

# Final

**Due** Mar 22 at 11:59pm **Points** 25 **Questions** 25

**Available** Feb 20 at 12am - Mar 25 at 11:59pm about 1 month

**Time Limit** None

**Allowed Attempts** 3

## Instructions

Unlike the midterm, this test will allow you to take it 3 times. It is multiple choice and covers all the topics for the quarter.

[Take the Quiz Again](#)

## Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	<a href="#">Attempt 1</a>	10 minutes	16 out of 25

Score for this attempt: **16** out of 25

Submitted Mar 12 at 12:47pm

This attempt took 10 minutes.

**Correct!**

### Question 1

1 / 1 pts

A Scalar function

- ☐ Operates on multiple rows at the same time
- ☒ operates on values row by row individually
- ☐ Measures the result of a function on a scale of values
- ☐ All of the Above

### Question 2

1 / 1 pts

An Aggregate function:

**Correct!**

- ☒ Operates on multiple rows at the same time
- ☐ operates on values row by row individually
- ☐ Aggregates the user
- ☐ None of the Above

### Question 3

1 / 1 pts

When you use an aggregate function and include any other columns in the SELECT clause, you must

- ☐ Get rid of those columns
- ☐ Order by those columns
- ☐ Do nothing, it's fine
- ☒ Include those columns in a group by clause

**Correct!**

### Question 4

0 / 1 pts

```
SELECT MONTH(orderDate) as [Month], COUNT(OrderKey) as Total
FROM CustomerOrder
GROUP BY MONTH(OrderDate)
WHERE COUNT(OrderKey) > 50
```

Which of the following is wrong with this query

- ☐ You can't group by a function
- ☒ The WHERE must precede the GROUP BY

**You Answered**

**Correct Answer**

- ☐ You can't use a WHERE with an Aggregate function. You must Use HAVING
- ☐ None of the Above

**Question 5****0 / 1 pts**

A Cross Join

**You Answered**

- ☒ Returns all the values from both tables
- ☐ returns only rows that have a matching value
- ☐ Returns all the rows from one side of the join and only matching rows from the other

**Correct Answer**

- ☐ Returns each row in the first table matched to every row in the second table

**Question 6****1 / 1 pts**

An Inner Join:

**Correct!**

- ☐ Matches each row in the first table with every row in the second table
- ☒ returns only rows that have a matching value
- ☐ Returns all the rows from one side of the join and only matching rows from the other
- ☐ None of the Above

**Question 7****1 / 1 pts**

An outer Join:

☐ Matches each row in the first table with every row in the second table

☐ returns only rows that have a matching value

☒

Returns all the rows from one side of the join and only matching rows from the other

☐ None of the Above

Correct!

### Question 8

1 / 1 pts

A subquery in the SELECT clause or in the WHERE clause following an = sign

☒ Must return only a single value

☐ Can do anything any other query can do

☐ Is not allowed

☐ All of the Above

Correct!

### Question 9

0 / 1 pts

If you want to see if a value is in the subset of values returned by a subquery you must use the

☐ The = sign

☐ IN key word

☒ the BETWEEN key word

Correct Answer

You Answered

- ☐ Any of the the Above

**Question 10****0 / 1 pts**

A correlated subquery

- ☐ Is one way to make sure you are comparing like values
- ☐ Is essentially a recursive function and so can be expensive in terms of processor time

**You Answered**

- ☒ Is a subquery that refers to a value in the outer query.

