time with fractions of seconds, which datatype should be used for a table column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

TIMESTAMP (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

10. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
( sales_id NUMBER(9),
customer_id NUMBER(9),
employee_id NUMBER(9),
description VARCHAR2(30),
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

Which business requirement will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review

(1) Points

Sales identification values could be either numbers or characters, or a combination of both.

All employee identification values are only 6 digits so the column should be variable in length.

Description values can range from 0 to 30 characters so the column should be fixed in length.

Today's date should be used if no value is provided for the sale date. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

11. The ELEMENTS column is defined as: NUMBER(6,4) How many digits to the right of the decimal point are allowed for the ELEMENTS column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

zero

two

four (*)

six

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

12. The SPEED_TIME column should store a fractional second value. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

Section 8 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

13. Your supervisor has asked you to modify the AMOUNT column in the ORDERS table. He wants the column to be configured to accept a default value of 250. The table contains data that you need to keep. Which statement should you issue to accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE orders CHANGE DATATYPE amount TO DEFAULT 250;

ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY (amount DEFAULT 250);
(*)

DROP TABLE orders;
CREATE TABLE orders (orderno varchar2(5) CONSTRAINT pk_orders_01 PRIMARY KEY,customerid varchar2(5) REFERENCES customers (customerid), orderdate date, amount DEFAULT 250);

DELETE TABLE orders;
CREATE TABLE orders (orderno varchar2(5) CONSTRAINT pk_orders_01 PRIMARY KEY, customerid varchar2(5) REFERENCES customers (customerid), orderdate date, amount DEFAULT 250)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

14. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEE table:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

Which statement should you use to increase the LAST_NAME column length to 35 if the column currently contains 200 records?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER employee TABLE ALTER COLUMN (last_name VARCHAR2(35));

ALTER TABLE employee RENAME last_name VARCHAR2(35);

ALTER TABLE employee MODIFY (last_name VARCHAR2(35)); (*)

You CANNOT increase the width of the LAST_NAME column.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

15. You need to remove all the rows from the SALES_HIST table. You want to release the storage space, but do not want to remove the table structure. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

the DROP TABLE statement

the ALTER TABLE statement

the CREATE TABLE statement

the TRUNCATE TABLE statement (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

16. The PLAYERS table contains these columns:
PLAYER_ID NUMBER(9) PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
TEAM_ID NUMBER(4)
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

Which statement should you use to decrease the width of the FIRST_NAME column to 10 if the column currently contains 1500 records, but none are longer than 10 bytes or characters?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER players TABLE MODIFY COLUMN first_name VARCHAR2(10);

ALTER players TABLE MODIFY COLUMN (first_name VARCHAR2(10));

ALTER TABLE players RENAME first_name VARCHAR2(10);

ALTER TABLE players MODIFY (first_name VARCHAR2(10)); (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

17. The TEAMS table contains these columns:
TEAM_ID NUMBER(4) Primary Key
TEAM_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
MGR_ID NUMBER(9)

The TEAMS table is currently empty. You need to allow users to include text characters in the manager identification values. Which statement should you use to implement this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER teams MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER TABLE teams MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15)); (*)

ALTER TABLE teams REPLACE (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER teams TABLE MODIFY COLUMN (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

You CANNOT modify the data type of the MGR_ID column.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

18. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER TABLE employee SET UNUSED (fax);

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Deletes the FAX column

Frees the disk space used by the data in the FAX column

Prevents data in the FAX column from being displayed, by performing a logical drop of the column. (*)

Prevents a new FAX column from being added to the EMPLOYEE table

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

19. The previous administrator created a table named CONTACTS, which contains outdated data. You want to remove the table and its data from the database. Which statement should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE (*)

DELETE

TRUNCATE TABLE

ALTER TABLE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

20. Which command could you use to quickly remove all data from the rows in a table without deleting the table itself? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE

DROP TABLE

MODIFY

TRUNCATE TABLE (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

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Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

21. You want to issue the following command on a database that includes your company's inventory information:

```
ALTER TABLE products
SET UNUSED COLUMN color;
```

What will be the result of issuing this command?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be assigned default values.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be created.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be deleted.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will not be returned in subsequent reads of the table by Oracle, as is has been deleted logically. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

22. The EMPLOYEES contains these columns:

```
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15) NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
HIRE_DATE DATE NOT NULL
```

You need to remove the EMPLOYEE_ID column from the EMPLOYEES table. Which statement could you use to accomplish this task?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees MODIFY (employee_id NUMBER(5));

ALTER TABLE employees DELETE employee_id;

ALTER TABLE employees DROP COLUMN employee_id; (*)

DELETE FROM employees WHERE column = employee_id;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

23. You need to truncate the EMPLOYEE table. The EMPLOYEE table is not in your schema. Which privilege must you have to truncate the table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

the DROP ANY TABLE system privilege (*)

the TRUNCATE ANY TABLE system privilege

the CREATE ANY TABLE system privilege

the ALTER ANY TABLE system privilege

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

Section 9 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

24. Constraints can be added at which two levels? (Choose two) Mark for Review (1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Null Field

Table (*)

Row

Dictionary

Column (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

25. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column does not contain null values. Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column? Mark for Review (1) Points

CHECK

UNIQUE

NOT NULL (*)

PRIMARY KEY

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

26. Which statement about the NOT NULL constraint is true? Mark for Review (1) Points

The NOT NULL constraint must be defined at the column level. (*)

The NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the column level or the table level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires a column to contain alphanumeric values.

The NOT NULL constraint prevents a column from containing alphanumeric values.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

27. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column only contains certain character values. No numbers or special characters are allowed.
Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHECK (*)

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

28. Which statement about constraints is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A single column can have only one constraint applied.

PRIMARY KEY constraints can only be specified at the column level.

NOT NULL constraints can only be specified at the column level. (*)

UNIQUE constraints are identical to PRIMARY KEY constraints.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

29. Which two statements about NOT NULL constraints are true? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

The Oracle Server creates a name for an unnamed NOT NULL constraint. (*)

A NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the table or column level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires that every value in a column be unique.

Columns without the NOT NULL constraint can contain null values by default. (*)

You CANNOT add a NOT NULL constraint to an existing column using the ALTER TABLE ADD CONSTRAINT statement.using the ALTER TABLE statement.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 9 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

30. Evaluate the structure of the DONATIONS table.

DONATIONS
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
DONOR_ID NUMBER Foreign key to DONOR_ID column of DONORS table
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE

Which CREATE TABLE statement should you use to create the DONATIONS table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES
donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER, amount_paid NUMBER,
payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY
donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid
NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations
pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY donor_id_fk REFERENCES
donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid
NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE;

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT donor_id_fk REFERENCES
donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid
NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE);
(*)

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

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Section 9 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

31. You need to create a composite primary key constraint on the EMPLOYEE table. Which statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level. (*)

A PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for each column in the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for the first column of the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level and for each column in the composite primary key.

Correct

32. How many PRIMARY KEY constraints can be created for each table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

none

one and only one (*)

one or two

unlimited

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

33. When creating a referential constraint, which keyword(s) identifies the table and column in the parent table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

REFERENCES (*)

ON DELETE CASCADE

ON DELETE SET NULL

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

34. Which clause could you use to ensure that cost values are greater than 1.00? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CONSTRAINT CHECK cost > 1.00

CONSTRAINT part_cost_ck CHECK (cost > 1.00) (*)

CHECK CONSTRAINT part_cost_ck (cost > 1.00)

CONSTRAINT CHECK part_cost_ck (cost > 1.00)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

35. What is an attribute of data that is entered into a primary key column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Null and non-unique values cannot be entered into a primary key column. (*)

Data that is entered into a primary key column automatically increments by a value of 1 each time a new record is entered into the table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column references a column of the same datatype in another table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column is restricted to a range of numbers that is defined by the local Oracle database.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

36. Which of the following FOREIGN KEY Constraint keywords identifies the table and column in the parent table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

RESEMBLES

ON DELETE CASCADE

REFERENTIAL

REFERENCES (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

37. Which statement about a FOREIGN KEY constraint is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index is automatically created for a FOREIGN KEY constraint.

A FOREIGN KEY constraint allows the constrained column to contain values that exist in the primary key column of the parent table. (*)

A FOREIGN KEY constraint requires that a list of allowed values be checked before a value can be added to the constrained column.

A FOREIGN KEY column can have a different data type from the primary key column that it references.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 9 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

38. You successfully create a table named SALARY in your company's database. Now, you want to establish a parent/child relationship between the EMPLOYEES table and the SALARY table by adding a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the SALARY table that references its matching column in the EMPLOYEES table. You have not added any data to the SALARY table. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for

Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE salary
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_01 FOREIGN KEY (employee_id) REFERENCES employees (employee_id);
(*)

ALTER TABLE salary
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_ FOREIGN KEY BETWEEN salary (employee_id) AND employees (employee_id);

ALTER TABLE salary
FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_ REFERENCES employees (employee_id);

ALTER TABLE salary
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_ FOREIGN KEY salary (employee_id) = employees (employee_id);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

39. The PO_DETAILS table contains these columns:
PO_NUM NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PO_LINE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCTS table
QUANTITY NUMBER
UNIT_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE po_details
DISABLE CONSTRAINT product_id_pk CASCADE;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

To create a new PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column

To drop and recreate the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column

To disable any FOREIGN KEY constraints that are dependent on the PO_NUM column
(*)

To disable the constraint on the PO_NUM column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

40. You want to disable the FOREIGN KEY constraint that is defined in the EMPLOYEES table on the DEPT_ID column. The constraint is referenced by the name FK_DEPT_ID_01. Which statement should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE fk_dept_id_01;

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT fk_dept_id_01; (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 9 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

41. You can view the columns used in a constraint defined for a specific table by looking at which data dictionary table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_CONS_COLUMNS (*)

CONSTRAINTS_ALL_COLUMNS

SYS_DATA_DICT_COLUMNS

US_CON_SYS

Correct

42. Examine the structures of the PRODUCT and SUPPLIER tables.

PRODUCT
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table
LIST_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)
COST NUMBER (7,2)
QTY_IN_STOCK NUMBER
QTY_ON_ORDER NUMBER
REORDER_LEVEL NUMBER
REORDER_QTY NUMBER

SUPPLIER
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
SUPPLIER_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)
CITY VARCHAR2 (25)
REGION VARCHAR2 (10)

POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE suppliers
DISABLE CONSTRAINT supplier_id_pk CASCADE;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

To remove all constraint references to SUPPLIERS table

To drop the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PRODUCTS table

To remove all constraint references to the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the SUPPLIERS table (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

43. This SQL command will do what?

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_manager_fk FOREIGN KEY(manager_id) REFERENCES
employees(employee_id);
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alter the table employees and disable the emp_manager_fk constraint.

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table indicating that a manager must already be an employee. (*)

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table restricting manager ID to match every employee ID.

Alter table employees and add a FOREIGN KEY constraint that indicates each employee ID must be unique.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

44. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the EMP_ID column of the EMPLOYEE table. Which ALTER TABLE statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employee
ADD PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);

ALTER TABLE
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY employee(emp_id);
(*)

ALTER TABLE employee

MODIFY emp_id PRIMARY KEY;

ALTER TABLE employee
MODIFY CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

45. Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT employee_id PRIMARY KEY;
```

Which result will the statement provide?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A syntax error will be returned. (*)

A constraint will be added to the EMPLOYEES table.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be overwritten.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be enabled.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

46. The DEPARTMENT table contains these columns:

```
DEPT_ID NUMBER, Primary Key
DEPT_ABBR VARCHAR2(4)
DEPT_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
MGR_ID NUMBER
```

The EMPLOYEE table contains these columns:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
EMP_LNAME VARCHAR2(25)
EMP_FNAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPT_ID NUMBER
JOB_ID NUMBER
MGR_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE
```

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE employee
ADD CONSTRAINT REFERENTIAL (mgr_id) TO department(mgr_id);
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the EMPLOYEE table to the DEPARTMENT table.

The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the DEPARTMENT table to the EMPLOYEE table.

The ALTER TABLE statement fails because the ADD CONSTRAINT clause contains a syntax error. (*)

The ALTER TABLE statement succeeds, but does NOT recreate a referential constraint.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

47. Which of the following would always cause an integrity constraint error? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Using a subquery in an INSERT statement.

Using the MERGE statement to conditionally insert or update rows.

Using the DELETE command on a row that contains a primary key with a dependent foreign key. (*)

Using the UPDATE command on rows based in another table.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 10 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

48. You need to create a view on the SALES table, but the SALES table has not yet been created. Which statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You must create the SALES table before creating the view.

By default, the view will be created even if the SALES table does not exist.

You can create the table and the view at the same time using the FORCE option.

You can use the FORCE option to create the view before the SALES table has been created. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

49. A view can be used to keep a history record of old data from the underlying tables, so even if a row is deleted from a table, you can still select the row through the view. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

50. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
   (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
   FROM faculty f, course c
   WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
```

Which type of view will this statement create?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

nested

simple

inline

complex (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 10 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

51. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE (*)

NOFORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

Correct

52. In order to query a database using a view, which of the following statements applies? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Use special VIEWSELECT Keyword

You can retrieve data from a view as you would from any table. (*)

You can never see all the rows in the table through the view.

The tables you are selecting from can be empty, yet the view still returns the original data from those tables.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

53. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE

NOFORCE

CREATE OR REPLACE (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

54. Which statement would you use to alter a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER VIEW

MODIFY VIEW

ALTER TABLE

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

55. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of the columns from the table.

Views provide data independence for ad hoc users and application programs. One view can be used to retrieve data from several tables. Views can be used to provide data security. (*)

Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

(Answer all questions in this section)

56. For a View created using the WITH CHECK OPTION keywords, which of the following statements are true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The view will allow the user to check it against the data dictionary

Prohibits changing rows not returned by the subquery in the view definition. (*)

Prohibits DML actions without administrator CHECK approval

Allows for DELETES from other tables, including ones not listed in subquery

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

57. You cannot insert data through a view if the view includes _____. Mark for Review
(1) Points

a WHERE clause

a join

a column alias

a GROUP BY clause (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

58. You administer an Oracle database. Jack manages the Sales department. He and his employees often find it necessary to query the database to identify customers and their orders. He has asked you to create a view that will simplify this procedure for himself and his staff. The view should not accept INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operations. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT companyname, city, orderid, orderdate, total
FROM customers, orders
WHERE custid = custid)
WITH READ ONLY;
```

```
CREATE VIEW sales_view
(SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o. orderdate, o.total
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;
```

```
CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid);
```

```
    CREATE VIEW sales_view
   AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;
(*)
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

59. Which action can be performed by using DML statements? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Deleting records in a table (*)

Creating PRIMARY KEY constraints

Disabling an index

Altering a table

Correct

60. Which option would you use when creating a view to ensure that no DML operations occur on the view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE

NOFORCE

WITH READ ONLY (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 10 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

61. You cannot create a view if the view subquery contains an inline view. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

62. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can delete data in a view if the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a WHERE clause.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a group function. (*)

You can modify data in a view if the view contains a GROUP BY clause.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Section 10 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

63. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
JOB_ID NUMBER
MANAGER_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
COMMISSOIN NUMBER(7,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE
```

Which SELECT statement could be used to display the 10 lowest paid clerks that belong to department 70?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
    SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||' ,'||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
FROM
   (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
   FROM employees
   ORDER BY salary)
WHERE ROWNUM <=10 AND job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70;
```

```
    SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking",last_name||','||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
FROM
   (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary, job_id
   FROM employees
   WHERE job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70
   ORDER BY salary)
WHERE ROWNUM <=10;
```

(*)

