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| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 1**(1 point)

Question 1 Saved

To list the contents of a table, you must use the DISPLAY command.

Question 1 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

Save

**Question 2**(1 point)

Question 2 Saved

Only numeric data types can be added and subtracted in SQL.

Question 2 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

Save

**Question 3**(1 point)

Question 3 Saved

A statement-level trigger is assumed if you omit the FOR EACH ROW keywords.

Question 3 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

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| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 4**(1 point)

Question 4 Saved

In Oracle, \_\_\_\_ make(s) it possible to merge SQL and traditional programming constructs, such as variables, conditional processing (IF-THEN-ELSE), basic loops (FOR and WHILE loops,) and error trapping.

Question 4 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Triggers WRONG |
|  | indexes |
|  | embedded SQL |
|  | procedural SQL |

Save

**Question 5**(1 point)

Question 5 Saved

The most recent fully approved version of standard SQL prescribed by the ANSI is \_\_\_\_.

Question 5 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | SQL-99 |
|  | SQL-2003 |
|  | SQL-4 |
|  | SQL-07 |

Save

**Question 6**(1 point)

Question 6 Saved

Testing, fine-tuning, and evaluating the database and its applications are part of the \_\_\_\_ phase of the DBLC.

Question 6 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | database initial study |
|  | database design |
|  | implementation and loading |
|  | testing and evaluation |

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| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 7**(1 point)

Question 7 Saved

A system maintenance activity generated in response to changes in the business environment is referred to as corrective maintenance.

Question 7 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

Save

**Question 8**(1 point)

Question 8 Saved

Systems analysis is used to determine the need for an information system and to establish its limits.

Question 8 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

Save

**Question 9**(1 point)

Question 9 Saved

Physical design becomes simpler when data is distributed at different locations.

Question 9 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

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|  |
| --- |
| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 10**(1 point)

Question 10 Saved

The special operator used to check for similar character strings is \_\_\_\_.

Question 10 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | BETWEEN |
|  | IS NULL |
|  | LIKE |
|  | IN |

Save

**Question 11**(1 point)

Question 11 Saved

Cursors are held in a reserved memory area in the client computer.

Question 11 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

Save

**Question 12**(1 point)

Question 12 Saved

The SQL command that lets you select attributes from rows in one or more tables is \_\_\_\_.

Question 12 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | INSERT |
|  | SELECT |
|  | COMMIT |
|  | UPDATE |

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| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 13**(1 point)

Question 13 Saved

A stored function is another name for a stored procedure.

Question 13 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

Save

**Question 14**(1 point)

Question 14 Saved

Which query is used to list a unique value for V\_CODE, where the list will produce only a list of those values that are different from one another?

Question 14 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | SELECT ONLY V\_CODE        FROM PRODUCT; |
|  | SELECT UNIQUE V\_CODE        FROM PRODUCT; |
|  | SELECT DIFFERENT V\_CODE        FROM PRODUCT; |
|  | SELECT DISTINCT V\_CODE        FROM PRODUCT; |

Save

**Question 15**(1 point)

Question 15 Saved

Which query will output the table contents when the value of V\_CODE is equal to 21344?

Question 15 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE         FROM PRODUCT               WHERE V\_CODE <> 21344; |
|  | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE         FROM PRODUCT               WHERE V\_CODE <= 21344; |
|  | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE         FROM PRODUCT               WHERE V\_CODE = 21344; |
|  | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE         FROM PRODUCT               WHERE V\_CODE => 21344; |

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| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 16**(1 point)

Question 16 Saved

One of the major advantages of stored procedures is that they can be used to encapsulate and represent business transactions.

Question 16 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

Save

**Question 17**(1 point)

Question 17 Saved

One of the disadvantages of stored procedures is that they increase network traffic.

Question 17 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

Save

**Question 18**(1 point)

Question 18 Saved

Cursor-style processing involves retrieving data from the cursor, one row at a time.

Question 18 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

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| --- |
| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 19**(1 point)

Question 19 Saved

Any changes made to the contents of a table are not physically saved on disk until you use the SAVE <table name> command.

Question 19 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

Save

**Question 20**(1 point)

Question 20 Saved

There are \_\_\_\_ classical approaches to database design.

Question 20 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | two |
|  | three |
|  | four |
|  | five |

Save

**Question 21**(1 point)

Question 21 Saved

Installing the DBMS, creating the database, and loading or converting the data are part of the \_\_\_\_ phase of the DBLC.

Question 21 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | database initial study WRONG |
|  | database design |
|  | implementation and loading |
|  | testing and evaluation |

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| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 1**(1 point)

Question 1 Saved

The special operator used to check whether a subquery returns any rows is \_\_\_\_.

Question 1 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | BETWEEN |
|  | EXISTS |
|  | LIKE WRONG |
|  | IN |

Save

**Question 2**(1 point)

Question 2 Saved

Evaluation, maintenance, and enhancement are part of the \_\_\_\_ phase of the SDLC.

Question 2 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | planning |
|  | maintenance |
|  | detailed systems design |
|  | implementation |

Save

**Question 3**(1 point)

Question 3 Saved

The first step in developing the conceptual model using ER diagrams is to \_\_\_\_.