**Correct Answer**

- ☐ All of the Above

**Question 11****0 / 1 pts**

```
SELECT [Last Name], [First Name], Email
FROM (SELECT CustomerLastName [Last Name], CustomerFirstName [First Name],
CustomerEmail From Customer) AS Emaillist
```

The above query is an example of

- ☐ A common table expression
- ☐ A Table Expression

**Correct Answer****You Answered**

- ☒ a simple subquery

- ☐ A messed up Query

**Question 12****0 / 1 pts**

```
with ServiceCount as
(
  (Select month(GrantDate) RequestMonth, ServiceName
  From ServiceGrant sg
  inner join CommunityService cs
  on sg.ServiceKey=cs.ServiceKey)
)
Select RequestMonth, ServiceName, Count(ServiceName) as [Count] From ServiceCount
Group by RequestMonth, ServiceName
```

This is an example of

**Correct Answer**☐ A common table expression☐ A coorelated sub query**You Answered**☒ A Table Expression☐ a subquery in the select clause**Question 13****0 / 1 pts**

A table valued function

☐ Must be written in C#**You Answered**☒ Returns a table☐ is called in the FROM Clause**Correct Answer**☐ Both Returns a table and is called in the FROM Clause**Question 14****1 / 1 pts**

**A Union**

- ☐ Shows only those values that are common in two tables
- ☒ Creates a result set that joins the matched values from two tables
- ☐ Returns only the values that are different from the other table
- ☐ None of the Above

**Correct!****Question 15****1 / 1 pts****The INTERSECT operator**

- ☐ Creates a result set that joins the matched values from two tables
- ☒ Shows only those values that are common in two tables
- ☐ Returns only the values that are different from the other table
- ☐ None of the Above

**Correct!****Question 16****1 / 1 pts****A temporary table**

- ☐ is defined with a # sign in front of the table name
- ☐ Is a way of temporarily storing values you may need for a calculation or complex query
- ☐ is only available for the duration of a session
- ☒ All of the Above

**Correct!**

**Question 17****1 / 1 pts**

```
create function fx_cube
(@number int)
returns int
As
Begin
Declare @cube int
Set @Cube = @number * @number * @number
return @Cube
End;
```

In the function above (@number int) represents

- ☐ An internal variable
- ☒ A parameter that must be provided by the user of the function
- ☐ The return type
- ☐ All of the Above

**Correct!****Question 18****1 / 1 pts**

A Stored Procedure

- ☐ Consists of any number of SQL Statements
- ☐ Can include try catch and error trapping
- ☐ Is processed as a single thread
- ☒ All of the Above

**Correct!****Question 19****1 / 1 pts**



A trigger

- ☐ fires randomly like popcorn going off
- ☐ effects data before the trigger was created as well as what comes after
- ☒ Is triggered by an event such as INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE
- ☐ All of the Above

Correct!

### Question 20

1 / 1 pts

An INSTEAD OF trigger

- ☐ Lets the event occur and then executes the trigger code
- ☒ Intercepts the event and executes the trigger code instead
- ☐ Is the same as an AFTER trigger
- ☐ Can't be used with INSERT

Correct!

### Question 21

0 / 1 pts

Logins

- ☐ Allow the user to connect to the server
- ☒ connect directly to the database
- ☐ Are the same as roles
- ☐ None of the Above

Correct Answer

You Answered

**Question 22****1 / 1 pts**

A user (More than one may be true generally but pick the best definition)

- ☐ Is anyone who uses SQL Server
- ☒ Is the database user. It is mapped to a server login
- ☐ Is a client application
- ☐ None of the Above

**Correct!****Question 23****1 / 1 pts**

A database role

- ☐ Is actor's part in database development
- ☐ Is the purpose the database serves in the business model.
- ☒ Is a collection of related permission
- ☐ None of the Above

**Correct!****Question 24****1 / 1 pts**

An XML Schema Collection

- ☒ stores an XML Schema to validate the xml stored in a table column with an XML data type
- ☐ Is a collection of xml files
- ☐ Is the xml data type

**Correct!**

- ☐ Is just text

**Question 25****0 / 1 pts**

```
Select MeetingDate, MeetingTopic,  
meetingnotes.query('declare namespace mn="http://www.seattlecentral.edu/meetingnotes  
";  
//mn:meetingnotes/mn:heading/mn:attending/mn:member') as Attending  
From Meeting
```

This is an example of

- ☐ Xml Schema collection
- ☐ Xml data type
- ☐ XQuery

**Correct Answer****You Answered**

- ☒ All of the Above

**Quiz Score: 16 out of 25**