```
    SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||' ,'||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
FROM
   (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary,job_id,dept_id
   FROM employees
   WHERE ROWNUM <=10
   ORDER BY salary)
WHERE job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70;
```

The only way is to use the data dictionary.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

64. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS SELECT customer_id, region, SUM(sales_amount)
FROM sales
WHERE region IN (10, 20, 30, 40) GROUP BY region, customer_id;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can modify data in the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view.

You cannot modify data in the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view. (*)

You can only insert records into the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view.

The CREATE VIEW statement generates an error.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

65. Which statement about an inline view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An inline view is a schema object.

An inline view is a subquery with an alias. (*)

An inline view is a complex view.

An inline view can be used to perform DML operations.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

66. You want to create a view based on the SALESREP table. You plan to grant access to this view to members of the Sales department. You want Sales employees to be able to update the SALESREP table through the view, which you plan to name SALESREP_VIEW. What should not be specified in your CREATE VIEW statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points

the AS keyword

a WHERE clause

the IN keyword

a GROUP BY clause (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

67. An "inline view" is an unnamed select statement found: Mark for Review
(1) Points

In the user_views data dictionary view

In a special database column of a users table

Enclosed in parenthesis within the select list of a surrounding query

Enclosed in parenthesis within the from clause of a surrounding query (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Section 11 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

68. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE line_item_id_seq CYCLE;

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence cannot be used with more than one table.

The sequence preallocates values and retains them in memory.

The sequence cannot generate additional values after reaching its maximum value.

The sequence will continue to generate values after the maximum sequence value has been generated. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

69. Which of the following best describes the function of the NEXTVAL virtual column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The NEXTVAL virtual column displays only the physical locations of the rows in a table.

The NEXTVAL virtual column displays the order in which Oracle retrieves row data from a table.

The NEXTVAL virtual column returns the integer that was most recently supplied

by the sequence.

The NEXTVAL virtual column increments a sequence by a predetermined value. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

70. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE order_id_seq NOCYCLE NOCACHE;

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence has no maximum value.

The sequence preallocates values and retains them in memory.

The sequence will continue to generate values after reaching its maximum value.

The sequence will start with 1. (*)

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 11 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

71. Which statement would you use to remove the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DELETE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq;

DROP SEQUENCE emp_id_seq; (*)

ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …;

REMOVE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

72. What is the most common use for a Sequence? Mark for Review
(1) Points

To generate primary key values (*)

To improve the performance of some queries

To give an alternative name for an object

To logically represent subsets of data from one or more tables

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Section 11 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

73. Which of the following best describes the function of an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index can increase the performance of SQL queries that search large tables. (*)

An index can reduce the time required to grant multiple privileges to users.

An index can run statement blocks when DML actions occur against a table.

An index can prevent users from viewing certain data in a table.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

74. You want to speed up the following query by creating an index:
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (salary * 12) > 100000;

Which of the following will achieve this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Create a composite index on (salary,12).

Create a function-based index on (salary * 12). (*)

Create an index on (salary).

Create a function_based index on ((salary * 12) > 100000).

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

75. What would you create to make the following statement execute faster?
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name) = 'chang';
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A synonym.

A function_based index. (*)

A composite index.

Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

76. Which statement would you use to remove the LAST_NAME_IDX index on the LAST_NAME column of the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP INDEX last_name_idx; (*)

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(last_name);

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(employees.last_name);

ALTER TABLE employees DROP INDEX last_name_idx;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

77. The EMPLOYEE table contains these columns:
EMP_ID NOT NULL, Primary Key
SSNUM NOT NULL, Unique
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to DEPT_ID column of the DEPARTMENT table
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

You execute this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX emp_name_idx
ON employee(last_name, first_name);
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement creates a function-based index.

The statement fails because of a syntax error.

The statement creates a composite unique index.

The statement creates a composite non-unique index. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

78. Which one of the following statements about indexes is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index is created automatically when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created. (*)

An index must be created by a database administrator when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

An index is never created for a unique constraint.

An index cannot be created before a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

79. Which of the following SQL statements will display the index name, table name, and the uniqueness of the index for all indexes on the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';
(*)

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE index = EMPLOYEES;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

80. The following indexes exist on the EMPLOYEES table:
- A unique index on the EMPLOYEE_ID primary key column
- a non-unique index on the JOB_ID column
- a composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns.

If the EMPLOYEES table is dropped, which indexes are automatically dropped at the same time?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

EMP_ID only

JOB_ID only

DEPT_ID only

EMP_ID and JOB_ID

All Indexes (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 11 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

81. What is the correct syntax for creating an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name); (*)

CREATE INDEX on table_name(column_name);

CREATE index_name INDEX ON table_name.column_name;

CREATE OR REPLACE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

82. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:
CLIENT_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)

You want to create an index named ADDRESS_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the CLIENTS table. You issue this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX clients
ON address_index (city, state);
```

Which result does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index named ADDRESS_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS_INDEX is created on the CLIENTS table.

An error message is produced, and no index is created. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

83. You want to create a composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement will accomplish this task? Mark for Review

(1) Points

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name || last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name), employees(last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name,last_name);
(*)

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name);
CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(last_name);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

84. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

It recreates the synonym if it already exists.

It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.

It allows only the user CHAN to access TESTING using the synonym.

It eliminates the need for all users to qualify TESTING with its schema. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

85. You need to determine the table name and column name(s) on which the SALES_IDX index is defined. Which data dictionary view would you query? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_INDEXES

USER_TABLES

USER_OBJECTS

USER_IND_COLUMNS (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Section 12 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

86. Which of the following are system privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CREATE TABLE (*)

UPDATE

CREATE PROCEDURE (*)

INDEX

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

87. User CHANG has been granted SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT and DELETE privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You now want to prevent Chang from adding or deleting rows from the table, while still allowing him to read and modify existing rows. Which statement should you use to do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

REVOKE ALL ON employees FROM chang;

REVOKE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang; (*)

REMOVE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang;

REVOKE INSERT AND DELETE ON employees FROM chang;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

88. User ADAM has successfully logged on to the database in the past, but today he receives an error message stating that (although he has entered his password correctly) he cannot log on. What is the most likely cause of the problem? Mark for Review
(1) Points

One or more object privileges have been REVOKEd from Adam.

ADAM's CREATE SESSION privilege has been revoked. (*)

ADAM's CREATE USER privilege has been revoked.

ADAM's user account has been removed from the database.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

89. You grant user AMY the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which type of privilege have you granted to AMY? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A system privilege (*)

An object privilege

A user privilege

An access privilege

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

90. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;
(*)

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 12 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

91. Which of the following best describes a role in an Oracle database? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A role is a type of system privilege.

A role is the part that a user plays in querying the database.

A role is a name for a group of privileges. (*)

A role is an object privilege which allows a user to update a table.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

92. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates a view EMP_VIEW which shows only the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of EMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but no other data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT * FROM emp_view FOR rudi;

CREATE SYNONYM emp_view FOR employees;

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view TO rudi; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view ONLY TO rudi;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

Section 12 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

93. Which statement would you use to remove an object privilege granted to a user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER USER

REVOKE (*)

REMOVE

DROP

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

94. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the REFERENCES object privilege on a table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

It allows a user's session to read from the table but only so that foreign key constraints can be checked. (*)

It allows a user to refer to the table in a SELECT statement.

It allows a user to create foreign key constraints on the table.

It allows the user to create new tables which contain the same data as the referenced table.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

95. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

WITH GRANT OPTION (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

PUBLIC

FORCE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

96. User CRAIG creates a view named INVENTORY_V, which is based on the INVENTORY table. CRAIG wants to make this view available for querying to all database users. Which of the following actions should CRAIG perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points

He is not required to take any action because, by default, all database users can automatically access views.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for the INVENTORY table.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for INVENTORY_V view. (*)

He must grant each user the SELECT privilege on both the INVENTORY table and INVENTORY_V view.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

97. User BOB's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. BOB executes the following statement:
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO mary WITH GRANT OPTION;

Which of the following statements can MARY now execute successfully? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT FROM bob.employees; (*)

REVOKE SELECT ON bob.employees FROM bob;

GRANT SELECT ON bob.employees TO PUBLIC; (*)

DROP TABLE bob.employees;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

98. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review
(1) Points

an index

a view

a trigger

a role (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

Section 14 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

99. Which SQL statement is used to remove all the changes made by an uncommitted transaction? Mark for Review
(1) Points

UNDO;

ROLLBACK; (*)

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT;

REVOKE …;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 14

100. Which of the following best describes the term "read consistency"? Mark for Review
(1) Points

It ensures that all changes to a table are automatically committed

It prevents other users from querying a table while updates are being executed on it

It prevents other users from seeing changes to a table until those changes have been committed (*)

It prevents users from querying tables on which they have not been granted SELECT privilege

Incorrect. Refer to Section 14

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Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 1

1. Which of the following SQL statements will create a table called Birthdays with three columns for storing employee number, name and date of birth? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE table BIRTHDAYS (EMPNO, EMPNAME, BIRTHDATE);

CREATE table BIRTHDAYS (employee number, name, date of birth);

CREATE TABLE Birthdays (Empno NUMBER, Empname CHAR(20), Birthdate DATE); (*)

CREATE TABLE Birthdays (Empno NUMBER, Empname CHAR(20), Date of Birth DATE);

Correct

2. Which statement about creating a table is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

With a CREATE TABLE statement, a table will always be created in the current user's schema.

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the table is created in the current user's schema. (*)

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the CREATE TABLE statement will fail.

If a schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement and the schema does not exist, it will be created.

Correct

3. Which statement about table and column names is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Table and column names must begin with a letter. (*)

Table and column names can begin with a letter or a number.

Table and column names cannot include special characters.

If any character other than letters or numbers is used in a table or column name, the name must be enclosed in double quotation marks.

Correct

4. Which column name is valid? Mark for Review
(1) Points

1NUMBER

NUMBER

NUMBER_1$ (*)

1_NUMBER#

Correct

5. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:
CREATE TABLE line_item (line_item_id NUMBER(9), order_id NUMBER(9), product_id NUMBER(9));

You are a member of the SYSDBA role, but are not logged in as SYSDBA. You issue this CREATE TABLE statement.
Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the public schema.

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the SYS schema.

You created the table in your schema. (*)

You created the table in the SYSDBA schema.

Correct

Section 8 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

6. The SPEED_TIME column should store a fractional second value. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Correct

7. To store time with fractions of seconds, which datatype should be used for a table column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

TIMESTAMP (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Correct

8. You are designing a table for the Sales department. You need to include a column that contains each sales total. Which data type should you specify for this column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHAR

DATE

NUMBER (*)

VARCHAR2

Correct

9. Which statement about data types is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The BFILE data type stores character data up to four gigabytes in the database.

The TIMESTAMP data type is a character data type.

The VARCHAR2 data type should be used for fixed-length character data.

The CHAR data type requires that a minimum size be specified when defining a column of this type. (*)

Correct

10. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
( sales_id NUMBER(9),
customer_id NUMBER(9),
employee_id NUMBER(9),
description VARCHAR2(30),
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

Which business requirement will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Sales identification values could be either numbers or characters, or a combination of both.

All employee identification values are only 6 digits so the column should be variable in length.

Description values can range from 0 to 30 characters so the column should be fixed in length.

Today's date should be used if no value is provided for the sale date. (*)

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

11. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
(sales_id NUMBER,
customer_id NUMBER,
employee_id NUMBER,
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

Which statement about the SALE_DATE column is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Data will be normalized to the client time zone.

Data stored will not include seconds.

Data will be stored using a fractional seconds precision of 5.

Data stored in the column will be returned in the database's local time zone. (*)

Correct

12. Data in the RESPONSE_TIME column needs to be stored in days, hours, minutes and seconds. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND (*)

Correct

Section 8 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

13. Which command could you use to quickly remove all data from the rows in a table without deleting the table itself? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE

DROP TABLE

MODIFY

TRUNCATE TABLE (*)

Correct

14. Which statement about decreasing the width of a column is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

When a character column contains data, you cannot decrease the width of the column.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column without any restrictions.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column if the existing data does not violate the new size. (*)

You cannot decrease the width of a character column unless the table in which the column resides is empty.

Correct

15. Evaluate this statement:
TRUNCATE TABLE employee;

Which statement about this TRUNCATE TABLE statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can produce the same results by issuing the 'DROP TABLE employee' statement.

You can issue this statement to retain the structure of the employee table. (*)

You can reverse this statement by issuing the ROLLBACK statement.

You can produce the same results by issuing the 'DELETE inventory' statement.

Correct

16. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER TABLE employee SET UNUSED (fax);

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Deletes the FAX column

Frees the disk space used by the data in the FAX column

Prevents data in the FAX column from being displayed, by performing a logical

drop of the column. (*)

Prevents a new FAX column from being added to the EMPLOYEE table

Correct

17. Examine the structure of the DONATIONS table.
DONATIONS:
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER
DONOR_ID NUMBER
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE

You need to reduce the precision of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column to 5 with a scale of 2 and ensure that when inserting a row into the DONATIONS table without a value for the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column, a price of $10.00 will automatically be inserted. The DONATIONS table currently contains NO records. Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You CANNOT decrease the width of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column.

Both changes can be accomplished with one ALTER TABLE statement. (*)

You must drop and recreate the DONATIONS table to achieve these results.

You must use the ADD OR REPLACE option to achieve these results.

Correct

18. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEE table:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

Which statement should you use to increase the LAST_NAME column length to 35 if the column currently contains 200 records?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER employee TABLE ALTER COLUMN (last_name VARCHAR2(35));

ALTER TABLE employee RENAME last_name VARCHAR2(35);

ALTER TABLE employee MODIFY (last_name VARCHAR2(35)); (*)

You CANNOT increase the width of the LAST_NAME column.

Correct

19. You need to remove all the data in the SCHEDULE table, the structure of the table, and the indexes associated with the table. Which statement should you use?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE (*)

TRUNCATE TABLE

ALTER TABLE

DELETE TABLE

Correct

20. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEE table:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)
```

The EMPLOYEE_ID column currently contains 500 employee identification numbers. Business requirements have changed and you need to allow users to include text characters in the identification values. Which statement should you use to change this column's data type?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employee MODIFY (employee_id VARCHAR2(9));

ALTER TABLE employee REPLACE (employee_id VARCHAR2(9));

ALTER employee TABLE MODIFY COLUMN (employee_id VARCHAR2(15));

You CANNOT modify the data type of the EMPLOYEE_ID column, as the table is not empty. (*)

Correct

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

21. Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE inventory
```

```
MODIFY backorder_amount NUMBER(8,2);
```

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8 2)

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(2,8)

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8.2)

Changes the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8,2) (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

22. The TEAMS table contains these columns:

```
TEAM_ID NUMBER(4) Primary Key
TEAM_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
MGR_ID NUMBER(9)
```

The TEAMS table is currently empty. You need to allow users to include text characters in the manager identification values. Which statement should you use to implement this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER teams MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER TABLE teams MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15)); (*)

ALTER TABLE teams REPLACE (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER teams TABLE MODIFY COLUMN (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

You CANNOT modify the data type of the MGR_ID column.

Correct

23. Comments on tables and columns can be stored for documentation by: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Embedding /* comment */ within the definition of the table.

Using the ALTER TABLE CREATE COMMENT syntax

Using the COMMENT ON TABLE or COMMENT on COLUMN (*)

Using an UPDATE statement on the USER_COMMENTS table

Correct

Section 9 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

24. Which two statements about NOT NULL constraints are true? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

The Oracle Server creates a name for an unnamed NOT NULL constraint. (*)

A NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the table or column level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires that every value in a column be unique.

Columns without the NOT NULL constraint can contain null values by default. (*)

You CANNOT add a NOT NULL constraint to an existing column using the ALTER TABLE ADD CONSTRAINT statement.using the ALTER TABLE statement.

Correct

25. A table can only have one unique key constraint defined. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

26. Constraints can be added at which two levels? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Null Field

Table (*)

Row

Dictionary

Column (*)

Correct

27. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column only contains certain character values. No numbers or special characters are allowed.
Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHECK (*)

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

Correct

28. Which statement about the NOT NULL constraint is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The NOT NULL constraint must be defined at the column level. (*)

The NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the column level or the table level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires a column to contain alphanumeric values.

The NOT NULL constraint prevents a column from containing alphanumeric values.

Correct

29. You need to ensure that each value in the SEAT_ID column is unique or null. Which constraint should you define on the SEAT_ID column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHECK

UNIQUE (*)

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

Correct

Section 9 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

30. Which type of constraint by default requires that a column be both unique and not null? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

PRIMARY KEY (*)

UNIQUE

CHECK

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 9 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

31. When creating the EMPLOYEES table, which clause could you use to ensure that salary values are 1000.00 or more? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CONSTRAINT CHECK salary > 1000

CHECK CONSTRAINT (salary > 1000)

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK salary > 1000

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK (salary >= 1000) (*)

CHECK CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min (salary > 1000)

Correct

32. When creating a referential constraint, which keyword(s) identifies the table and column in the parent table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

REFERENCES (*)

ON DELETE CASCADE

ON DELETE SET NULL

Correct

33. How many PRIMARY KEY constraints can be created for each table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

none

one and only one (*)

one or two

unlimited

Correct

34. Which statement about a foreign key constraint is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A foreign key value cannot be null.

A foreign key value must be unique.

A foreign key value must match an existing value in the parent table.