Question 3 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | normalize the entities WRONG |
|  | complete the initial ER diagram |
|  | identify, analyze, and refine the business rules |
|  | define the attributes, primary keys, and foreign keys for each of the entities |

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| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 4**(1 point)

Question 4 Saved

\_\_\_\_ coupling describes the extent to which modules are independent of one another.

Question 4 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Verification |
|  | Process |
|  | Module |
|  | Cohesive |

Save

**Question 5**(1 point)

Question 5 Saved

A trigger is procedural SQL code that is automatically invoked by the RDBMS upon the occurrence of a given data manipulation event.

Question 5 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

Save

**Question 6**(1 point)

Question 6 Saved

When joining three or more tables, you need to specify a join condition for one pair of tables.

Question 6 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

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| --- |
| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 7**(1 point)

Question 7 Saved

The conditional LIKE must be used in conjunction with wildcard characters.

Question 7 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

Save

**Question 8**(1 point)

Question 8 Saved

A stored function uses the \_\_\_\_ statement to return a value.

Question 8 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | EXIT |
|  | END |
|  | RETURN |
|  | PROCESS |

Save

**Question 9**(1 point)

Question 9 Saved

A detailed system specification is part of the \_\_\_\_ phase of the SDLC.

Question 9 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | planning |
|  | analysis |
|  | detailed systems design |
|  | implementation |

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| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 10**(1 point)

Question 10 Saved

A(n) \_\_\_\_ join will select only the rows with matching values in the common attribute(s).

Question 10 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | natural |
|  | cross |
|  | full |
|  | Outer WRONG |

Save

**Question 11**(1 point)

Question 11 Saved

The SQL command that lets you permanently save data changes is \_\_\_\_.

Question 11 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | INSERT |
|  | SELECT |
|  | COMMIT |
|  | UPDATE |

Save

**Question 12**(1 point)

Question 12 Saved

To remedy the lack of procedural functionality in SQL, and to provide some standardization within the many vendor offerings, the SQL-99 standard defined the use of persistent stored modules.

Question 12 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

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|  |
| --- |
| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 13**(1 point)

Question 13 Saved

Data integrity is enforced by the DBMS through the proper use of primary and foreign key rules.

Question 13 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

Save

**Question 14**(1 point)

Question 14 Saved

Producing the required information flow is part of the \_\_\_\_ phase of the DBLC.

Question 14 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | database initial study WRONG |
|  | database design |
|  | operation |
|  | testing and evaluation |

Save

**Question 15**(1 point)

Question 15 Saved

Oracle recommends \_\_\_\_ for creating audit logs.

Question 15 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | triggers |
|  | stored procedures |
|  | stored functions |
|  | tables |

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| --- |
| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 16**(1 point)

Question 16 Saved

The database is loaded during the \_\_\_\_ phase of the SDLC.

Question 16 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | analysis |
|  | detailed systems design |
|  | implementation |
|  | maintenance |

Save

**Question 17**(1 point)

Question 17 Saved

Coding, testing, and debugging are part of the \_\_\_\_ phase of the SDLC.

Question 17 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Planning WRONG |
|  | analysis |
|  | detailed systems design |
|  | implementation |

Save

**Question 18**(1 point)

Question 18 Saved

Problems defined during the planning phase are examined in greater detail during the analysis phase.

Question 18 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

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| --- |
| **Note:** It is recommended that you save your response as you complete each question. |

**Question 19**(1 point)

Question 19 Saved

In the detailed systems design phase, steps are laid out for conversion from the old system to the new system.

Question 19 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | True |
|  | False |

Save

**Question 20**(1 point)

Question 20 Saved

The \_\_\_\_ design is the process of selecting the data storage and data access characteristics of the database.

Question 20 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | time |
|  | network |
|  | Logical WRONG |
|  | physical |

Save

**Question 21**(1 point)

Question 21 Saved

The \_\_\_\_ function returns the current system date in MS Access.

Question 21 options:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | TO\_DATE() |
|  | SYSDATE() WRONG |
|  | DATE() |
|  | TODAY() |