A foreign key value must either be null or match an existing value in the parent table. (*)

Correct

35. Evaluate the structure of the DONATIONS table.
DONATIONS
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
DONOR_ID NUMBER Foreign key to DONOR_ID column of DONORS table
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE

Which CREATE TABLE statement should you use to create the DONATIONS table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES
donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER, amount_paid NUMBER,
payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY
donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid
NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations
pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY donor_id_fk REFERENCES
donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid
NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE;

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT donor_id_fk REFERENCES
donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid
NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE);
(*)

Correct

36. Which statement about a FOREIGN KEY constraint is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

An index is automatically created for a FOREIGN KEY constraint.

A FOREIGN KEY constraint allows the constrained column to contain values that exist in the primary key column of the parent table. (*)

A FOREIGN KEY constraint requires that a list of allowed values be checked before a value can be added to the constrained column.

A FOREIGN KEY column can have a different data type from the primary key column that it references.

Correct

37. You need to create the PROJECT_HIST table. The table must meet these requirements:

The table must contain the EMPLOYEE_ID and TASKED_HOURS columns for numeric data.

The table must contain the START_DATE and END_DATE column for date values.

The table must contain the HOURLY_RATE and PROJECT_COST columns for numeric data with precision and scale of 5,2 and 10,2 respectively.

The table must have a composite primary key on the EMPLOYEE_ID and START_DATE columns.
Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE project_hist
( employee_id NUMBER,
start_date DATE,
end_date DATE,
tasked_hours NUMBER,
hourly_rate NUMBER(5,2),
project_cost NUMBER(10,2),
CONSTRAINT project_hist_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id, start_date));
```

How many of the requirements does the CREATE TABLE statement satisfy?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

None of the four requirements

All four of the requirements (*)

Only three of the requirements

Only two of the requirements

Correct

Section 9 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

38. Which statement should you use to add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the DEPT_ID column in the EMPLOYEE table to refer to the ID column in the DEPARTMENT table?
Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
    ALTER TABLE employee
MODIFY COLUMN dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES department(id);


    ALTER TABLE employee
ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES department(id);
(*)


    ALTER TABLE employee
ADD FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk ON (dept_id) REFERENCES department(id);


    ALTER TABLE employee
ADD FOREIGN KEY department(id) REFERENCES (dept_id);
```

Correct

39. Examine the structures of the PRODUCT and SUPPLIER tables.

```
PRODUCT
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table
LIST_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)
COST NUMBER (7,2)
QTY_IN_STOCK NUMBER
QTY_ON_ORDER NUMBER
REORDER_LEVEL NUMBER
REORDER_QTY NUMBER

SUPPLIER
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
SUPPLIER_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)
CITY VARCHAR2 (25)
REGION VARCHAR2 (10)
POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)
```

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE suppliers
DISABLE CONSTRAINT supplier_id_pk CASCADE;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

To remove all constraint references to SUPPLIERS table

To drop the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PRODUCTS table

To remove all constraint references to the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the SUPPLIERS table (*)

Correct

40. The LINE_ITEM table contains these columns:
LINE_ITEM_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(9) FOREIGN KEY references the ID column of the PRODUCT table
QUANTITY NUMBER(9)
UNIT_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

You need to disable the FOREIGN KEY constraint. Which statement should you use?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE line_item DISABLE CONSTRAINT product_id_fk; (*)

ALTER TABLE line_item DROP CONSTRAINT product_id_fk;

ALTER TABLE line_item ENABLE CONSTRAINT product_id_fk;

ALTER TABLE line_item DELETE CONSTRAINT product_id_fk;

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 9 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

41. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the EMP_ID column of the EMPLOYEE table. Which ALTER TABLE statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employee
ADD PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);

ALTER TABLE
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY employee(emp_id);
(*)

ALTER TABLE employee
MODIFY emp_id PRIMARY KEY;

ALTER TABLE employee

MODIFY CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);

Correct

42. You can view the columns used in a constraint defined for a specific table by looking at which data dictionary table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_CONS_COLUMNS (*)

CONSTRAINTS_ALL_COLUMNS

SYS_DATA_DICT_COLUMNS

US_CON_SYS

Correct

43. You disabled the EMPLOYEE_ID_PK PRIMARY KEY constraint on the ID column in the EMPLOYEE table and imported 100 records. You need to enable the constraint and verify that the new and existing ID column values do not violate the PRIMARY KEY constraint. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER TABLE inventory
ENABLE employee_id_pk;

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement will achieve the desired result.

The statement will execute, but will ensure that the new ID values are unique.

The statement will execute, but will not verify that the existing values are unique.

The statement will NOT execute because it contains a syntax error. (*)

Correct

44. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY to the DEPARTMENT table. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE department ADD PRIMARY KEY dept_id_pk (dept_id);

ALTER TABLE department ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_pk PK (dept_id);

ALTER TABLE department ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (dept_id); (*)

ALTER TABLE department ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY dept_id_pk (dept_id);

Correct

45. You want to disable the FOREIGN KEY constraint that is defined in the EMPLOYEES table on the DEPT_ID column. The constraint is referenced by the name FK_DEPT_ID_01. Which statement should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE fk_dept_id_01;

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT fk_dept_id_01; (*)

Correct

46. The PO_DETAILS table contains these columns:
PO_NUM NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PO_LINE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCTS table
QUANTITY NUMBER
UNIT_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE po_details
DISABLE CONSTRAINT product_id_pk CASCADE;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

To create a new PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column

To drop and recreate the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column

To disable any FOREIGN KEY constraints that are dependent on the PO_NUM column (*)

To disable the constraint on the PO_NUM column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index

Correct

47. Evaluate this statement

```
ALTER TABLE employee
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

to add a new constraint to the EMPLOYEE table

to disable an existing constraint on the EMPLOYEE table

to activate a new constraint while preventing the creation of a PRIMARY KEY index

to activate the previously disabled constraint on the EMP_ID column while

creating a PRIMARY KEY index (*)

Correct

Section 10 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

48. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW emp_view
AS SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employee;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You cannot update data in the EMPLOYEE table using the EMP_VIEW view. (*)

You can update any data in the EMPLOYEE table using the EMP_VIEW view.

You can delete records from the EMPLOYEE table using the EMP_VIEW view.

You can update only the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEE table using the EMP_VIEW view.

Correct

49. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
   (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
   FROM faculty f, course c
   WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
```

Which type of view will this statement create?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

nested

simple

inline

complex (*)

Correct

50. You administer an Oracle database, which contains a table named EMPLOYEES. Luke, a database user, must create a report that includes the names and addresses of all employees. You do not want to grant Luke access to the EMPLOYEES table because it contains sensitive data. Which of the following actions should you perform first?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Create a stored procedure.

Create a view. (*)

Create a subquery.

Create a trigger.

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 10 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

51. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE

NOFORCE

CREATE OR REPLACE (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

Correct

52. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of the columns from the table.

Views provide data independence for ad hoc users and application programs. One view can be used to retrieve data from several tables. Views can be used to provide data security. (*)

Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

Correct

53. In order to query a database using a view, which of the following statements applies? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Use special VIEWSELECT Keyword

You can retrieve data from a view as you would from any table. (*)

You can never see all the rows in the table through the view.

The tables you are selecting from can be empty, yet the view still returns the original data from those tables.

Correct

54. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE (*)

NOFORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

Correct

55. You need to create a view on the SALES table, but the SALES table has not yet been created. Which statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You must create the SALES table before creating the view.

By default, the view will be created even if the SALES table does not exist.

You can create the table and the view at the same time using the FORCE option.

You can use the FORCE option to create the view before the SALES table has been created. (*)

Correct

Section 10 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

56. You need to create a new view on the EMPLOYEE table to update salary information. You need to ensure that DML operations through the view do not change the result set of the view. Which clause should include in the CREATE VIEW statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

WITH CHECK OPTION (*)

Correct

57. What is the purpose of including the WITH CHECK OPTION clause when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

To make sure that the parent table(s) actually exist

To keep views form being queried by unauthorized persons

To make sure that data is not duplicated in the view

To make sure that data in rows not visible through the view are changed or to make sure no rows returned by the view are updated outside the scope of the view. (*)

Correct

58. You cannot insert data through a view if the view includes _____. Mark for Review
(1) Points

a WHERE clause

a join

a column alias

a GROUP BY clause (*)

Correct

59. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views? Mark for Review
(1) Points

They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.

They contain functions or groups of data

They can perform DML operations through the view (*)

They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

Correct

60. You cannot create a view if the view subquery contains an inline view. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 10 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

61. Your manager has just asked you to create a report that illustrates the salary range of all the employees at your company. Which of the following SQL statements will create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary grades for all employees? Use the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and JOB_GRADES tables. Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary, and Grade, respectively. Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades
WHERE e.department_id equals d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;
(*)

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS (SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"

```
FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and
j.highest_sal);
```

Correct

62. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)

You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

Correct

Section 10 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

63. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:
```
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)
```

You created a Top-n query report that displays the account numbers and new balance of the 800 accounts that have the highest new balance value. The results are sorted by payments value from highest to lowest. Which SELECT statement clause is included in your query?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

inner query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC (*)

inner query: WHERE ROWNUM = 800

outer query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC

inner query: SELECT customer_id, new_balance ROWNUM

Correct

64. An "inline view" is an unnamed select statement found: Mark for Review
(1) Points

In the user_views data dictionary view

In a special database column of a users table

Enclosed in parenthesis within the select list of a surrounding query

Enclosed in parenthesis within the from clause of a surrounding query (*)

Correct

65. Which statement about an inline view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An inline view is a schema object.

An inline view is a subquery with an alias. (*)

An inline view is a complex view.

An inline view can be used to perform DML operations.

Correct

66. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:

```
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)
```

You execute this statement:

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balancev
FROM
   (SELECT customer_id, new_balance
   FROM customer_finance)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25
ORDER BY new_balance DESC;
```

What statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement failed to execute because an inline view was used.

The statement will not necessarily return the 25 highest new balance values. (*)

The 25 greatest new balance values were displayed from the highest to the lowest.

The statement failed to execute because the ORDER BY does NOT use the Top-n column.

Correct

67. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
FROM
   (SELECT customer_id, new_balance
   FROM customer_finance
   ORDER BY new_balance DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25;
```

Which type of query is this SELECT statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A Top-n query (*)

A complex view

A simple view

A hierarchical view

Correct

Section 11 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

68. You created the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence to generate sequential values for the LOCATION_ID column in the MANUFACTURERS table. You issue this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE manufacturers
MODIFY (location_id NUMBER(6));
```

Which statement about the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence is unchanged. (*)

The sequence is deleted and must be recreated.

The current value of the sequence is reset to zero.

The current value of the sequence is reset to the sequence's START WITH value.

Correct

69. You create a CUSTOMERS table in which CUSTOMER_ID is designated as a primary key. You want the values that are entered into the CUSTOMER_ID column to be generated automatically. Which of the following actions should you perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Do nothing. Oracle automatically generates unique values for columns that are defined as primary keys.

Specify a UNIQUE constraint on the CUSTOMER_ID column.

Create a synonym.

Create a sequence. (*)

Correct

70. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE order_id_seq NOCYCLE NOCACHE;

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence has no maximum value.

The sequence preallocates values and retains them in memory.

The sequence will continue to generate values after reaching its maximum value.

The sequence will start with 1. (*)

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 11 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

71. Which pseudocolumn returns the latest value supplied by a sequence? Mark for Review
(1) Points

NEXTVAL

CURRVAL (*)

CURRENT

NEXT

Correct

72. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE line_item_id_seq INCREMENT BY -1;

Which statement is true?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement will not execute successfully.

The sequence will generate sequential descending values. (*)

The starting value of the LINE_ITEM_ID_SEQ sequence will by -1.

The minimum value of the LINE_ITEM_ID_SEQ will be the smallest possible integer value.

Correct

Section 11 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

73. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCT table
HIRE_DATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE
SALARY NUMBER (8,2) NOT NULL

On which column is an index automatically created for the EMPLOYEES table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

SALARY

LAST_NAME

HIRE_DATE

EMPLOYEE_ID (*)

DEPARTMENT_ID

Correct

74. Which of the following is created automatically by Oracle when a UNIQUE integrity constraint is created? Mark for Review
(1) Points

a PRIMARY KEY constraint

a CHECK constraint

an index (*)

a FOREIGN KEY constraint

Correct

75. You need to determine the table name and column name(s) on which the SALES_IDX index is defined. Which data dictionary view would you query? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_INDEXES

USER_TABLES

USER_OBJECTS

USER_IND_COLUMNS (*)

Correct

76. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:
CLIENT_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)

You want to create an index named ADDRESS_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the CLIENTS table. You issue this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX clients
ON address_index (city, state);
```

Which result does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index named ADDRESS_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS_INDEX is created on the CLIENTS table.

An error message is produced, and no index is created. (*)

Correct

77. Evaluate this statement:

```
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;
```

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

It recreates the synonym if it already exists.

It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.

It allows only the user CHAN to access TESTING using the synonym.

It eliminates the need for all users to qualify TESTING with its schema. (*)

Correct

78. You create a table named CUSTOMERS and define a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the CUST_ID column. Which actions occur automatically? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A CHECK constraint is defined on the CUST_ID column.

A trigger is created that will prevent NULL values from being accepted in the CUST_ID column.

A unique index is created on the CUST_ID column. (*)

A sequence is created that will generate a unique value in the CUST_ID column for each row that is inserted into the CUSTOMERS table.

Correct

79. What is the correct syntax for creating a synonym d_sum for the view DEPT_SUM_VU? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE SYNONYM d_sum
ON dept_sum_vu;

CREATE d_sum SYNONYM
FOR dept_sum_vu;

UPDATE dept_sum_vu
ON SYNONYM d_sum;

CREATE SYNONYM d_sum
FOR dept_sum_vu;
(*)

Correct

80. What is the correct syntax for creating an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name); (*)

CREATE INDEX on table_name(column_name);

CREATE index_name INDEX ON table_name.column_name;

CREATE OR REPLACE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name);

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 11 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

81. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE INDEX sales_idx ON oe.sales (status);

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The CREATE INDEX creates a function-based index.

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a nonunique index. (*)

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a unique index.

The CREATE INDEX statement fails because of a syntax error.

Correct

82. You want to speed up the following query by creating an index:
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (salary * 12) > 100000;

Which of the following will achieve this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Create a composite index on (salary,12).

Create a function-based index on (salary * 12). (*)

Create an index on (salary).

Create a function_based index on ((salary * 12) > 100000).

Correct

83. What would you create to make the following statement execute faster?
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name) = 'chang';
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A synonym.

A function_based index. (*)

A composite index.

Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

Correct

84. You want to create a composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement will accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name || last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name), employees(last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name,last_name);
(*)

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name);
CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(last_name);

Correct

85. Which of the following SQL statements will display the index name, table name, and the uniqueness of the index for all indexes on the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';
(*)

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE index = EMPLOYEES;

Correct

Section 12 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

86. You want to grant user BOB the ability to change other users' passwords. Which privilege should you grant to BOB? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The ALTER USER privilege (*)

The CREATE USER privilege

The DROP USER privilege

The CREATE PROFILE privilege

Correct

87. The database administrator wants to allow user Marco to create new tables in his own schema. Which privilege should be granted to Marco? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE ANY TABLE

SELECT

CREATE TABLE (*)

CREATE OBJECT

Correct

88. You grant user AMY the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which type of privilege have you granted to AMY? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A system privilege (*)

An object privilege

A user privilege

An access privilege

Correct

89. User JAMES has created a CUSTOMERS table and wants to allow all other users to SELECT from it. Which command should JAMES use to do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT customers(SELECT) TO PUBLIC;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO ALL;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO PUBLIC; (*)

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM customers FOR james.customers;

Correct

90. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;
(*)

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

Correct

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 12 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

91. Evaluate this statement: ALTER USER bob IDENTIFIED BY jim; Which statement about the result of executing this statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A new password is assign to user BOB. (*)

A new user JIM is created from user BOB's profile.

The user BOB is assigned the same privileges as user JIM.

The user BOB is renamed and is accessible as user JIM.

Correct

92. Which of the following are object privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT (*)

SELECT ANY TABLE

CREATE TABLE

INSERT (*)

Correct

Section 12 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

93. User CRAIG creates a view named INVENTORY_V, which is based on the INVENTORY table. CRAIG wants to make this view available for querying to all database users. Which of the following actions should CRAIG perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points

He is not required to take any action because, by default, all database users can automatically access views.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for the INVENTORY table.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for INVENTORY_V view. (*)

He must grant each user the SELECT privilege on both the INVENTORY table and INVENTORY_V view.