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|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | **analysis** | |  | "What are the requirements of the current system's end users?" is a question asked during the \_\_\_ phase of the SDLC. |
| 2. | **analysis** | |  | The logical systems design is created during the \_\_\_ phase of the SDLC. |
| 3. | **boundaries** | |  | The proposed system is subject to limits known as \_\_\_\_ which are external to the system. |
| 4. | **conceptual** | |  | The \_\_\_\_ design stage used data modeling to create an abstract database structure that represents real-world objects in the most realistic way possible. |
| 5. | **conceptual** | |  | The first step in \_\_\_\_ design is to discover the data element characteristics. |
| 6. | **data analysis and requirements** | |  | The conceptual design step that determines end-user views, outputs, and transaction-processing requirements is \_\_\_. |
| 7. | **database** | |  | The process of database design and implementation is \_\_\_ development. |
| 8. | **database administrator** | |  | The implementation of the logical design in IBM's DB2 would require that you assign the rights to use the database to a \_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 9. | **database administrator** | |  | Once the data has been loaded into the database, the \_\_\_ tests and fine-tunes the database performance, integrity, concurrent access, and security constraints. |
| 10. | **database design** | |  | Creating the conceptual design and selecting DBMS software are part of the \_\_\_ phase of the DBLC. |
| 11. | **debugging** | |  | The advent of very sophisticated application generators and \_\_\_\_ tools has substantially decreased coding and testing time. |
| 12. | **detailed systems design** | |  | The design of the system's processes is completed during the \_\_\_ phase of the SDLC. |
| 13. | **detailed systems design** | |  | The detailed system specification is part of the \_\_\_ phase of the SDLC. |
| 14. | **distributed database design** | |  | The conceptual design step that defines the DBMS and data model to use is \_\_\_\_. |
| 15. | **entity relationship modeling and normalization** | |  | The conceptual design step that defines entities, attributes, and relationships is \_\_\_. |
| 16. | **False** | |  | The implementation phase of database design includes creating the database storage structure and loading the database, but does not provide for data management. |
| 17. | **False** | |  | The existing hardware and software systems are studied during the planning phase. |
| 18. | **False** | |  | The primary objective in database design is to create complete, denormalized, redundant, and fully integrated conceptual, logical, and physical database models. |
| 19. | **False** | |  | In the detailed systems design phase, the designer starts the design of the system's processes. |
| 20. | **False** | |  | Database performance is one of the least important factors in all database implementations. |
| 21. | **False** | |  | During the testing phase, the system is subjected to exhaustive testing until it is ready for use. |
| 22. | **five** | |  | The SDLC is divided into \_\_\_ phases. |
| 23. | **hardware** | |  | When selecting DBMS \_\_\_\_, consider processors, RAM, disc space and so on. |
| 24. | **identify the ER model's central entity** | |  | The first step in the ER model verification process is to \_\_\_. |
| 25. | **identify, analyze, and refine the business rules** | |  | The first step in developing the conceptual model using ER diagrams is to \_\_\_\_. |
| 26. | **implementation** | |  | Installation and fine tuning are part of the \_\_\_\_ phase of the SDLC. |
| 27. | **implementation** | |  | The database is loaded during the \_\_ phase of the SDLC. |
| 28. | **implementation and loading** | |  | Installing the DBMS, creating the database, and loading or converting the data are part of the \_\_\_ phase of the DBLC. |
| 29. | **installing the DBMS** | |  | The implementation and loading phase of the DBLC involves \_\_\_\_. |
| 30. | **introducing changes** | |  | The maintenance and evolution phase of the DBLC involves \_\_\_\_. |
| 31. | **logical** | |  | The \_\_\_\_ design goal is to design an enterprise-wide database based on a specific data model but independent of physical-level details. |
| 32. | **maintenance** |  | Evaluation, maintenance, and enhancement are part of the \_\_\_ phase of SDLC. | |
| 33. | **maintenance and evolution** |  | The last step in the DBLC is \_\_\_. | |
| 34. | **model** |  | In order to develop an accurate data \_\_\_\_, the designer must have a through understanding of the company's data types, extent, and uses. | |
| 35. | **Module** |  | \_\_\_\_\_ coupling describes the extent to which modules are independent of one another. | |
| 36. | **Physical** |  | \_\_\_ design could become a very technical job that affects not only the accessibility of the data in the storage device but also the performance of the system. | |
| 37. | **physical** |  | The \_\_\_ design is the process of selecting the data storage and data access characteristics of the database. | |
| 38. | **Physical security** |  | \_\_\_\_ allows physical access to areas by authorized personnel only. | |
| 39. | **planning** |  | The initial assessment and the feasibility study are part of the SDLC's \_\_\_\_ phase. | |
| 40. | **planning** |  | "Should the existing system be replaced?" is a question that is asked during the \_\_\_ stage of SDLC. | |
| 41. | **situation** |  | The company \_\_\_ describes the general conditions in which a company operates, its organizational structure, and its mission. | |
| 42. | **six** |  | There are \_\_\_ stages in the DBLC. | |
| 43. | **system designer** |  | The SDLC is most important to the \_\_\_\_. | |
| 44. | **testing and evaluation** |  | Testing, fine-tuning, and evaluating the database and its applications are part of the \_\_\_ phase of the DBLC. | |
| 45. | **True** |  | The SDLC traces the history of an information system. | |
| 46. | **True** |  | After the initial declarations in a study, the database designer must carefully probe in order to generate additional information that will help define the problem within the larger framework of company operations. | |
| 47. | **True** |  | To analyze the company situation, the database designer must discover what the company's operational components are, how they function, and how they interact. | |
| 48. | **True** |  | The SDLC provides the big picture within which the database design and application development can be mapped out and evaluated. | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 49. | **two** |  | There are \_\_\_ classical approaches to database design. |
| 50. | **verification** |  | During decentralized design, after the \_\_\_ process has been completed, all modules are integrated into one conceptual model. |

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Alphabetize

Flip terms and definitions

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#### Step 3: Print it!

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | alias |  | | An \_\_\_\_ is an alternate name given to a column or table in any SQL statement. | |
| 2. | all rows will be deleted |  | | When you issue the DELETE FROM tablename command without specifying a WHERE condition, \_\_\_\_. | |
| 3. | attribute names |  | | In an INSERT command, you can indicate just that attributes that have required values by listing the \_\_\_ inside parentheses after the table name. | |
| 4. | AVG |  | | The SQL aggregate that gives the average for the specific column is \_\_\_. | |
| 5. | CHAR |  | | U.S. state abbrev. are always 2 characters, so \_\_\_\_\_ is a logical choice for data type representing a state column. | |
| 6. | CHAR and VARCHAR |  | | The SQL character data formats are \_\_\_. | |
| 7. | COMMIT |  | | The SQL command that lets you insert rows into a table is \_\_\_. | |
| 8. | COUNT |  | | The SQL aggregate function that gives the number of rows containing non-null values for a given column is \_\_\_. | |
| 9. | Create INDEX |  | | Using the \_\_\_ command, SQL indexes can be created on the basis of any selected attribute. | |
| 10. | DELETE |  | | To delete a row from the PRODUCT table, use the \_\_\_ command. | |
| 11. | DROP TABLE |  | | A table can be deleted from the database by using the \_\_\_ command. | |
| 12. | Drop TAble |  | | A table can be deleted from the database by using the \_\_\_ command. | |
| 13. | False |  | | The ANSI prescribes a standard SQL the current fully apporved version is known as SQL-07 | |
| 14. | False |  | | You cannot insert a row containing a null attribute value using SQL. | |
| 15. | False |  | | SQL is considered difficult to learn; its command set has a vocabulary of more than 300 words. | |
| 16. | False |  | | The conditional LIKE must be used in conjuction with wildcard characters. | |
| 17. | False |  | | You can select partial table contents by naming the desired fields and by placing restrictions on the rows to be included in the output. | |
| 18. | False |  | | To join tables, simply enumerate the tables in the FROM clause of the SELECT statement. The DBMS will create a Cartesian product of every table in the FROM clause. To get the correct results, you need to select the rows in which the common attribute values do not match. | |
| 19. | False |  | | Oracle users can use the Access QBE (query by example) query generator. | |
| 20. | FORMAT | |  | | In Oracle, the \_\_\_ command is used to change the display of a column, for example, to place a $ in front of a numeric value. |
| 21. | INSERT | |  | | The SQL command that lets you insert rows into a table is \_\_\_. |
| 22. | IS NULL | |  | | The \_\_\_\_ special operator is used to check whether an attribute value is null. |
| 23. | Join | |  | | A \_\_\_ is performed when data is retrieved from more than one table at a time. |
| 24. | LIKE | |  | | The special operator used to check for similar character strings is \_\_\_\_. |
| 25. | ORACLE | |  | | Date & SYSDATE are special functions that return today's date in MA ACCESS AND \_\_\_ respectively. |
| 26. | recursive | |  | | An alias is especially useful when a table must be joined to itself in a \_\_\_ query. |
| 27. | Reserved Words | |  | | are words used by SQL to perform specific functions. |
| 28. | ROLLBACK | |  | | The \_\_\_ command is used to restore the table's contents to their previous values. |
| 29. | Schema | |  | | A \_\_\_ is a logical group of database objects, such as tables and indexes, that are related to each other. |
| 30. | SELECT | |  | | The SQL command that lets you select attributes from rows in one or more tables is \_\_\_\_. |
| 31. | SQL-2003 | |  | | The most recent fully approved version of standard SQL prescribed by the ANSI is \_\_\_. |
| 32. | subquery | |  | | A \_\_\_\_ is a query that is embedded or nested inside another query. |
| 33. | True | |  | | Some RDBMSs, such as Microsoft Access, automatically make the necessary conversions to eliminate case sensitivity. |
| 34. | True | |  | | The ANSI SQL standards are also accepted by the ISO. |
| 35. | True | |  | | String comparisons are made from left to right. |
| 36. | UPDATE | |  | | The SQL command that modifies an attributes values in one or more table's rows is \_\_\_\_. |
| 37. | wildcard | |  | | A \_\_\_\_ character is a symbol that can be used as a general substitute for other characters or commands. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | \_\_\_\_ is a generic entity type that is related to one or more entity subtypes. | | | | |  | An entity supertype |
| 2. | \_\_\_\_ is the bottom-up process of identifying a higher-level, more generic entity supertype from lower-level entity subtypes. | | | | |  | Generalization |
| 3. | \_\_\_\_ relationships are most common. | | | | |  | Binary |
| 4. | \_\_\_\_ yields better performance. | | | | |  | Denormalization |
| 5. | A \_\_\_\_ derives its name from the fact that a group of multiple entries of the same type can exist for any single key attribute occurrence | | | | |  | repeating group |
| 6. | A \_\_\_\_ entity has a primary key that is partially or totally derived from the parent entity in the relationship. | | | | |  | weak |