Correct

94. To join a table in your database to a table on a second (remote) Oracle database, you need to use: Mark for Review
(1) Points

A remote procedure call

An Oracle gateway product

An ODBC driver

A database link (*)

Correct

95. You need to grant user BOB SELECT privileges on the EMPLOYEE table. You want to allow BOB to grant this privileges to other users. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

GRANT SELECT ON employee TO bob WITH GRANT OPTION; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON employee TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;

GRANT SELECT ON employee TO bob

GRANT SELECT ON employee TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Correct

96. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the REFERENCES object privilege on a table? Mark for Review

(1) Points

It allows a user's session to read from the table but only so that foreign key constraints can be checked. (*)

It allows a user to refer to the table in a SELECT statement.

It allows a user to create foreign key constraints on the table.

It allows the user to create new tables which contain the same data as the referenced table.

Correct

97. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user? Mark for Review

(1) Points

WITH GRANT OPTION (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

PUBLIC

FORCE

Correct

98. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review

(1) Points

an index

a view

a trigger

a role (*)

Correct

Section 14 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

99. Steven King's row in the EMPLOYEES table has EMPLOYEE_ID = 100 and SALARY = 24000. A user issues the following statements in the order shown:

```
UPDATE employees
SET salary = salary * 2
WHERE employee_id = 100;
COMMIT;

UPDATE employees
SET salary = 30000
WHERE employee_id = 100;
```

The user's database session now ends abnormally. What is now King's salary in the table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

48000 (*)

30000

24000

78000

Correct

100. Table MYTAB contains only one column of datatype CHAR(1). A user executes the following statements in the order shown.

```
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');
COMMIT;
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');
ROLLBACK;
```

Which rows does the table now contain?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A, B and C

A and B (*)

C

None of the above

Correct

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 1

1. Which of the following SQL statements will create a table called Birthdays with three columns for storing employee number, name and date of birth? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE table BIRTHDAYS (EMPNO, EMPNAME, BIRTHDATE);

CREATE table BIRTHDAYS (employee number, name, date of birth);

CREATE TABLE Birthdays (Empno NUMBER, Empname CHAR(20), Birthdate DATE); (*)

CREATE TABLE Birthdays (Empno NUMBER, Empname CHAR(20), Date of Birth DATE);

Correct

2. Which statement about creating a table is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

With a CREATE TABLE statement, a table will always be created in the current user's schema.

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the table is created in the current user's schema. (*)

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the CREATE TABLE statement will fail.

If a schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement and the schema does not exist, it will be created.

Correct

3. Which statement about table and column names is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Table and column names must begin with a letter. (*)

Table and column names can begin with a letter or a number.

Table and column names cannot include special characters.

If any character other than letters or numbers is used in a table or column name, the name must be enclosed in double quotation marks.

Correct

4. Which column name is valid? Mark for Review
(1) Points

1NUMBER

NUMBER

NUMBER_1$ (*)

1_NUMBER#

Correct

5. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:
CREATE TABLE line_item (line_item_id NUMBER(9), order_id NUMBER(9), product_id NUMBER(9));

You are a member of the SYSDBA role, but are not logged in as SYSDBA. You issue this CREATE TABLE statement.
Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the public schema.

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the SYS schema.

You created the table in your schema. (*)

You created the table in the SYSDBA schema.

Correct

Section 8 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

6. The SPEED_TIME column should store a fractional second value. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Correct

7. To store time with fractions of seconds, which datatype should be used for a table column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

TIMESTAMP (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Correct

8. You are designing a table for the Sales department. You need to include a column that contains each sales total. Which data type should you specify for this column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHAR

DATE

NUMBER (*)

VARCHAR2

Correct

9. Which statement about data types is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The BFILE data type stores character data up to four gigabytes in the database.

The TIMESTAMP data type is a character data type.

The VARCHAR2 data type should be used for fixed-length character data.

The CHAR data type requires that a minimum size be specified when defining a column of this type. (*)

Correct

10. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
( sales_id NUMBER(9),
customer_id NUMBER(9),
employee_id NUMBER(9),
description VARCHAR2(30),
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

Which business requirement will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Sales identification values could be either numbers or characters, or a combination of both.

All employee identification values are only 6 digits so the column should be variable in length.

Description values can range from 0 to 30 characters so the column should be fixed in length.

Today's date should be used if no value is provided for the sale date. (*)

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

11. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
(sales_id NUMBER,
customer_id NUMBER,
employee_id NUMBER,
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

Which statement about the SALE_DATE column is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Data will be normalized to the client time zone.

Data stored will not include seconds.

Data will be stored using a fractional seconds precision of 5.

Data stored in the column will be returned in the database's local time zone. (*)

Correct

12. Data in the RESPONSE_TIME column needs to be stored in days, hours, minutes and seconds. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND (*)

Correct

Section 8 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

13. Which command could you use to quickly remove all data from the rows in a table without deleting the table itself? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE

DROP TABLE

MODIFY

TRUNCATE TABLE (*)

Correct

14. Which statement about decreasing the width of a column is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

When a character column contains data, you cannot decrease the width of the column.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column without any restrictions.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column if the existing data does not violate the new size. (*)

You cannot decrease the width of a character column unless the table in which the column resides is empty.

Correct

15. Evaluate this statement:
TRUNCATE TABLE employee;

Which statement about this TRUNCATE TABLE statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can produce the same results by issuing the 'DROP TABLE employee' statement.

You can issue this statement to retain the structure of the employee table. (*)

You can reverse this statement by issuing the ROLLBACK statement.

You can produce the same results by issuing the 'DELETE inventory' statement.

Correct

16. Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE employee SET UNUSED (fax);
```

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Deletes the FAX column

Frees the disk space used by the data in the FAX column

Prevents data in the FAX column from being displayed, by performing a logical drop of the column. (*)

Prevents a new FAX column from being added to the EMPLOYEE table

Correct

17. Examine the structure of the DONATIONS table.

```
DONATIONS:
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER
DONOR_ID NUMBER
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE
```

You need to reduce the precision of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column to 5 with a scale of 2 and ensure that when inserting a row into the DONATIONS table without a value for the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column, a price of $10.00 will automatically be inserted. The DONATIONS table currently contains NO records. Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You CANNOT decrease the width of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column.

Both changes can be accomplished with one ALTER TABLE statement. (*)

You must drop and recreate the DONATIONS table to achieve these results.

You must use the ADD OR REPLACE option to achieve these results.

Correct

18. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEE table:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)
```

Which statement should you use to increase the LAST_NAME column length to 35 if the column currently contains 200 records?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER employee TABLE ALTER COLUMN (last_name VARCHAR2(35));

ALTER TABLE employee RENAME last_name VARCHAR2(35);

ALTER TABLE employee MODIFY (last_name VARCHAR2(35)); (*)

You CANNOT increase the width of the LAST_NAME column.

Correct

19. You need to remove all the data in the SCHEDULE table, the structure of the table, and the indexes associated with the table. Which statement should you use?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE (*)

TRUNCATE TABLE

ALTER TABLE

DELETE TABLE

Correct

20. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEE table:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

The EMPLOYEE_ID column currently contains 500 employee identification numbers. Business requirements have changed and you need to allow users to include text characters in the identification values. Which statement should you use to change this column's data type?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employee MODIFY (employee_id VARCHAR2(9));

ALTER TABLE employee REPLACE (employee_id VARCHAR2(9));

ALTER employee TABLE MODIFY COLUMN (employee_id VARCHAR2(15));

You CANNOT modify the data type of the EMPLOYEE_ID column, as the table is not empty. (*)

Correct

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

21. Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE inventory
MODIFY backorder_amount NUMBER(8,2);
```

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8 2)

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(2,8)

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8.2)

Changes the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8,2) (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

22. The TEAMS table contains these columns:

```
TEAM_ID NUMBER(4) Primary Key
TEAM_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
MGR_ID NUMBER(9)
```

The TEAMS table is currently empty. You need to allow users to include text characters in the manager identification values. Which statement should you use to implement this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER teams MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER TABLE teams MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15)); (*)

ALTER TABLE teams REPLACE (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER teams TABLE MODIFY COLUMN (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

You CANNOT modify the data type of the MGR_ID column.

Correct

23. Comments on tables and columns can be stored for documentation by: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Embedding /* comment */ within the definition of the table.

Using the ALTER TABLE CREATE COMMENT syntax

Using the COMMENT ON TABLE or COMMENT on COLUMN (*)

Using an UPDATE statement on the USER_COMMENTS table

Correct

Section 9 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

24. Which two statements about NOT NULL constraints are true? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

The Oracle Server creates a name for an unnamed NOT NULL constraint. (*)

A NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the table or column level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires that every value in a column be unique.

Columns without the NOT NULL constraint can contain null values by default. (*)

You CANNOT add a NOT NULL constraint to an existing column using the ALTER TABLE ADD CONSTRAINT statement.using the ALTER TABLE statement.

Correct

25. A table can only have one unique key constraint defined. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

26. Constraints can be added at which two levels? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Null Field

Table (*)

Row

Dictionary

Column (*)

Correct

27. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column only contains certain character values. No numbers or special characters are allowed.
Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHECK (*)

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

Correct

28. Which statement about the NOT NULL constraint is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The NOT NULL constraint must be defined at the column level. (*)

The NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the column level or the table level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires a column to contain alphanumeric values.

The NOT NULL constraint prevents a column from containing alphanumeric values.

Correct

29. You need to ensure that each value in the SEAT_ID column is unique or null.
Which constraint should you define on the SEAT_ID column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHECK

UNIQUE (*)

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

Correct

Section 9 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

30. Which type of constraint by default requires that a column be both unique and not null? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

PRIMARY KEY (*)

UNIQUE

CHECK

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 9 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

31. When creating the EMPLOYEES table, which clause could you use to ensure that salary values are 1000.00 or more? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CONSTRAINT CHECK salary > 1000

CHECK CONSTRAINT (salary > 1000)

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK salary > 1000

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK (salary >= 1000) (*)

CHECK CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min (salary > 1000)

Correct

32. When creating a referential constraint, which keyword(s) identifies the table and column in the parent table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

REFERENCES (*)

ON DELETE CASCADE

ON DELETE SET NULL

Correct

33. How many PRIMARY KEY constraints can be created for each table? Mark for

Review
(1) Points

none

one and only one (*)

one or two

unlimited

Correct

34. Which statement about a foreign key constraint is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A foreign key value cannot be null.

A foreign key value must be unique.

A foreign key value must match an existing value in the parent table.

A foreign key value must either be null or match an existing value in the parent table. (*)

Correct

35. Evaluate the structure of the DONATIONS table.

DONATIONS
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
DONOR_ID NUMBER Foreign key to DONOR_ID column of DONORS table
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE

Which CREATE TABLE statement should you use to create the DONATIONS table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER, amount_paid NUMBER, payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations
pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY donor_id_fk REFERENCES donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE;

CREATE TABLE donations

(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT donor_id_fk REFERENCES donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE);
(*)

Correct

36. Which statement about a FOREIGN KEY constraint is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index is automatically created for a FOREIGN KEY constraint.

A FOREIGN KEY constraint allows the constrained column to contain values that exist in the primary key column of the parent table. (*)

A FOREIGN KEY constraint requires that a list of allowed values be checked before a value can be added to the constrained column.

A FOREIGN KEY column can have a different data type from the primary key column that it references.

Correct

37. You need to create the PROJECT_HIST table. The table must meet these requirements:

The table must contain the EMPLOYEE_ID and TASKED_HOURS columns for numeric data.

The table must contain the START_DATE and END_DATE column for date values.

The table must contain the HOURLY_RATE and PROJECT_COST columns for numeric data with precision and scale of 5,2 and 10,2 respectively.

The table must have a composite primary key on the EMPLOYEE_ID and START_DATE columns.
Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE project_hist
( employee_id NUMBER,
start_date DATE,
end_date DATE,
tasked_hours NUMBER,
hourly_rate NUMBER(5,2),
project_cost NUMBER(10,2),
CONSTRAINT project_hist_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id, start_date));
```

How many of the requirements does the CREATE TABLE statement satisfy?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

None of the four requirements

All four of the requirements (*)

Only three of the requirements

Only two of the requirements

Correct

Section 9 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

38. Which statement should you use to add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the DEPT_ID column in the EMPLOYEE table to refer to the ID column in the DEPARTMENT table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employee
MODIFY COLUMN dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES department(id);

ALTER TABLE employee
ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (dept_id) REFERENCES department(id);
(*)

ALTER TABLE employee
ADD FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk ON (dept_id) REFERENCES department(id);

ALTER TABLE employee
ADD FOREIGN KEY department(id) REFERENCES (dept_id);

Correct

39. Examine the structures of the PRODUCT and SUPPLIER tables.
PRODUCT
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table
LIST_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)
COST NUMBER (7,2)
QTY_IN_STOCK NUMBER
QTY_ON_ORDER NUMBER
REORDER_LEVEL NUMBER
REORDER_QTY NUMBER

SUPPLIER
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
SUPPLIER_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)
CITY VARCHAR2 (25)
REGION VARCHAR2 (10)
POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)

Evaluate this statement:

ALTER TABLE suppliers
DISABLE CONSTRAINT supplier_id_pk CASCADE;

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

To remove all constraint references to SUPPLIERS table

To drop the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PRODUCTS table

To remove all constraint references to the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the SUPPLIERS table (*)

Correct

40. The LINE_ITEM table contains these columns:
LINE_ITEM_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER(9) FOREIGN KEY references the ID column of the PRODUCT table
QUANTITY NUMBER(9)
UNIT_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

You need to disable the FOREIGN KEY constraint. Which statement should you use?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE line_item DISABLE CONSTRAINT product_id_fk; (*)

ALTER TABLE line_item DROP CONSTRAINT product_id_fk;

ALTER TABLE line_item ENABLE CONSTRAINT product_id_fk;

ALTER TABLE line_item DELETE CONSTRAINT product_id_fk;

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 9 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

41. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the EMP_ID column of the EMPLOYEE table. Which ALTER TABLE statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employee
ADD PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);

ALTER TABLE
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY employee(emp_id);
(*)

ALTER TABLE employee
MODIFY emp_id PRIMARY KEY;

ALTER TABLE employee
MODIFY CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);

Correct

42. You can view the columns used in a constraint defined for a specific table by looking at which data dictionary table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_CONS_COLUMNS (*)

CONSTRAINTS_ALL_COLUMNS

SYS_DATA_DICT_COLUMNS

US_CON_SYS

Correct

43. You disabled the EMPLOYEE_ID_PK PRIMARY KEY constraint on the ID column in the EMPLOYEE table and imported 100 records. You need to enable the constraint and verify that the new and existing ID column values do not violate the PRIMARY KEY constraint. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER TABLE inventory
ENABLE employee_id_pk;

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement will achieve the desired result.

The statement will execute, but will ensure that the new ID values are unique.

The statement will execute, but will not verify that the existing values are unique.

The statement will NOT execute because it contains a syntax error. (*)

Correct

44. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY to the DEPARTMENT table. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE department ADD PRIMARY KEY dept_id_pk (dept_id);

ALTER TABLE department ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_pk PK (dept_id);

ALTER TABLE department ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (dept_id); (*)

ALTER TABLE department ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY dept_id_pk (dept_id);

Correct

45. You want to disable the FOREIGN KEY constraint that is defined in the EMPLOYEES table on the DEPT_ID column. The constraint is referenced by the name FK_DEPT_ID_01. Which statement should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE fk_dept_id_01;

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT fk_dept_id_01; (*)

Correct

46. The PO_DETAILS table contains these columns:
PO_NUM NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PO_LINE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCTS table
QUANTITY NUMBER
UNIT_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE po_details
DISABLE CONSTRAINT product_id_pk CASCADE;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

To create a new PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column

To drop and recreate the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column

To disable any FOREIGN KEY constraints that are dependent on the PO_NUM column (*)

To disable the constraint on the PO_NUM column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index

Correct

47. Evaluate this statement

```
ALTER TABLE employee
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

to add a new constraint to the EMPLOYEE table

to disable an existing constraint on the EMPLOYEE table

to activate a new constraint while preventing the creation of a PRIMARY KEY index

to activate the previously disabled constraint on the EMP_ID column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index (*)

Correct

Section 10 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

48. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW emp_view
AS SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employee;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You cannot update data in the EMPLOYEE table using the EMP_VIEW view. (*)

You can update any data in the EMPLOYEE table using the EMP_VIEW view.

You can delete records from the EMPLOYEE table using the EMP_VIEW view.

You can update only the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEE table using the EMP_VIEW view.

Correct

49. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
   (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
   FROM faculty f, course c
   WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
```

Which type of view will this statement create?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

nested

simple

inline

complex (*)

Correct

50. You administer an Oracle database, which contains a table named EMPLOYEES. Luke, a database user, must create a report that includes the names and addresses of all employees. You do not want to grant Luke access to the EMPLOYEES table because it contains sensitive data. Which of the following actions should you perform first? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Create a stored procedure.

Create a view. (*)

Create a subquery.

Create a trigger.

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 10 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

51. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE

NOFORCE

CREATE OR REPLACE (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

Correct

52. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of the columns from the table.

Views provide data independence for ad hoc users and application programs. One

view can be used to retrieve data from several tables. Views can be used to provide data security. (*)

Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

Correct

53. In order to query a database using a view, which of the following statements applies? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Use special VIEWSELECT Keyword

You can retrieve data from a view as you would from any table. (*)

You can never see all the rows in the table through the view.

The tables you are selecting from can be empty, yet the view still returns the original data from those tables.

Correct

54. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE (*)

NOFORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

Correct

55. You need to create a view on the SALES table, but the SALES table has not yet been created. Which statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You must create the SALES table before creating the view.

By default, the view will be created even if the SALES table does not exist.

You can create the table and the view at the same time using the FORCE option.

You can use the FORCE option to create the view before the SALES table has been created. (*)

Correct

Section 10 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

56. You need to create a new view on the EMPLOYEE table to update salary information. You need to ensure that DML operations through the view do not change the result set of the view. Which clause should include in the CREATE VIEW statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

WITH CHECK OPTION (*)

Correct

57. What is the purpose of including the WITH CHECK OPTION clause when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

To make sure that the parent table(s) actually exist

To keep views form being queried by unauthorized persons

To make sure that data is not duplicated in the view

To make sure that data in rows not visible through the view are changed or to make sure no rows returned by the view are updated outside the scope of the view. (*)

Correct

58. You cannot insert data through a view if the view includes _____. Mark for Review
(1) Points

a WHERE clause

a join

a column alias

a GROUP BY clause (*)

Correct

59. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views? Mark for Review
(1) Points

They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.

They contain functions or groups of data

They can perform DML operations through the view (*)

They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

Correct

60. You cannot create a view if the view subquery contains an inline view. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 10 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

61. Your manager has just asked you to create a report that illustrates the salary range of all the employees at your company. Which of the following SQL statements will create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary grades for all employees? Use the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and JOB_GRADES tables. Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary, and Grade, respectively. Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades
WHERE e.department_id equals d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu

```
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary",
j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and
j.highest_sal;
(*)


    CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS (SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary
"Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and
j.highest_sal);
```

Correct

62. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)

You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

Correct

Section 10 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

63. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:

```
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)
```

You created a Top-n query report that displays the account numbers and new balance of the 800 accounts that have the highest new balance value. The results are sorted by payments value from highest to lowest. Which SELECT statement clause is included in your query?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

inner query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC (*)

inner query: WHERE ROWNUM = 800

outer query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC

inner query: SELECT customer_id, new_balance ROWNUM

Correct

64. An "inline view" is an unnamed select statement found: Mark for Review
(1) Points

In the user_views data dictionary view

In a special database column of a users table

Enclosed in parenthesis within the select list of a surrounding query

Enclosed in parenthesis within the from clause of a surrounding query (*)

Correct

65. Which statement about an inline view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An inline view is a schema object.

An inline view is a subquery with an alias. (*)

An inline view is a complex view.

An inline view can be used to perform DML operations.

Correct

66. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:

```
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)
```

You execute this statement:

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balancev
FROM
   (SELECT customer_id, new_balance
   FROM customer_finance)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25
ORDER BY new_balance DESC;
```

What statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement failed to execute because an inline view was used.

The statement will not necessarily return the 25 highest new balance values. (*)

The 25 greatest new balance values were displayed from the highest to the lowest.

The statement failed to execute because the ORDER BY does NOT use the Top-n column.

Correct

67. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
FROM
   (SELECT customer_id, new_balance
   FROM customer_finance
   ORDER BY new_balance DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25;
```

Which type of query is this SELECT statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A Top-n query (*)

A complex view

A simple view

A hierarchical view

Correct

Section 11 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

68. You created the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence to generate sequential values for the LOCATION_ID column in the MANUFACTURERS table. You issue this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE manufacturers
MODIFY (location_id NUMBER(6));
```

Which statement about the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence is unchanged. (*)

The sequence is deleted and must be recreated.

The current value of the sequence is reset to zero.

The current value of the sequence is reset to the sequence's START WITH value.

Correct

69. You create a CUSTOMERS table in which CUSTOMER_ID is designated as a primary key. You want the values that are entered into the CUSTOMER_ID column to be

generated automatically. Which of the following actions should you perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Do nothing. Oracle automatically generates unique values for columns that are defined as primary keys.

Specify a UNIQUE constraint on the CUSTOMER_ID column.

Create a synonym.

Create a sequence. (*)

Correct

70. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE order_id_seq NOCYCLE NOCACHE;

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence has no maximum value.

The sequence preallocates values and retains them in memory.

The sequence will continue to generate values after reaching its maximum value.

The sequence will start with 1. (*)

Correct

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 11 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

71. Which pseudocolumn returns the latest value supplied by a sequence? Mark for Review
(1) Points

NEXTVAL

CURRVAL (*)

CURRENT

NEXT

Correct

72. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE line_item_id_seq INCREMENT BY -1;

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement will not execute successfully.

The sequence will generate sequential descending values. (*)

The starting value of the LINE_ITEM_ID_SEQ sequence will by -1.

The minimum value of the LINE_ITEM_ID_SEQ will be the smallest possible integer value.

Correct

Section 11 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

73. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCT table
HIRE_DATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE
SALARY NUMBER (8,2) NOT NULL

On which column is an index automatically created for the EMPLOYEES table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

SALARY

LAST_NAME

HIRE_DATE

EMPLOYEE_ID (*)

DEPARTMENT_ID

Correct

74. Which of the following is created automatically by Oracle when a UNIQUE integrity constraint is created? Mark for Review
(1) Points

a PRIMARY KEY constraint

a CHECK constraint

an index (*)

a FOREIGN KEY constraint

Correct

75. You need to determine the table name and column name(s) on which the SALES_IDX index is defined. Which data dictionary view would you query? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_INDEXES

USER_TABLES

USER_OBJECTS

USER_IND_COLUMNS (*)

Correct

76. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:
CLIENT_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)

You want to create an index named ADDRESS_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the CLIENTS table. You issue this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX clients
ON address_index (city, state);
```

Which result does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index named ADDRESS_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS_INDEX is created on the CLIENTS table.

An error message is produced, and no index is created. (*)

Correct

77. Evaluate this statement:
```
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;
```

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

It recreates the synonym if it already exists.

It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.

It allows only the user CHAN to access TESTING using the synonym.

It eliminates the need for all users to qualify TESTING with its schema. (*)

Correct

78. You create a table named CUSTOMERS and define a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the CUST_ID column. Which actions occur automatically? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A CHECK constraint is defined on the CUST_ID column.

A trigger is created that will prevent NULL values from being accepted in the CUST_ID column.

A unique index is created on the CUST_ID column. (*)

A sequence is created that will generate a unique value in the CUST_ID column for each row that is inserted into the CUSTOMERS table.

Correct

79. What is the correct syntax for creating a synonym d_sum for the view DEPT_SUM_VU? Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
CREATE SYNONYM d_sum
ON dept_sum_vu;
```

```
CREATE d_sum SYNONYM
FOR dept_sum_vu;
```

```
UPDATE dept_sum_vu
ON SYNONYM d_sum;
```

```
CREATE SYNONYM d_sum
FOR dept_sum_vu;
```
(*)

Correct

80. What is the correct syntax for creating an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name); (*)

CREATE INDEX on table_name(column_name);

CREATE index_name INDEX ON table_name.column_name;

CREATE OR REPLACE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name);

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 11 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

81. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE INDEX sales_idx ON oe.sales (status);

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The CREATE INDEX creates a function-based index.

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a nonunique index. (*)

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a unique index.

The CREATE INDEX statement fails because of a syntax error.

Correct

82. You want to speed up the following query by creating an index:
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (salary * 12) > 100000;

Which of the following will achieve this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Create a composite index on (salary,12).

Create a function-based index on (salary * 12). (*)

Create an index on (salary).

Create a function_based index on ((salary * 12) > 100000).

Correct

83. What would you create to make the following statement execute faster?
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name) = 'chang';
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A synonym.

A function_based index. (*)

A composite index.

Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

Correct

84. You want to create a composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement will accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name || last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name), employees(last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name,last_name);
(*)

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name);
CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(last_name);

Correct

85. Which of the following SQL statements will display the index name, table name, and the uniqueness of the index for all indexes on the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';
(*)

```
    SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE index = EMPLOYEES;
```

Correct

Section 12 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

86. You want to grant user BOB the ability to change other users' passwords. Which privilege should you grant to BOB? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The ALTER USER privilege (*)

The CREATE USER privilege

The DROP USER privilege

The CREATE PROFILE privilege

Correct

87. The database administrator wants to allow user Marco to create new tables in his own schema. Which privilege should be granted to Marco? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE ANY TABLE

SELECT

CREATE TABLE (*)

CREATE OBJECT

Correct

88. You grant user AMY the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which type of privilege have you granted to AMY? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A system privilege (*)

An object privilege

A user privilege

An access privilege

Correct

89. User JAMES has created a CUSTOMERS table and wants to allow all other users

to SELECT from it. Which command should JAMES use to do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT customers(SELECT) TO PUBLIC;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO ALL;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO PUBLIC; (*)

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM customers FOR james.customers;

Correct

90. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;
(*)

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 12 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

91. Evaluate this statement: ALTER USER bob IDENTIFIED BY jim; Which statement about the result of executing this statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A new password is assign to user BOB. (*)

A new user JIM is created from user BOB's profile.

The user BOB is assigned the same privileges as user JIM.

The user BOB is renamed and is accessible as user JIM.

Correct

92. Which of the following are object privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT (*)

SELECT ANY TABLE

CREATE TABLE

INSERT (*)

Correct

Section 12 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

93. User CRAIG creates a view named INVENTORY_V, which is based on the INVENTORY table. CRAIG wants to make this view available for querying to all database users. Which of the following actions should CRAIG perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points

He is not required to take any action because, by default, all database users can automatically access views.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for the INVENTORY table.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for INVENTORY_V view. (*)

He must grant each user the SELECT privilege on both the INVENTORY table and INVENTORY_V view.

Correct

94. To join a table in your database to a table on a second (remote) Oracle database, you need to use: Mark for Review
(1) Points

A remote procedure call

An Oracle gateway product

An ODBC driver

A database link (*)

Correct

95. You need to grant user BOB SELECT privileges on the EMPLOYEE table. You want to allow BOB to grant this privileges to other users. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT SELECT ON employee TO bob WITH GRANT OPTION; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON employee TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;

GRANT SELECT ON employee TO bob

GRANT SELECT ON employee TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Correct

96. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the REFERENCES object privilege on a table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

It allows a user's session to read from the table but only so that foreign key constraints can be checked. (*)

It allows a user to refer to the table in a SELECT statement.

It allows a user to create foreign key constraints on the table.

It allows the user to create new tables which contain the same data as the referenced table.

Correct

97. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

WITH GRANT OPTION (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

PUBLIC

FORCE

Correct

98. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review
(1) Points

an index

a view

a trigger

a role (*)

Correct

Section 14 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

99. Steven King's row in the EMPLOYEES table has EMPLOYEE_ID = 100 and SALARY = 24000. A user issues the following statements in the order shown:

```
UPDATE employees
SET salary = salary * 2
WHERE employee_id = 100;
COMMIT;

UPDATE employees
SET salary = 30000
WHERE employee_id = 100;
```

The user's database session now ends abnormally. What is now King's salary in the table?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

48000 (*)

30000

24000

78000

Correct

100. Table MYTAB contains only one column of datatype CHAR(1). A user executes the following statements in the order shown.

```
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');
COMMIT;
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');
ROLLBACK;
```

Which rows does the table now contain?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

A, B and C

A and B (*)

C

None of the above

Correct

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Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 1

1. Which CREATE TABLE statement will fail? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE date_1 (date_1 DATE);

CREATE TABLE date (date_id NUMBER(9)); (*)

CREATE TABLE time (time_id NUMBER(9));

CREATE TABLE time_date (time NUMBER(9));

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

2. Which statement about creating a table is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

With a CREATE TABLE statement, a table will always be created in the current user's schema.

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the table is created in the current user's schema. (*)

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the CREATE TABLE statement will fail.

If a schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement and the schema does not exist, it will be created.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

3. You want to create a table named TRAVEL that is a child of the EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, emp_id REFERENCES employees (emp_id));

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id number primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, t.emp_id = e.emp_id);

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id number primary key, departure_date date,

return_date date, JOIN emp_id number(10) ON employees (emp_id));

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id number primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, emp_id number(10) REFERENCES employees (emp_id)); (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

4. You want to create a database table that will contain information regarding products that your company released during 2001. Which name can you assign to the table that you create? Mark for Review
(1) Points

2001_PRODUCTS

PRODUCTS_2001 (*)

PRODUCTS_(2001)

PRODUCTS--2001

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

5. Which statement about table and column names is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Table and column names must begin with a letter. (*)

Table and column names can begin with a letter or a number.

Table and column names cannot include special characters.

If any character other than letters or numbers is used in a table or column name, the name must be enclosed in double quotation marks.

Correct

Section 8 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

6. The ELEMENTS column is defined as: NUMBER(6,4) How many digits to the right of the decimal point are allowed for the ELEMENTS column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

zero

two

four (*)

six

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

7. You are designing a table for the Human Resources department. This table must include a column that contains each employee's hire date. Which data type should you specify for this column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHAR

DATE (*)

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

8. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
( sales_id NUMBER(9),
customer_id NUMBER(9),
employee_id NUMBER(9),
description VARCHAR2(30),
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

Which business requirement will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Sales identification values could be either numbers or characters, or a combination of both.

All employee identification values are only 6 digits so the column should be variable in length.

Description values can range from 0 to 30 characters so the column should be fixed in length.

Today's date should be used if no value is provided for the sale date. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

9. To store time with fractions of seconds, which datatype should be used for a table column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

TIMESTAMP (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

10. You are designing a table for the Sales department. You need to include a column that contains each sales total. Which data type should you specify for this

column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHAR

DATE

NUMBER (*)

VARCHAR2

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

11. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
(sales_id NUMBER,
customer_id NUMBER,
employee_id NUMBER,
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

Which statement about the SALE_DATE column is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Data will be normalized to the client time zone.

Data stored will not include seconds.

Data will be stored using a fractional seconds precision of 5.

Data stored in the column will be returned in the database's local time zone. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

12. Data in the RESPONSE_TIME column needs to be stored in days, hours, minutes and seconds. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

Section 8 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

13. You want to issue the following command on a database that includes your company's inventory information:

```
ALTER TABLE products
SET UNUSED COLUMN color;
```

What will be the result of issuing this command?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be assigned default values.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be created.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be deleted.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will not be returned in subsequent reads of the table by Oracle, as is has been deleted logically. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

14. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEE table:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)
```

The EMPLOYEE_ID column currently contains 500 employee identification numbers. Business requirements have changed and you need to allow users to include text characters in the identification values. Which statement should you use to change this column's data type?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employee MODIFY (employee_id VARCHAR2(9));

ALTER TABLE employee REPLACE (employee_id VARCHAR2(9));

ALTER employee TABLE MODIFY COLUMN (employee_id VARCHAR2(15));

You CANNOT modify the data type of the EMPLOYEE_ID column, as the table is not empty. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

15. Which statement about decreasing the width of a column is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

When a character column contains data, you cannot decrease the width of the column.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column without any restrictions.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column if the existing data does not violate the new size. (*)

You cannot decrease the width of a character column unless the table in which the column resides is empty.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

16. You need to remove all the data in the SCHEDULE table, the structure of the table, and the indexes associated with the table. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE (*)

TRUNCATE TABLE

ALTER TABLE

DELETE TABLE

Correct

17. Evaluate this statement:
TRUNCATE TABLE employee;

Which statement about this TRUNCATE TABLE statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can produce the same results by issuing the 'DROP TABLE employee' statement.

You can issue this statement to retain the structure of the INVENTORY table. (*)

You can reverse this statement by issuing the ROLLBACK statement.

You can produce the same results by issuing the 'DELETE inventory' statement.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

18. To do a logical delete of a column without the performance penalty of

rewriting all the table datablocks you can issue the following command: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alter table modify column

Alter table drop column

Alter table set unused (*)

Drop column 'columnname'

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

19. You need to change the name of the EMPLOYEE table to the EMP table. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

RENAME employee emp;

RENAME employee TO emp; (*)

ALTER TABLE employee TO emp;

ALTER TABLE employee RENAME TO emp;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

20. You need to remove all the rows from the SALES_HIST table. You want to release the storage space, but do not want to remove the table structure. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

the DROP TABLE statement

the ALTER TABLE statement

the CREATE TABLE statement

the TRUNCATE TABLE statement (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

21. Which statement about a column is NOT true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can increase the width of a CHAR column.