| 7. | A \_\_\_\_ exists when there are functional dependencies such that Y is functionally dependent on X and Z is functionally dependent on Y, and X is the primary key. | | | | |  | transitive dependency |
| 8. | A \_\_\_\_ relationship exists when an association is maintained within a single entity. | | | | |  | unary |
| 9. | A \_\_\_\_ relationship exists when three entities are associated. | | | | |  | ternary |
| 10. | A \_\_\_\_ relationship exists when two entities are associated. | | | | |  | binary |
| 11. | A table that has all key attributes defined, has no repeating groups, and all its attributes are dependent on the primary key, is said to be in \_\_\_\_. | | | | |  | 1NF |
| 12. | A table that is in 1NF and includes no partial dependencies is said to be in \_\_\_\_. | | | | |  | 2NF |
| 13. | A(n) \_\_\_\_ entity is composed of the primary keys of each of the entities to be connected. | | | | |  | associative |
| 14. | A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a query that is embedded (or nested) inside another query. | | | | |  | subquery |
| 15. | A(n) \_\_\_\_ is the attribute in the supertype entity that determines to which entity subtype each supertype occurrence is related. | | | | |  | subtype discriminator |
| 16. | An attribute that is part of a key is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_ attribute. | | | | |  | prime |
| 17. | An example of a command you would use when making changes to a PRODUCT table is \_\_\_\_. | | |  | UPDATE PRODUCT SET P\_INDATE = '18-JAN-2004' WHERE P\_CODE = '13-Q2/P2'; | | |
| 18. | Attribute A \_\_\_\_ attribute B if all of the rows in the table that agree in value for attribute A also agree in value for attribute B. | | |  | determines | | |
| 19. | Before converting a table into 3NF, it is imperative the table already be in \_\_\_\_. | | |  | 2NF | | |
| 20. | Data redundancy produces \_\_\_\_. | | |  | data integrity problems | | |
| 21. | Dependencies based on only a part of a composite primary key are called \_\_\_\_ dependencies. | | |  | partial | | |
| 22. | If a table has multiple candidate keys and one of those candidate keys is a composite key, the table can have \_\_\_\_ based on this composite candidate key, even when the primary key chosen is a single attribute. | | |  | partial dependencies | | |
| 23. | If an employee within an EMPLOYEE entity has a relationship with itself, that relationship is known as a \_\_\_\_ relationship. | | |  | recursive | | |
| 24. | If an entity can exist apart from one or more related entities, it is said to be \_\_\_\_-independent. | | |  | existence | | |
| 25. | If one exists, a data modeler uses a \_\_\_\_ as the primary key of the entity being modeled. | | |  | natural identifier | | |
| 26. | If you have three different transitive dependencies, \_\_\_\_ different determinant(s) exist. | | |  | three | | |
| 27. | In a(n) \_\_\_\_ diagram, the arrows above the attributes indicate all desirable dependencies. | | |  | dependency | | |
| 28. | Non-overlapping subtypes are subtypes that contain a(n) \_\_\_\_ subset of the supertype entity set. | | |  | unique | | |
| 29. | Normalization works through a series of stages called normal forms. For most purposes in business database design, \_\_\_\_ stages are as high as you need to go in the normalization process. | | |  | three | | |
| 30. | One important inheritance characteristic is that all entity subtypes inherit their \_\_\_\_ key attribute from their supertype. |  | primary | | | | |
| 31. | Partial completeness is symbolized by \_\_\_\_. |  | a circle over a single line | | | | |
| 32. | SQL character data format(s) is(are) \_\_\_\_. |  | CHAR and VARCHAR | | | | |
| 33. | The \_\_\_\_ command would be used to delete the table row where the P\_CODE is 'BRT-345'. |  | DELETE FROM PRODUCT WHERE P\_CODE = 'BRT-345'; | | | | |
| 34. | The associative entity is also known as a \_\_\_\_ entity. |  | composite | | | | |
| 35. | The Crow's foot symbol with two parallel lines indicates \_\_\_\_ cardinality. |  | (1,1) | | | | |
| 36. | The existence of a(n) \_\_\_\_ relationship indicates that the minimum cardinality is at least 1 for the mandatory entity. |  | mandatory | | | | |
| 37. | The most important characteristic of an entity is its \_\_\_\_ key, used to uniquely identify each entity instance. |  | primary | | | | |
| 38. | The primary key's main function is to uniquely identify a(n) \_\_\_\_ within a table. |  | entity instance or row | | | | |
| 39. | The property of \_\_\_\_ enables an entity subtype to inherit the attributes and relationships of the supertype. |  | inheritance | | | | |
| 40. | The SQL command that lets you permanently save data changes is \_\_\_\_. |  | COMMIT | | | | |
| 41. | The SQL command that lets you put rows of data into a table is \_\_\_\_. |  | INSERT | | | | |
| 42. | The SQL command that modifies an attribute's values in one or more table's rows is \_\_\_\_. |  | UPDATE | | | | |
| 43. | The step, \_\_\_\_, occurs first in the process of building an ERD. |  | Create a detailed narrative of the organization's description of operations. | | | | |
| 44. | The term "\_\_\_\_" is used to label any condition in which one or more optional relationships exist. |  | optionality | | | | |

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| 45. | To list all the contents of the PRODUCT table, you would use \_\_\_\_. |  | SELECT \* FROM PRODUCT; |
| 46. | When the PK of one entity does not contain the PK of a related entity, the relationship is \_\_\_\_. |  | weak |
| 47. | When you issue the DELETE FROM tablename command without specifying a WHERE condition, \_\_\_\_. |  | all rows will be deleted |
| 48. | Which of the following is used to select partial table contents? |  | SELECT <column(s)> FROM <Table name> WHERE <Conditions>; |
| 49. | Which query will output the table contents when the value of P\_PRICE is less than or equal to 10? |  | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE FROM PRODUCT WHERE P\_PRICE <= 10; |
| 50. | Which query will output the table contents when the value of V\_CODE is not equal to 21344? |  | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE FROM PRODUCT WHERE V\_CODE <> 21344; |
| 51. | Within a specialization hierarchy, every subtype can have \_\_\_\_ supertype(s) to which it is directly related. |  | only one |

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#### Step 1: Choose mode

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| 1. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ management is designed to limit access to the database. | | |  | User access | | |
| 2. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are more detailed and specific than policies and describe the minimum requirements of a given DBA activity. | | |  | Standards | | |
| 3. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ security breaches include database access by computer viruses and by hackers whose actions are designed to destroy or alter data. | | |  | Corrupting | | |
| 4. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deals with ensuring that data is protected against unauthorized access, and if the data are accessed by an authorized user, that the data are used only for an authorized purpose. | | |  | Confidentiality | | |
| 5. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are in charge of presenting the data to the end user in a variety of ways. | | |  | Data presentation and visualization tools | | |
| 6. | "All users must have passwords" is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | policy | | |
| 7. | (T/F) A database language enables the user to create database and table structures to perform basic data management chores. | | |  | True | | |
| 8. | (T/F) All SQL commands must be issued on a single line. | | |  | False | | |
| 9. | (T/F) Although SQL commands can be grouped together on a single line, complex command sequences are best shown on separate lines, with space between the SQL command and the command's components. | | |  | True | | |
| 10. | (T/F) An API (application programming interface) is defined as a set of routines, protocols, and tools for building software applications. | | |  | True | | |
| 11. | (T/F) COUNT is designed to tally the number of non-null "values" of an attribute, and is often used in conjunction with the DISTINCT clause. | | |  | True | | |
| 12. | (T/F) Data type selection is usually dictated by the nature of the data and by the intended use. | | |  | True | | |
| 13. | (T/F) Database connectivity software is also known as database middleware because it interfaces between the application program and the database. | | |  | True | | |
| 14. | (T/F) Decision support data are a snapshot of the operational data at a given point in time. | | | | |  | True |
| 15. | (T/F) Disaster management includes all the end-user activities designed to secure data availability following a physical disaster or a database integrity failure. | | | | |  | False |
| 16. | (T/F) Having a computerized DBMS guarantees that the data will be properly used to provide the best solutions required by managers. | | | | |  | False |
| 17. | (T/F) Once data enter the data warehouse, they are never removed. | | | | |  | True |
| 18. | (T/F) One of the major advantages of stored procedures is that they can be used to encapsulate and represent business transactions. | | | | |  | True |
| 19. | (T/F) SAP is a portal vendor. | | | | |  | False |
| 20. | (T/F) SQL is considered difficult to learn; its command set has a vocabulary of more than 300 words. | | | | |  | False |
| 21. | (T/F) SQL requires the use of the ADD command to enter data into a table. | | | | |  | False |
| 22. | (T/F) Stored procedures help reduce code duplication by means of code isolation and code sharing | | | | |  | True |
| 23. | (T/F) The DBMS must provide tools that give each level of management a different view of the data and support the required level of decision-making. | | | | |  | True |
| 24. | (T/F) The effects of bad database design, implementation, and management are multiplied in an environment in which transactions may be measured in hundreds of thousands per day, rather than in hundreds per day. | | | | |  | True |
| 25. | (T/F) Usually, the native database connectivity interface provided by the vendor is not the only way to connect to a database; most current DBMS products support other database connectivity standards, the most common being ODBC. | | | | |  | True |
| 26. | (T/F) You cannot insert a row containing a null attribute value using SQL. | | | | |  | False |
| 27. | A characteristic of decision support data is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | • An arrangement of computerized tools used to assist managerial decision making.  • Precursors of modern BI systems.  • Typically has a much narrower focus and reach than a BI solution. | | | | |
| 28. | A table can be deleted from the database by using the\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command. |  | DROP TABLE | | | | |
| 29. | A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plan is a set of instructions generated at application compilation time that predetermines how the application will access the database at run time. |  | access | | | | |
| 30. | A(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is an alternate name given to a column or table in any SQL statement. |  | alias | | | | |
| 31. | As a manager, the DBA must concentrate on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dimensions of the database administration function. |  | control and planning | | | | |
| 32. | At the level of middle management, the database must be able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | • Deliver the data necessary for tactical decisions and planning.  • Monitor and control the allocation and use of company resources and evaluate the performance of the various departments.  • Provide a framework for enforcing and ensuring the security and privacy of the data in the database. | | | | |
| 33. | Classifying users into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ according to common access needs facilitates the DBA's job of controlling and managing the access privileges of individual users. |  | user groups | | | | |