You can modify the data type of a column if the column contains non-null data. (*)

You can convert a CHAR data type column to the VARCHAR2 data type.

You can decrease the width of a VARCHAR2 column.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

22. Which command could you use to quickly remove all data from the rows in a table without deleting the table itself? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE

DROP TABLE

MODIFY

TRUNCATE TABLE (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

23. Examine the structure of the DONATIONS table.

```
DONATIONS:
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER
DONOR_ID NUMBER
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE
```

You need to reduce the precision of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column to 5 with a scale of 2 and ensure that when inserting a row into the DONATIONS table without a value for the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column, a price of $10.00 will automatically be inserted. The DONATIONS table currently contains NO records. Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You CANNOT decrease the width of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column.

Both changes can be accomplished with one ALTER TABLE statement. (*)

You must drop and recreate the DONATIONS table to achieve these results.

You must use the ADD OR REPLACE option to achieve these results.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

Section 9 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

24. Which two statements about NOT NULL constraints are true? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

The Oracle Server creates a name for an unnamed NOT NULL constraint. (*)

A NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the table or column level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires that every value in a column be unique.

Columns without the NOT NULL constraint can contain null values by default. (*)

You CANNOT add a NOT NULL constraint to an existing column using the ALTER TABLE ADD CONSTRAINT statement.using the ALTER TABLE statement.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

25. A table can only have one unique key constraint defined. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

26. You need to ensure that each value in the SEAT_ID column is unique or null. Which constraint should you define on the SEAT_ID column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHECK

UNIQUE (*)

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

27. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE customers
    (customer_id NUMBER,
     customer_name VARCHAR2(25),
    address VARCHAR2(25),
    city VARCHAR2(25),
    region VARCHAR2(25),
    postal_code VARCHAR2(11),
```

```
    CONSTRAINT customer_id_un UNIQUE(customer_id),
    CONSTRAINT customer_name_nn NOT NULL(customer_name));
```

Why does this statement fail when executed?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The NUMBER data types require precision values.

UNIQUE constraints must be defined at the column level.

The CREATE TABLE statement does NOT define a PRIMARY KEY.

NOT NULL constraints CANNOT be defined at the table level. (*)

Correct

28. Constraints can be added at which two levels? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Null Field

Table (*)

Row

Dictionary

Column (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

29. Which constraint can only be created at the column level? Mark for Review
(1) Points

NOT NULL (*)

FOREIGN KEY

UNIQUE

CHECK

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 9 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

30. Which of the following types of constraints enforces uniqueness? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHECK

FOREIGN KEY

PRIMARY KEY (*)

NOT NULL

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 9 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

31. When creating a referential constraint, which keyword(s) identifies the table and column in the parent table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

REFERENCES (*)

ON DELETE CASCADE

ON DELETE SET NULL

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

32. You need to create a composite primary key constraint on the EMPLOYEE table. Which statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level. (*)

A PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for each column in the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for the first column of the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level and for each column in the composite primary key.

Correct

33. You need to create the PROJECT_HIST table. The table must meet these requirements:

The table must contain the EMPLOYEE_ID and TASKED_HOURS columns for numeric data.

The table must contain the START_DATE and END_DATE column for date values.

The table must contain the HOURLY_RATE and PROJECT_COST columns for numeric data with precision and scale of 5,2 and 10,2 respectively.

The table must have a composite primary key on the EMPLOYEE_ID and START_DATE columns.
Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE project_hist
( employee_id NUMBER,
start_date DATE,
end_date DATE,
tasked_hours NUMBER,
hourly_rate NUMBER(5,2),
project_cost NUMBER(10,2),
CONSTRAINT project_hist_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id, start_date));
```

How many of the requirements does the CREATE TABLE statement satisfy?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

None of the four requirements

All four of the requirements (*)

Only three of the requirements

Only two of the requirements

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

34. Which clause could you use to ensure that cost values are greater than 1.00? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CONSTRAINT CHECK cost > 1.00

CONSTRAINT part_cost_ck CHECK (cost > 1.00) (*)

CHECK CONSTRAINT part_cost_ck (cost > 1.00)

CONSTRAINT CHECK part_cost_ck (cost > 1.00)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

35. How many PRIMARY KEY constraints can be created for each table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

none

one and only one (*)

one or two

unlimited

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

36. Which statement about a foreign key constraint is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A foreign key value cannot be null.

A foreign key value must be unique.

A foreign key value must match an existing value in the parent table.

A foreign key value must either be null or match an existing value in the parent table. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

37. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE part(
part_id NUMBER,
part_name VARCHAR2(25),
manufacturer_id NUMBER(9),
cost NUMBER(7,2),
retail_price NUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT part_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(part_id),
CONSTRAINT cost_nn NOT NULL(cost),
CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (manufacturer_id) REFERENCES manufacturer(id));
```

Which line will cause an error?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

6

7

8 (*)

9

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 9 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

38. What actions can be performed on or with Constraints? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Add, Drop, Enable, Disable, Cascade (*)

Add, Minus, Enable, Disable, Collapse

Add, Subtract, Enable, Cascade

Add, Drop, Disable, Disregard

Correct

39. You need to remove the EMP_FK_DEPT constraint from the EMPLOYEE table in your schema. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employee;

DELETE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employee;

ALTER TABLE employee DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT; (*)

ALTER TABLE employee REMOVE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

40. The PO_DETAILS table contains these columns:
PO_NUM NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PO_LINE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCTS table
QUANTITY NUMBER
UNIT_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE po_details
DISABLE CONSTRAINT product_id_pk CASCADE;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

To create a new PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column

To drop and recreate the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column

To disable any FOREIGN KEY constraints that are dependent on the PO_NUM column (*)

To disable the constraint on the PO_NUM column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 9 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

41. You can view the columns used in a constraint defined for a specific table by looking at which data dictionary table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_CONS_COLUMNS (*)

CONSTRAINTS_ALL_COLUMNS

SYS_DATA_DICT_COLUMNS

US_CON_SYS

Correct

42. You want to disable the FOREIGN KEY constraint that is defined in the EMPLOYEES table on the DEPT_ID column. The constraint is referenced by the name FK_DEPT_ID_01. Which statement should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE fk_dept_id_01;

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT fk_dept_id_01; (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

43. What is the syntax for removing a FOREIGN KEY constraint and all its dependent constraints? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP CONSTRAINT constraint_name CASCADE;
(*)

ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY CASCADE;

DROP CONSTRAINT table_name (constraint_name);

ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP CONSTRAINT constraint_name;

Correct

44. The DEPARTMENT table contains these columns:
DEPT_ID NUMBER, Primary Key
DEPT_ABBR VARCHAR2(4)
DEPT_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
MGR_ID NUMBER

The EMPLOYEE table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
EMP_LNAME VARCHAR2(25)
EMP_FNAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPT_ID NUMBER
JOB_ID NUMBER
MGR_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE

Evaluate this statement:

ALTER TABLE employee
ADD CONSTRAINT REFERENTIAL (mgr_id) TO department(mgr_id);

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the EMPLOYEE table to the DEPARTMENT table.

The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the DEPARTMENT table to the EMPLOYEE table.

The ALTER TABLE statement fails because the ADD CONSTRAINT clause contains a syntax error. (*)

The ALTER TABLE statement succeeds, but does NOT recreate a referential constraint.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

45. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the EMP_ID column of the EMPLOYEE table. Which ALTER TABLE statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employee
ADD PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);

ALTER TABLE
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY employee(emp_id);
(*)

ALTER TABLE employee
MODIFY emp_id PRIMARY KEY;

ALTER TABLE employee

MODIFY CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

46. You disabled the EMPLOYEE_ID_PK PRIMARY KEY constraint on the ID column in the EMPLOYEE table and imported 100 records. You need to enable the constraint and verify that the new and existing ID column values do not violate the PRIMARY KEY constraint. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER TABLE inventory
ENABLE employee_id_pk;

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement will achieve the desired result.

The statement will execute, but will ensure that the new ID values are unique.

The statement will execute, but will not verify that the existing values are unique.

The statement will NOT execute because it contains a syntax error. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

47. Which of the following would always cause an integrity constraint error? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Using a subquery in an INSERT statement.

Using the MERGE statement to conditionally insert or update rows.

Using the DELETE command on a row that contains a primary key with a dependent foreign key. (*)

Using the UPDATE command on rows based in another table.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 10 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

48. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE (*)

NOFORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

Correct

49. You need to create a view on the SALES table, but the SALES table has not yet been created. Which statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You must create the SALES table before creating the view.

By default, the view will be created even if the SALES table does not exist.

You can create the table and the view at the same time using the FORCE option.

You can use the FORCE option to create the view before the SALES table has been created. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

50. In order to query a database using a view, which of the following statements applies? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Use special VIEWSELECT Keyword

You can retrieve data from a view as you would from any table. (*)

You can never see all the rows in the table through the view.

The tables you are selecting from can be empty, yet the view still returns the original data from those tables.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 10 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

51. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of the columns from

the table.

Views provide data independence for ad hoc users and application programs. One view can be used to retrieve data from several tables. Views can be used to provide data security. (*)

Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

52. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW emp_view
AS SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employee;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You cannot update data in the EMPLOYEE table using the EMP_VIEW view. (*)

You can update any data in the EMPLOYEE table using the EMP_VIEW view.

You can delete records from the EMPLOYEE table using the EMP_VIEW view.

You can update only the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEE table using the EMP_VIEW view.

Correct

53. The FACULTY table contains these columns:

```
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
ZIP NUMBER(9)
TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)
STATUS VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL
```

The COURSE table contains these columns:

```
COURSEID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
SUBJECT VARCHAR2(5)
TERM VARCHAR2(6
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY
```

You have been asked to compile a report that identifies all adjunct professors who will be teaching classes in the upcoming term. You want to create a view that will simplify the creation of this report. Which CREATE VIEW statements will accomplish this task?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
CREATE VIEW
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
```

```
    FROM faculty, course
    WHERE facultyid = facultyid);


    CREATE VIEW pt_view ON
    (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
    FROM faculty f and course c
    WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);


    CREATE VIEW pt_view IN
   (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
    FROM faculty course);


    CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
    (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
    FROM faculty f, course c
    WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
(*)
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

54. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
   (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
   FROM faculty f, course c
   WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
```

Which type of view will this statement create?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

nested

simple

inline

complex (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

55. Evaluate this view definition:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW part_name_v
AS SELECT DISTINCT part_name
FROM parts
WHERE cost >= 45;
```

Which of the following statements using the PART_NAME_V view will execute successfully?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
    SELECT *
FROM part_name_v;
(*)
```

```
    UPDATE part_name_v
SET cost = cost * 1.23
WHERE part_id = 56990;


    DELETE FROM part_name_v
WHERE part_id = 56897;


    INSERT INTO part_name_v (part_id, part_name, product_id, cost) VALUES (857986,
'cylinder', 8790, 3.45);
```

Correct

Section 10 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

56. You cannot create a view if the view subquery contains an inline view. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

57. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can delete data in a view if the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a WHERE clause.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a group function. (*)

You can modify data in a view if the view contains a GROUP BY clause.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

58. You administer an Oracle database. Jack manages the Sales department. He and his employees often find it necessary to query the database to identify customers and their orders. He has asked you to create a view that will simplify this procedure for himself and his staff. The view should not accept INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operations. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
    CREATE VIEW sales_view
    AS (SELECT companyname, city, orderid, orderdate, total
    FROM customers, orders
    WHERE custid = custid)
WITH READ ONLY;
```

```
    CREATE VIEW sales_view
   (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o. orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;


    CREATE VIEW sales_view
   AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid);


    CREATE VIEW sales_view
   AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;
(*)
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

59. You cannot insert data through a view if the view includes _____. Mark for Review
(1) Points

a WHERE clause

a join

a column alias

a GROUP BY clause (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

60. You need to create a new view on the EMPLOYEE table to update salary information. You need to ensure that DML operations through the view do not change the result set of the view. Which clause should include in the CREATE VIEW statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

WITH CHECK OPTION (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 10 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

61. You create a view on the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables to display salary information per department. What will happen if you issue the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sal_dept
AS SELECT SUM(e.salary) sal, d.department_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_name
ORDER BY d.department_name;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name. (*)

A simple view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name.

A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department id.

Nothing, as the statement constains an error and will fail.

Correct

62. Your manager has just asked you to create a report that illustrates the salary range of all the employees at your company. Which of the following SQL statements will create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary grades for all employees? Use the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and JOB_GRADES tables. Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary, and Grade, respectively. Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades
WHERE e.department_id equals d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j

WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and
j.highest_sal;

    CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary",
j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and
j.highest_sal;
(*)

    CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS (SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary
"Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and
j.highest_sal);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Section 10 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

63. Which of the following describes a top-N query? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A top-N query returns the bottom 15 records from the specified table.

A top-N query returns the top 15 records from the specified table.

A top-N query returns a result set that is sorted according to the specified column values.

A top-N query returns a limited result set that returns data based on highest or lowest criteria. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

64. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)

You execute this statement:

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balancev
FROM
   (SELECT customer_id, new_balance
   FROM customer_finance)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25
ORDER BY new_balance DESC;
```

What statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement failed to execute because an inline view was used.

The statement will not necessarily return the 25 highest new balance values. (*)

The 25 greatest new balance values were displayed from the highest to the lowest.

The statement failed to execute because the ORDER BY does NOT use the Top-n column.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

65. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
FROM
   (SELECT customer_id, new_balance
   FROM customer_finance
   ORDER BY new_balance DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25;
```

Which type of query is this SELECT statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A Top-n query (*)

A complex view

A simple view

A hierarchical view

Correct

66. You must create a view that when queried will display the name, customer identification number, new balance, finance charge and credit limit of all customers. You issue this statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW CUST_CREDIT_V
AS SELECT c.last_name, c.customer_id, a.new_balance, a.finance_charge,
a.credit_limit
FROM customers c, accounts a
WHERE c.account_id = a.account_id WITH READ ONLY;
```

Which type of SQL command can be issued on the CUST_CREDIT_V view?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

UPDATE

DELETE

INSERT

SELECT (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

67. The EMP_HIST_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to the remove this view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP emp_hist_v;

DELETE emp_hist_v;

REMOVE emp_hist_v;

DROP VIEW emp_hist_v; (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Section 11 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

68. You create a CUSTOMERS table in which CUSTOMER_ID is designated as a primary key. You want the values that are entered into the CUSTOMER_ID column to be generated automatically. Which of the following actions should you perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Do nothing. Oracle automatically generates unique values for columns that are defined as primary keys.

Specify a UNIQUE constraint on the CUSTOMER_ID column.

Create a synonym.

Create a sequence. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

69. When used in a CREATE SEQUENCE statement, which keyword specifies that a range of sequence values will be preloaded into memory? Mark for Review
(1) Points

LOAD

MEMORY

CACHE (*)

NOCACHE

NOCYCLE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

70. You created the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence to generate sequential values for the LOCATION_ID column in the MANUFACTURERS table. You issue this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE manufacturers
MODIFY (location_id NUMBER(6));
```

Which statement about the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence is unchanged. (*)

The sequence is deleted and must be recreated.

The current value of the sequence is reset to zero.

The current value of the sequence is reset to the sequence's START WITH value.

Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 11 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

71. Which statement would you use to modify the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence used to populate the EMPLOYEE_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq.employee_id …;

CREATE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …;

ALTER TABLE employees …;

ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …; (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

72. Evaluate this statement:

```
SELECT po_itemid_seq.CURRVAL FROM dual;
```

What does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

It resets the current value of the PO_ITEM_ID_SEQ sequence.

It displays the current value of the PO_ITEM_ID_SEQ sequence. (*)

It displays the next available value of the PO_ITEM_ID_SEQ sequence.

It sets the current value of the PO_ITEM_ID_SEQ sequence to the value of the PO_ITEMID column.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Section 11 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

73. Which of the following best describes the function of an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index can increase the performance of SQL queries that search large tables. (*)

An index can reduce the time required to grant multiple privileges to users.

An index can run statement blocks when DML actions occur against a table.

An index can prevent users from viewing certain data in a table.

Correct

74. Barry creates a table named INVENTORY. Pam must be able to query the table. Barry wants to enable Pam to query the table without being required to specify the table's schema. Which of the following should Barry create? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A schema

An index

A view

A synonym (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

75. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

It recreates the synonym if it already exists.