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| 34. | Computed or derived facts are sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to differentiate them from stored facts. |  | metrics | | |
| 35. | Current data distribution philosophy makes it easy for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ end users to access the database. |  | authorized | | |
| 36. | Data mining is part of the "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" section of the business intelligence framework. |  | data query and analysis tools | | |
| 37. | Decision support data tend to be non-normalized, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and pre-aggregated. |  | duplicated | | |
| 38. | Some common physical security practices found in large database installations include secured entrances, password-protected workstations, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, closed-circuit video, and voice-recognition technology. |  | electronic personnel badges | | |
| 39. | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contains business data extracted from the operational database and from external data sources. |  | data store | | |
| 40. | The most important characteristic of an entity is its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ key, used to uniquely identify each entity instance. |  | primary | | |
| 41. | The query to join the P\_DESCRIPT and P\_PRICE fields from the PRODUCT table and the V\_NAME, V\_AREACODE, V\_PHONE, and V\_CONTACT fields from the VENDOR table where the values of V\_CODE match is: |  | WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE = VENDOR.V\_CODE | | |
| 42. | The special operator used to check for similar character strings is \_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | LIKE | | |
| 43. | The special operator used to check whether an attribute value is within a range of values is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | BETWEEN | | |
| 44. | The SQL aggregate function that gives the number of rows containing non-null values for the given column is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | COUNT | | |
| 45. | The SQL command that lets you insert rows into a table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | INSERT | | |
| 46. | The SQL command that lets you permanently save data changes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  | COMMIT | | |
| 47. | The SQL command that modifies an attribute's values in one or more table's rows is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | UPDATE |
| 48. | There is a growing trend toward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the data-management function. | | |  | specialization |
| 49. | User-access management is a subset of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | authorization management |
| 50. | When introducing a database into an organization, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impact is likely because the database approach creates a more controlled and structured information flow and thus affects people, functions, and interactions. | | |  | cultural |
| 51. | When you issue the DELETE FROM tablename command without specifying a WHERE condition \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | all rows from the specified table will be deleted |
| 52. | Which of the following is true of business rules? | | |  | They can serve as a communication tool between the users and designers. |
| 53. | Which of the following is used to select partial table contents? | | |  | Placing restrictions on the rows to be included in the output;   Use the WHERE clause to add conditional restrictions to the SELECT statement. |
| 54. | Which query uses the correct SQL syntax to list the table contents for either V\_CODE = 21344 or V\_CODE = 24288? | | |  | WHERE V\_CODE = 21344 OR V\_CODE = 24288 |
| 55. | Which query will output the table contents when the value of P\_PRICE is less than or equal to 10? | | |  | WHERE P\_PRICE <= 10 |
| 56. | Which query will output the table contents when the value of V\_CODE is equal to 21344? | | |  | WHERE V\_CODE = 21344 |

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| 1. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a relational set operator. |  | MINUS | | | | |
| 2. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is/are SQL character data type(s). |  | CHAR & VARCHAR2 | | | | |
| 3. | : A table containing every row that is in either the first table, the second table, or both tables |  | union | | | | |
| 4. | A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ join of two tables returns rows with matching values and includes all rows from both tables with unmatched values. |  | full outer | | | | |
| 5. | A column that does not exist in the database but can be computed using data in existing columns |  | computed column | | | | |
| 6. | A condition formed by connecting two or more simple conditions |  | compound condition | | | | |
| 7. | A condition that has the form: column name, comparison operator, and either another column name or a value |  | simple condition | | | | |
| 8. | A join in which all rows from both tables will be included regardless of whether they match rows from the other table |  | full outer join: | | | | |
| 9. | A join in which all rows from one table in a join is listed, regardless of whether they match any rows in the other table |  | outer join: | | | | |
| 10. | A join in which all rows from the table on the left will be included regardless of whether they match rows from the table on the right |  | left outer join: | | | | |
| 11. | A join that compare the tables in the FROM clause and lists only those rows that satisfy the condition in the WHERE clause |  | inner join: | | | | |
| 12. | A software program that lets you create a database and then use it to add, change, delete, sort, and view the data in a database |  | database management system (DBMS): | | | | |
| 13. | A special area in which the most recently entered command is stored |  | statement history | | | | |
| 14. | A structure that contains different categories of information and the relationships between these categories |  | database | | | | |
| 15. | A table which contains all rows that are in the two tables |  | intersection | | | | |
| 16. | A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a block of code (containing standard SQL statements and procedural extensions) that is stored and executed at the DBMS server. |  | persistent stored module | | | | |
| 17. | A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ join returns not only the rows matching the join condition but also the rows with unmatched values. | | |  | outer | | |
| 18. | Assume you are using the UNION statement to combine the results from two identical tables CUSTOMER and CUSTOMER\_2. The CUSTOMER table contains 10 rows, while the CUSTOMER\_2 table contains seven rows. There are two customers included in both tables. How many records are returned when using the UNION statement? | | |  | 15 | | |
| 19. | CHAR(n): | | |  | Fixed-length character data | | |
| 20. | Creates groups of tows that share some common characteristic | | |  | GROUPING | | |
| 21. | data definition language | | |  | DDL: | | |
| 22. | Database to which all subsequent commands pertain | | |  | default database: | | |
| 23. | DECIMAL(p,q): | | |  | used to represent decimal numbers | | |
| 24. | DML | | |  | data manipulation language | | |
| 25. | How many different types of outer joins exist? | | |  | 3 | | |
| 26. | How many rows would be returned from a cross join of tables A and B if A contains 10 rows and B contains 20? | | |  | 30 | | |
| 27. | If you wish to create an inner join but the two tables do not have a commonly named attribute, you can use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause. | | |  | join on | | |
| 28. | In a SELECT query, the attribute list can include a subquery expression, known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subquery. | | |  | inline | | |
| 29. | In a subquery, which query is executed first? | | |  | innermost | | |
| 30. | In Oracle, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function converts a date to a character string. | | |  | TO\_CHAR | | |
| 31. | INSERT INTO PRODUCT SELECT \* FROM P; is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | subquery | | |
| 32. | logical container for the database objects | | |  | Database schema | | |
| 33. | operator included in an ORDER BY clause when results are to be sorted in descending order | | |  | DESC | | |
| 34. | Operator that creates a temporary table containing every row that is in either the first table, the second table, or both tables | | | | |  | UNION: |
| 35. | Operator that creates a temporary table containing the set of all rows that are in the first table but that are not in the second table | | | | |  | MINUS: |
| 36. | operator that eliminates duplicate values in the results of a query | | | | |  | DISTINCT |
| 37. | right outer join: A join in which all rows from the table on the right will be included regardless of whether they match rows from the table on the left | | | | |  | right outer join |
| 38. | special operator which finds a value in a group of values specified in the condition | | | | |  | IN |
| 39. | Special SQL functions that apply to groups of rows and used to calculate sums, averages, counts, maximum values, and minimum values | | | | |  | aggregate function |
| 40. | SQL command words | | | | |  | Reserved words |
| 41. | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pseudo column is used to select the next available value from a sequence. | | | | |  | NEXTVAL |
| 42. | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement combines rows from two or more queries without including duplicate rows. | | | | |  | UNION |
| 43. | The clause that consists of the IN operator, the operator which finds a value in a group of values specified in the condition | | | | |  | IN clause |
| 44. | The clause that limits a condition to the groups that are included | | | | |  | HAVING clause |
| 45. | The clause that specifies the columns to retrieve in the query | | | | |  | SELECT clause |
| 46. | The column on which data is to be sorted when the ORDER BY clause is used | | | | |  | sort key |
| 47. | The column on which data is to be sorted when the ORDER BY clause is used | | | | |  | key |
| 48. | The combination of all rows in the first table and all rows in the second table | | | | |  | product: |
| 49. | The combination of all rows in the first table and all rows in the second table | | | | |  | Cartesian Product |
| 50. | The current fully approved version of standard SQL prescribed by the American National Standards Institute is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | | | |  | SQL-2003 |

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| 51. | The following SQL statement uses a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. SELECT P\_CODE, P\_DESCRIPT, P\_PRICE, V\_NAME FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE = VENDOR.V\_CODE; | | |  | "old-style" join |
| 52. | The more important column when data on two columns needs to be sorted | | |  | major sort key |
| 53. | The more important column when data on two columns needs to be sorted | | |  | primary sort key |
| 54. | The more important column when data on two columns needs to be sorted | | |  | minor sort key |
| 55. | The most common type of subquery uses an inner SELECT subquery on the right side of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comparison expression. | | |  | where |
| 56. | The Oracle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function returns the current date. | | |  | SYSDATE |
| 57. | The Oracle string concatenation function is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | |  | || |
| 58. | The process of combining two or more tables by finding rows in the tables that have identical values in matching fields. | | |  | join: |
| 59. | The set of all rows that are in the first table but that are not in the second table | | |  | EXISTS |
| 60. | The SQL command to change the default database | | |  | USE |
| 61. | The SQL command to create a database | | |  | CREATE DATABASE |
| 62. | The SQL command used to delete a row in a table | | |  | DELETE: |
| 63. | The SQL command used to insert values in a table | | |  | VALUES |
| 64. | The SQL command used to list all the columns in a table and their corresponding data types | | |  | DESCRIBE |
| 65. | The SQL command used to list all the columns in a table. | | |  | SHOW COLUMNS |
| 66. | The statement SELECT \* FROM T1, T2 produces a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ join. | | |  | cross |
| 67. | To join tables, you simply list the tables in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause of the SELECT statement. | | |  | FROM |
| 68. | VARCHAR(n): | | |  | Variable-length character data |
| 69. | What command is used to list a unique value for Vendor Code (V\_CODE), where the list will produce only a list of those values that are different from one another? |  | SELECT DISTINCT V\_CODE FROM PRODUCT; | | |
| 70. | What is the syntax for a left outer join? |  | SELECT column-list FROM table1 LEFT [OUTER] JOIN table2 ON join-condition | | |
| 71. | What is wrong with the following query? SELECT V\_CODE, P\_CODE, P\_DESCRIPT, P\_PRICE FROM PRODUCT GROUP BY V\_CODE; |  | no aggregate function is used | | |
| 72. | What type of inner join requires the use of a table qualifier? |  | JOIN ON | | |
| 73. | When using an equality (=) or inequality (<, >, etc.) operator for a subquery, what type of value must the subquery return? |  | single value | | |
| 74. | When using GROUP BY, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operates like the WHERE clause in the SELECT statement. |  | HAVING | | |
| 75. | When using the Oracle TO\_NUMBER function to convert a character string into a number, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ format character displays a digit. |  | 9 | | |
| 76. | Which data type is compatible with NUMBER? |  | SMALLINT | | |
| 77. | Which operator(s) is/are used with subqueries that use inequality operators on a list of values? |  | ANY and ALL | | |

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