It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.

It allows only the user CHAN to access TESTING using the synonym.

It eliminates the need for all users to qualify TESTING with its schema. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

76. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE INDEX sales_idx ON oe.sales (status);

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The CREATE INDEX creates a function-based index.

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a nonunique index. (*)

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a unique index.

The CREATE INDEX statement fails because of a syntax error.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

77. You want to create a composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement will accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name || last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name), employees(last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name,last_name);
(*)

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name);
CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(last_name);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

78. What would you create to make the following statement execute faster?
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name) = 'chang';
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A synonym.

A function_based index. (*)

A composite index.

Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

79. Which statement about an index is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index can only be created on a single table column.

Creating an index will always improve query performance.

Creating an index reorders the data in the underlying table.

An index created on multiple columns is called a composite or concatenated index. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

80. Which of the following is created automatically by Oracle when a UNIQUE integrity constraint is created? Mark for Review
(1) Points

a PRIMARY KEY constraint

a CHECK constraint

an index (*)

a FOREIGN KEY constraint

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 11 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

81. Unique indexes are automatically created on columns that have which two types of constraints? Mark for Review
(1) Points

NOT NULL and UNIQUE

UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY (*)

UNIQUE and FOREIGN KEY

PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

82. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:
CLIENT_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)

You want to create an index named ADDRESS_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the CLIENTS table. You issue this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX clients
ON address_index (city, state);
```

Which result does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index named ADDRESS_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS_INDEX is created on the CLIENTS table.

An error message is produced, and no index is created. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

83. Which statement would you use to remove the LAST_NAME_IDX index on the LAST_NAME column of the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP INDEX last_name_idx; (*)

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(last_name);

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(employees.last_name);

ALTER TABLE employees DROP INDEX last_name_idx;

Correct

84. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCT table
HIRE_DATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE
SALARY NUMBER (8,2) NOT NULL

On which column is an index automatically created for the EMPLOYEES table?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

SALARY

LAST_NAME

HIRE_DATE

EMPLOYEE_ID (*)

DEPARTMENT_ID

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

85. What is the correct syntax for creating an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name); (*)

CREATE INDEX on table_name(column_name);

CREATE index_name INDEX ON table_name.column_name;

CREATE OR REPLACE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name);

Correct

Section 12 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

86. You create a view named EMPLOYEES_VIEW on a subset of the EMPLOYEES table. User AUDREY needs to use this view to create reports. Only you and Audrey should have access to this view. Which of the following actions should you perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Do nothing. As a database user, Audrey's user account has automatically been granted the SELECT privilege for all database objects.

GRANT SELECT ON employees_view TO public;

GRANT SELECT ON employees_view TO audrey; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON employees AND employees_view TO audrey;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

87. The database administrator wants to allow user Marco to create new tables in his own schema. Which privilege should be granted to Marco? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE ANY TABLE

SELECT

CREATE TABLE (*)

CREATE OBJECT

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

88. You want to grant user BOB the ability to change other users' passwords. Which privilege should you grant to BOB? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The ALTER USER privilege (*)

The CREATE USER privilege

The DROP USER privilege

The CREATE PROFILE privilege

Correct

89. You grant user AMY the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which type of privilege have you granted to AMY? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A system privilege (*)

An object privilege

A user privilege

An access privilege

Correct

90. Which of the following privileges must be assigned to a user account in order for that user to connect to an Oracle database? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER SESSION

CREATE SESSION (*)

OPEN SESSION

RESTRICTED SESSION

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 12 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

91. User Kate wants to create indexes on tables in her schema. What privilege must be granted to Kate so that she can do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX

CREATE ANY INDEX

ALTER TABLE

None; users do not need extra privileges to create indexes on tables in their own schema (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

92. User JAMES has created a CUSTOMERS table and wants to allow all other users to SELECT from it. Which command should JAMES use to do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT customers(SELECT) TO PUBLIC;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO ALL;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO PUBLIC; (*)

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM customers FOR james.customers;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

Section 12 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

93. To join a table in your database to a table on a second (remote) Oracle database, you need to use: Mark for Review
(1) Points

A remote procedure call

An Oracle gateway product

An ODBC driver

A database link (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

94. Which statement would you use to grant privileges to a role? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE ROLE

ALTER ROLE

GRANT (*)

ASSIGN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

95. User BOB's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. BOB executes the following statement:
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO mary WITH GRANT OPTION;

Which of the following statements can MARY now execute successfully? (Choose two)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT FROM bob.employees; (*)

REVOKE SELECT ON bob.employees FROM bob;

GRANT SELECT ON bob.employees TO PUBLIC; (*)

DROP TABLE bob.employees;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

96. Which keyword would you use to grant an object privilege to all database users? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ADMIN

ALL

PUBLIC (*)

USERS

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

97. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review
(1) Points

an index

a view

a trigger

a role (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

98. User CRAIG creates a view named INVENTORY_V, which is based on the INVENTORY table. CRAIG wants to make this view available for querying to all database users. Which of the following actions should CRAIG perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points

He is not required to take any action because, by default, all database users can automatically access views.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for the INVENTORY table.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for INVENTORY_V view. (*)

He must grant each user the SELECT privilege on both the INVENTORY table and INVENTORY_V view.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

Section 14 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

99. Table MYTAB contains only one column of datatype CHAR(1). A user executes the following statements in the order shown.

```
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');
COMMIT;
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');
ROLLBACK;
```

Which rows does the table now contain?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A, B and C

A and B (*)

C

None of the above

Incorrect. Refer to Section 14

100. Which of the following best describes the term "read consistency"? Mark for Review
(1) Points

It ensures that all changes to a table are automatically committed

It prevents other users from querying a table while updates are being executed on it

It prevents other users from seeing changes to a table until those changes have been committed (*)

It prevents users from querying tables on which they have not been granted SELECT privilege

Incorrect. Refer to Section 14
Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 1

1. You want to create a database table that will contain information regarding products that your company released during 2001. Which name can you assign to the table that you create? Mark for Review
(1) Points

2001_PRODUCTS

PRODUCTS_2001 (*)

PRODUCTS_(2001)

PRODUCTS--2001

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

2. You want to create a table named TRAVEL that is a child of the EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, emp_id REFERENCES employees (emp_id));

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id number primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, t.emp_id = e.emp_id);

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id number primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, JOIN emp_id number(10) ON employees (emp_id));

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id number primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, emp_id number(10) REFERENCES employees (emp_id)); (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

3. You are creating the EMPLOYEE table. This table should contain the COMMISSION column and use a value of 10 percent if no commission value is provided when a record is inserted. Which line should you include in the CREATE TABLE statement to

accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

commission NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT 0.10 (*)

commission NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT = 0.10

commission NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT (0.10)

commission NUMBER(4,2) (DEFAULT, 0.10)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

4. Which statement about table and column names is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Table and column names must begin with a letter. (*)

Table and column names can begin with a letter or a number.

Table and column names cannot include special characters.

If any character other than letters or numbers is used in a table or column name, the name must be enclosed in double quotation marks.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

5. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
1. CREATE TABLE customer#1 (
2. cust_1 NUMBER(9),
3. sales$ NUMBER(9),
4. 2date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

Which line of this statement will cause an error?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

1

2

3

4 (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

Section 8 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

6. To store time with fractions of seconds, which datatype should be used for a table column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

TIMESTAMP (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

7. Which data types stores variable-length character data? Select two. Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CHAR

NCHAR

VARCHAR (*)

VARCHAR2 (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

8. You are designing a table for the Human Resources department. This table must include a column that contains each employee's hire date. Which data type should you specify for this column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHAR

DATE (*)

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

9. You need to store the SEASONAL data in months and years. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

10. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
(sales_id NUMBER,
customer_id NUMBER,
employee_id NUMBER,
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

Which statement about the SALE_DATE column is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Data will be normalized to the client time zone.

Data stored will not include seconds.

Data will be stored using a fractional seconds precision of 5.

Data stored in the column will be returned in the database's local time zone. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

11. Data in the RESPONSE_TIME column needs to be stored in days, hours, minutes and seconds. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

12. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
( sales_id NUMBER(9),
customer_id NUMBER(9),
employee_id NUMBER(9),
description VARCHAR2(30),
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

Which business requirement will this statement accomplish?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Sales identification values could be either numbers or characters, or a combination of both.

All employee identification values are only 6 digits so the column should be variable in length.

Description values can range from 0 to 30 characters so the column should be fixed in length.

Today's date should be used if no value is provided for the sale date. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

Section 8 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

13. Your supervisor has asked you to modify the AMOUNT column in the ORDERS table. He wants the column to be configured to accept a default value of 250. The table contains data that you need to keep. Which statement should you issue to accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE orders CHANGE DATATYPE amount TO DEFAULT 250;

ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY (amount DEFAULT 250);
(*)

DROP TABLE orders;
CREATE TABLE orders (orderno varchar2(5) CONSTRAINT pk_orders_01 PRIMARY KEY,customerid varchar2(5) REFERENCES customers (customerid), orderdate date, amount DEFAULT 250);

DELETE TABLE orders;
CREATE TABLE orders (orderno varchar2(5) CONSTRAINT pk_orders_01 PRIMARY KEY, customerid varchar2(5) REFERENCES customers (customerid), orderdate date, amount DEFAULT 250)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

14. Which command could you use to quickly remove all data from the rows in a table without deleting the table itself? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE

DROP TABLE

MODIFY

TRUNCATE TABLE (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

15. You want to issue the following command on a database that includes your company's inventory information:

```
ALTER TABLE products
SET UNUSED COLUMN color;
```

What will be the result of issuing this command?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be assigned default values.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be created.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be deleted.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will not be returned in subsequent reads of the table by Oracle, as is has been deleted logically. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

16. The previous administrator created a table named CONTACTS, which contains outdated data. You want to remove the table and its data from the database. Which statement should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE (*)

DELETE

TRUNCATE TABLE

ALTER TABLE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

17. The EMPLOYEES contains these columns:

```
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15) NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
HIRE_DATE DATE NOT NULL
```

You need to remove the EMPLOYEE_ID column from the EMPLOYEES table. Which statement could you use to accomplish this task?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees MODIFY (employee_id NUMBER(5));

ALTER TABLE employees DELETE employee_id;

ALTER TABLE employees DROP COLUMN employee_id; (*)

DELETE FROM employees WHERE column = employee_id;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

18. Examine the structure of the DONATIONS table.

```
DONATIONS:
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER
DONOR_ID NUMBER
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE
```

You need to reduce the precision of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column to 5 with a scale of 2 and ensure that when inserting a row into the DONATIONS table without a value for the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column, a price of $10.00 will automatically be inserted. The DONATIONS table currently contains NO records. Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You CANNOT decrease the width of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column.

Both changes can be accomplished with one ALTER TABLE statement. (*)

You must drop and recreate the DONATIONS table to achieve these results.

You must use the ADD OR REPLACE option to achieve these results.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

19. You need to remove all the data in the SCHEDULE table, the structure of the table, and the indexes associated with the table. Which statement should you use?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE (*)

TRUNCATE TABLE

ALTER TABLE

DELETE TABLE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

20. The TEAMS table contains these columns:

```
TEAM_ID NUMBER(4) Primary Key
TEAM_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
MGR_ID NUMBER(9)
```

The TEAMS table is currently empty. You need to allow users to include text characters in the manager identification values. Which statement should you use to implement this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER teams MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER TABLE teams MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15)); (*)

ALTER TABLE teams REPLACE (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER teams TABLE MODIFY COLUMN (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

You CANNOT modify the data type of the MGR_ID column.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 8 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

21. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9) Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

Which statement will permanently remove all the data in the EMPLOYEES table, but will retain the table's structure and storage space?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE employees;

DELETE employees; COMMIT; (*)

TRUNCATE TABLE employees;

ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED (employee_id, last_name, first_name, department_id, salary);

Correct

22. The PLAYERS table contains these columns:
PLAYER_ID NUMBER(9) PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
TEAM_ID NUMBER(4)
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

Which statement should you use to decrease the width of the FIRST_NAME column to 10 if the column currently contains 1500 records, but none are longer than 10 bytes or characters?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER players TABLE MODIFY COLUMN first_name VARCHAR2(10);

ALTER players TABLE MODIFY COLUMN (first_name VARCHAR2(10));

ALTER TABLE players RENAME first_name VARCHAR2(10);

ALTER TABLE players MODIFY (first_name VARCHAR2(10)); (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

23. To do a logical delete of a column without the performance penalty of rewriting all the table datablocks you can issue the following command: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alter table modify column

Alter table drop column

Alter table set unused (*)

Drop column 'columname'

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

Section 9 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

24. Which two statements about NOT NULL constraints are true? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

The Oracle Server creates a name for an unnamed NOT NULL constraint. (*)

A NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the table or column level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires that every value in a column be unique.

Columns without the NOT NULL constraint can contain null values by default. (*)

You CANNOT add a NOT NULL constraint to an existing column using the ALTER TABLE ADD CONSTRAINT statement.using the ALTER TABLE statement.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

25. What is the highest number of NOT NULL constraints you can have on a table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

5

10

3

You can have as many NOT NULL constraints as you have columns in your table. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

26. Constraints can be added at which two levels? (Choose two) Mark for Review (1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Null Field

Table (*)

Row

Dictionary

Column (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

27. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column only contains certain character values. No numbers or special characters are allowed.
Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column? Mark for Review (1) Points

CHECK (*)

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

28. You need to ensure that each value in the SEAT_ID column is unique or null.
Which constraint should you define on the SEAT_ID column? Mark for Review (1) Points

CHECK

UNIQUE (*)

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

29. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column does not contain null values.
Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column? Mark for Review

(1) Points

CHECK

UNIQUE

NOT NULL (*)

PRIMARY KEY

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 9 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

30. What must exist on the Parent table before Oracle will allow you to create a FOREIGN KEY constraint from a Child table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A FOREIGN KEY constraint on the Parent table.exist in the primary key column of the parent table.

A PRIMARY or UNIQUE KEY constraint must exist on the Parent table. (*)

An index must exist on the Parent table.

A CHECK constraint must exist on the Parent table.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 9 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

31. Which statement about a foreign key constraint is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A foreign key value cannot be null.

A foreign key value must be unique.

A foreign key value must match an existing value in the parent table.

A foreign key value must either be null or match an existing value in the parent table. (*)

Correct

32. Which type of constraint by default requires that a column be both unique and not null? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

PRIMARY KEY (*)

UNIQUE

CHECK

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

33. You need to enforce a relationship between the LOC_ID column in the FACILITY table and the same column in the MANUFACTURER table. Which type of constraint should you define on the LOC_ID column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

FOREIGN KEY (*)

PRIMARY KEY

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

34. You need to create the PROJECT_HIST table. The table must meet these requirements:

The table must contain the EMPLOYEE_ID and TASKED_HOURS columns for numeric data.

The table must contain the START_DATE and END_DATE column for date values.

The table must contain the HOURLY_RATE and PROJECT_COST columns for numeric data with precision and scale of 5,2 and 10,2 respectively.

The table must have a composite primary key on the EMPLOYEE_ID and START_DATE columns.
Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE project_hist
( employee_id NUMBER,
start_date DATE,
end_date DATE,
tasked_hours NUMBER,
hourly_rate NUMBER(5,2),
project_cost NUMBER(10,2),
CONSTRAINT project_hist_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id, start_date));
```

How many of the requirements does the CREATE TABLE statement satisfy?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

None of the four requirements

All four of the requirements (*)

Only three of the requirements

Only two of the requirements

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

35. Which of the following FOREIGN KEY Constraint keywords identifies the table and column in the parent table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

RESEMBLES

ON DELETE CASCADE

REFERENTIAL

REFERENCES (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

36. When creating the EMPLOYEES table, which clause could you use to ensure that salary values are 1000.00 or more? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CONSTRAINT CHECK salary > 1000

CHECK CONSTRAINT (salary > 1000)

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK salary > 1000

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK (salary >= 1000) (*)

CHECK CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min (salary > 1000)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

37. Evaluate the structure of the DONATIONS table.

```
DONATIONS
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
DONOR_ID NUMBER Foreign key to DONOR_ID column of DONORS table
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE
```

Which CREATE TABLE statement should you use to create the DONATIONS table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER, amount_paid NUMBER, payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY
donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid
NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations
pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY donor_id_fk REFERENCES
donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid
NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE;

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT donor_id_fk REFERENCES
donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid
NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE);
(*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 9 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

38. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the EMP_ID column of the EMPLOYEE table. Which ALTER TABLE statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employee
ADD PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);

ALTER TABLE
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY employee(emp_id);
(*)

ALTER TABLE employee
MODIFY emp_id PRIMARY KEY;

ALTER TABLE employee
MODIFY CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

39. You need to add a NOT NULL constraint to the EMAIL column in the EMPLOYEE table. Which clause should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ADD

CHANGE

MODIFY (*)

ENABLE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

40. What is the syntax for removing a FOREIGN KEY constraint and all its dependent constraints? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP CONSTRAINT constraint_name CASCADE;
(*)

ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY CASCADE;

DROP CONSTRAINT table_name (constraint_name);

ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP CONSTRAINT constraint_name;

Correct

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 9 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

41. When dropping a constraint, which keyword(s) specifies that all the referential integrity constraints that refer to the primary and unique keys defined on the dropped columns are dropped as well? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

REFERENCES

CASCADE (*)

ON DELETE SET NULL

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

42. You successfully create a table named SALARY in your company's database. Now, you want to establish a parent/child relationship between the EMPLOYEES table and the SALARY table by adding a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the SALARY table that

references its matching column in the EMPLOYEES table. You have not added any data to the SALARY table. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE salary
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_01 FOREIGN KEY (employee_id) REFERENCES employees (employee_id);
(*)

ALTER TABLE salary
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_ FOREIGN KEY BETWEEN salary (employee_id) AND employees (employee_id);

ALTER TABLE salary
FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_ REFERENCES employees (employee_id);

ALTER TABLE salary
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_ FOREIGN KEY salary (employee_id) = employees (employee_id);

Correct

43. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY to the DEPARTMENT table. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE department ADD PRIMARY KEY dept_id_pk (dept_id);

ALTER TABLE department ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_pk PK (dept_id);

ALTER TABLE department ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (dept_id); (*)

ALTER TABLE department ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY dept_id_pk (dept_id);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

44. Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT employee_id PRIMARY KEY;
```

Which result will the statement provide?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A syntax error will be returned. (*)

A constraint will be added to the EMPLOYEES table.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be overwritten.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be enabled.

Correct

45. You need to remove the EMP_FK_DEPT constraint from the EMPLOYEE table in your schema. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employee;

DELETE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employee;

ALTER TABLE employee DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT; (*)

ALTER TABLE employee REMOVE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

46. Examine the structures of the PRODUCT and SUPPLIER tables.

```
PRODUCT
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table
LIST_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)
COST NUMBER (7,2)
QTY_IN_STOCK NUMBER
QTY_ON_ORDER NUMBER
REORDER_LEVEL NUMBER
REORDER_QTY NUMBER

SUPPLIER
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
SUPPLIER_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)
CITY VARCHAR2 (25)
REGION VARCHAR2 (10)
POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)
```

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE suppliers
DISABLE CONSTRAINT supplier_id_pk CASCADE;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

To remove all constraint references to SUPPLIERS table

To drop the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PRODUCTS table

To remove all constraint references to the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the SUPPLIERS table (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

47. Evaluate this statement

```
ALTER TABLE employee
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

to add a new constraint to the EMPLOYEE table

to disable an existing constraint on the EMPLOYEE table

to activate a new constraint while preventing the creation of a PRIMARY KEY index

to activate the previously disabled constraint on the EMP_ID column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 10 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

48. Which statement would you use to alter a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER VIEW

MODIFY VIEW

ALTER TABLE

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

49. You administer an Oracle database, which contains a table named EMPLOYEES. Luke, a database user, must create a report that includes the names and addresses of all employees. You do not want to grant Luke access to the EMPLOYEES table because it contains sensitive data. Which of the following actions should you perform first?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Create a stored procedure.

Create a view. (*)

Create a subquery.

Create a trigger.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

50. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of the columns from the table.

Views provide data independence for ad hoc users and application programs. One view can be used to retrieve data from several tables. Views can be used to provide data security. (*)

Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 10 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

51. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE (*)

NOFORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

52. A view can be used to keep a history record of old data from the underlying tables, so even if a row is deleted from a table, you can still select the row through the view. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

53. You need to create a view that when queried will display the name, employee identification number, first and last name, salary, and department identification number. When queried, the display should be sorted by salary from lowest to highest,

then by last name and first name alphabetically. The view definition should be created regardless of the existence of the EMPLOYEE table. No DML may be performed when using this view. Evaluate these statements:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE NOFORCE VIEW EMP_SALARY_V
AS SELECT emp_id, last_name, first_name, salary, dept_id
FROM employee WITH READ ONLY;

SELECT *
FROM emp_salary_v
ORDER BY salary, last_name, first_name;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

When both statements are executed all of the desired results are achieved.

The CREATE VIEW statement will fail if the EMPLOYEE table does not exist. (*)

The statements will NOT return all of the desired results because the WITH CHECK OPTION clause is NOT included in the CREATE VIEW statement.

To achieve all of the desired results this ORDER ON clause should be added to the CREATE VIEW statement: 'ORDER ON salary, last_name, first_name'.

Correct

54. Evaluate this view definition:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW part_name_v
AS SELECT DISTINCT part_name
FROM parts
WHERE cost >= 45;
```

Which of the following statements using the PART_NAME_V view will execute successfully?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
SELECT *
FROM part_name_v;
```
(*)

```
UPDATE part_name_v
SET cost = cost * 1.23
WHERE part_id = 56990;
```

```
DELETE FROM part_name_v
WHERE part_id = 56897;
```

```
INSERT INTO part_name_v (part_id, part_name, product_id, cost) VALUES (857986,
'cylinder', 8790, 3.45);
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

55. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
```

```
   (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
   FROM faculty f, course c
   WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
```

Which type of view will this statement create?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

nested

simple

inline

complex (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Section 10 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

56. You cannot insert data through a view if the view includes _____. Mark for Review
(1) Points

a WHERE clause

a join

a column alias

a GROUP BY clause (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

57. You need to create a new view on the EMPLOYEE table to update salary information. You need to ensure that DML operations through the view do not change the result set of the view. Which clause should include in the CREATE VIEW statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

WITH CHECK OPTION (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

58. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views? Mark for Review
(1) Points

They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.

They contain functions or groups of data

They can perform DML operations through the view (*)

They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

59. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)

You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

60. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can delete data in a view if the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a WHERE clause.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a group function. (*)

You can modify data in a view if the view contains a GROUP BY clause.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 10 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

61. Which action can be performed by using DML statements? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Deleting records in a table (*)

Creating PRIMARY KEY constraints

Disabling an index

Altering a table

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

62. You create a view on the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables to display salary information per department. What will happen if you issue the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sal_dept
AS SELECT SUM(e.salary) sal, d.department_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_name
ORDER BY d.department_name;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name. (*)

A simple view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name.

A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department id.

Nothing, as the statement constains an error and will fail.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Section 10 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

63. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:

```
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)
```

You created a Top-n query report that displays the account numbers and new balance of the 800 accounts that have the highest new balance value. The results are sorted by payments value from highest to lowest. Which SELECT statement clause is included in your query?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

inner query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC (*)

inner query: WHERE ROWNUM = 800

outer query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC

inner query: SELECT customer_id, new_balance ROWNUM

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

64. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
JOB_ID NUMBER
MANAGER_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
COMMISSOIN NUMBER(7,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE
```

Which SELECT statement could be used to display the 10 lowest paid clerks that belong to department 70?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||' ,'||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
FROM
   (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
   FROM employees
   ORDER BY salary)
WHERE ROWNUM <=10 AND job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70;
```

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking",last_name||','||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
FROM
   (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary, job_id
   FROM employees
   WHERE job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70
   ORDER BY salary)
WHERE ROWNUM <=10;
(*)
```

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||' ,'||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"

FROM
   (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary,job_id,dept_id
   FROM employees
   WHERE ROWNUM <=10
   ORDER BY salary)
WHERE job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70;
```

The only way is to use the data dictionary.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

65. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS SELECT customer_id, region, SUM(sales_amount)
FROM sales
WHERE region IN (10, 20, 30, 40) GROUP BY region, customer_id;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can modify data in the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view.

You cannot modify data in the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view. (*)

You can only insert records into the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view.

The CREATE VIEW statement generates an error.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

66. You want to create a view based on the SALESREP table. You plan to grant access to this view to members of the Sales department. You want Sales employees to be able to update the SALESREP table through the view, which you plan to name SALESREP_VIEW. What should not be specified in your CREATE VIEW statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points

the AS keyword

a WHERE clause

the IN keyword

a GROUP BY clause (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

67. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
FROM
   (SELECT customer_id, new_balance
   FROM customer_finance
   ORDER BY new_balance DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25;
```

Which type of query is this SELECT statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A Top-n query (*)

A complex view

A simple view

A hierarchical view

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Section 11 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

68. Evaluate this statement:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE line_item_id_seq
MINVALUE 100 MAXVALUE 130 INCREMENT BY -10 CYCLE;
```

What will be the first five numbers generated by this sequence?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The fifth number cannot be generated.

130120110100130

100110120130100

The CREATE SEQUENCE statement will fail because a START WITH value was not specified. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

69. You created the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence to generate sequential values for the LOCATION_ID column in the MANUFACTURERS table. You issue this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE manufacturers
MODIFY (location_id NUMBER(6));
```

Which statement about the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence is unchanged. (*)

The sequence is deleted and must be recreated.

The current value of the sequence is reset to zero.

The current value of the sequence is reset to the sequence's START WITH value.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

70. Which statement would you use to remove the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DELETE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq;

DROP SEQUENCE emp_id_seq; (*)

ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …;

REMOVE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 11 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

71. You create a sequence with the following statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE my_emp_seq;

Which of the following statements about this sequence are true? (Choose two)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

MINVALUE is equal to 1. (*)

MAXVALUE is unlimited.

When the sequence exceeds its maximum value it will continue to generate numbers starting with MINVALUE.

The sequence will not cache a range of numbers in memory. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

72. Which pseudocolumn returns the latest value supplied by a sequence? Mark for Review
(1) Points

NEXTVAL

CURRVAL (*)

CURRENT

NEXT

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Section 11 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

73. What would you create to make the following statement execute faster?
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name) = 'chang';
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A synonym.

A function_based index. (*)

A composite index.

Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

74. User Mary's schema contains an EMP table. Mary has Database Administrator privileges and executes the following statement:
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp FOR mary.emp;

User Susan now needs to SELECT from Mary's EMP table. Which of the following SQL statements can she use? (Choose two)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CREATE SYNONYM marys_emp FOR mary(emp);

SELECT * FROM emp; (*)

SELECT * FROM emp.mary;

SELECT * FROM mary.emp; (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

75. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

It recreates the synonym if it already exists.

It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.

It allows only the user CHAN to access TESTING using the synonym.

It eliminates the need for all users to qualify TESTING with its schema. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

76. You want to speed up the following query by creating an index:
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (salary * 12) > 100000;

Which of the following will achieve this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Create a composite index on (salary,12).

Create a function-based index on (salary * 12). (*)

Create an index on (salary).

Create a function_based index on ((salary * 12) > 100000).

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

77. The following indexes exist on the EMPLOYEES table:
- A unique index on the EMPLOYEE_ID primary key column
- a non-unique index on the JOB_ID column
- a composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns.

If the EMPLOYEES table is dropped, which indexes are automatically dropped at the same time?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

EMP_ID only

JOB_ID only

DEPT_ID only

EMP_ID and JOB_ID

All Indexes (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

78. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:
CLIENT_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)

You want to create an index named ADDRESS_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the CLIENTS table. You issue this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX clients
ON address_index (city, state);
```

Which result does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index named ADDRESS_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS_INDEX is created on the CLIENTS table.

An error message is produced, and no index is created. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

79. You create a table named CUSTOMERS and define a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the CUST_ID column. Which actions occur automatically? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A CHECK constraint is defined on the CUST_ID column.

A trigger is created that will prevent NULL values from being accepted in the CUST_ID column.

A unique index is created on the CUST_ID column. (*)

A sequence is created that will generate a unique value in the CUST_ID column for each row that is inserted into the CUSTOMERS table.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

80. Which of the following SQL statements will display the index name, table name, and the uniqueness of the index for all indexes on the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';
(*)

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE index = EMPLOYEES;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 11 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

81. Which of the following is created automatically by Oracle when a UNIQUE integrity constraint is created? Mark for Review
(1) Points

a PRIMARY KEY constraint

a CHECK constraint

an index (*)

a FOREIGN KEY constraint

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

82. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCT table
HIRE_DATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE
SALARY NUMBER (8,2) NOT NULL

On which column is an index automatically created for the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

SALARY

LAST_NAME

HIRE_DATE

EMPLOYEE_ID (*)

DEPARTMENT_ID

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

83. What is the correct syntax for creating an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name); (*)

CREATE INDEX on table_name(column_name);

CREATE index_name INDEX ON table_name.column_name;

CREATE OR REPLACE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name);

Correct

84. Barry creates a table named INVENTORY. Pam must be able to query the table. Barry wants to enable Pam to query the table without being required to specify the table's schema. Which of the following should Barry create? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A schema

An index

A view

A synonym (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

85. The EMPLOYEE table contains these columns:
EMP_ID NOT NULL, Primary Key
SSNUM NOT NULL, Unique
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to DEPT_ID column of the DEPARTMENT table
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

You execute this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX emp_name_idx
ON employee(last_name, first_name);
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement creates a function-based index.

The statement fails because of a syntax error.

The statement creates a composite unique index.

The statement creates a composite non-unique index. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Section 12 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

86. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;
(*)

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

87. The database administrator wants to allow user Marco to create new tables in his own schema. Which privilege should be granted to Marco? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE ANY TABLE

SELECT

CREATE TABLE (*)

CREATE OBJECT

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

88. Which of the following are system privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CREATE TABLE (*)

UPDATE

CREATE PROCEDURE (*)

INDEX

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

89. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates a view EMP_VIEW which shows only the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of EMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but no other data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT * FROM emp_view FOR rudi;

CREATE SYNONYM emp_view FOR employees;

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view TO rudi; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view ONLY TO rudi;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

90. Which of the following best describes a role in an Oracle database? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A role is a type of system privilege.

A role is the part that a user plays in querying the database.

A role is a name for a group of privileges. (*)

A role is an object privilege which allows a user to update a table.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 12 Lesson 2
(Answer all questions in this section)

91. You want to grant user BOB the ability to change other users' passwords. Which privilege should you grant to BOB? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The ALTER USER privilege (*)

The CREATE USER privilege

The DROP USER privilege

The CREATE PROFILE privilege

Correct

92. You create a view named EMPLOYEES_VIEW on a subset of the EMPLOYEES table. User AUDREY needs to use this view to create reports. Only you and Audrey should have access to this view. Which of the following actions should you perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Do nothing. As a database user, Audrey's user account has automatically been granted the SELECT privilege for all database objects.

GRANT SELECT ON employees_view TO public;

GRANT SELECT ON employees_view TO audrey; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON employees AND employees_view TO audrey;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

Section 12 Lesson 3
(Answer all questions in this section)

93. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review
(1) Points

an index

a view

a trigger

a role (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

94. Which data dictionary view shows which system privileges have been granted to a user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_TAB_PRIVS

USER_SYS_PRIVS (*)

USER_SYSTEM_PRIVS

USER_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGES

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

95. Which keyword would you use to grant an object privilege to all database users? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ADMIN

ALL

PUBLIC (*)

USERS

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

96. User CRAIG creates a view named INVENTORY_V, which is based on the INVENTORY table. CRAIG wants to make this view available for querying to all database users. Which of the following actions should CRAIG perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points

He is not required to take any action because, by default, all database users can automatically access views.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for the INVENTORY table.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for INVENTORY_V view. (*)

He must grant each user the SELECT privilege on both the INVENTORY table and INVENTORY_V view.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

97. Which statement would you use to grant a role to users? Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT (*)

ALTER USER

CREATE USER

ASSIGN

Correct

98. User BOB's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. BOB executes the following statement:
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO mary WITH GRANT OPTION;

Which of the following statements can MARY now execute successfully? (Choose two)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT FROM bob.employees; (*)

REVOKE SELECT ON bob.employees FROM bob;

GRANT SELECT ON bob.employees TO PUBLIC; (*)

DROP TABLE bob.employees;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

Section 14 Lesson 1
(Answer all questions in this section)

99. User BOB's CUSTOMERS table contains 20 rows. BOB inserts two more rows into the table but does not COMMIT his changes. User JANE now executes:
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM bob.customers;

What result will JANE see?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

22

20 (*)

2

JANE will receive an error message because she is not allowed to query the table while BOB is updating it.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 14

100. A transaction makes several successive changes to a table. If required, you want to be able to rollback the later changes while keeping the earlier changes. What must you include in your code to do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An update statement

A savepoint (*)

An object privilege

A database link

A sequence

Incorrect. Refer to Section 14