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| True / False |

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| 1. A database language enables the user to perform complex queries designed to transform the raw data into useful information.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 247 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-1 - LO7-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Introduction to SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 2. SQL is considered difficult to learn; its command set has a vocabulary of more than 300 words.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 247 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-1 - LO7-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Introduction to SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 3. The ANSI prescribes a standard SQL–the current fully approved version is known as SQL-07.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 248 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-1 - LO7-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Introduction to SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 4. The ANSI SQL standards are also accepted by the ISO.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 248 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-1 - LO7-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Introduction to SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 5. Data type selection is usually dictated by the nature of the data and by the intended use.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 252 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 6. Only numeric data types can be added and subtracted in SQL.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 252 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG:Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 7. Entity integrity is enforced automatically when the primary key is specified in the CREATE TABLE command sequence.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 258 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 8. The CHECK constraint is used to define a condition for the values that the attribute domain cannot have.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 260 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 9. You cannot insert a row containing a null attribute value using SQL.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 264 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 10. SQL requires the use of the ADD command to enter data into a table.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 264 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 11. Any changes made to the contents of a table are not physically saved on disk until you use the SAVE <table name> command.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 265 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 12. To list the contents of a table, you must use the DISPLAY command.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 266 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 13. The COMMIT command does not permanently save all changes. In order to do that, you must use SAVE.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 266 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 14. All SQL commands must be issued on a single line.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 267 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 15. 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.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 267 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 16. If you have not yet used the COMMIT command to store the changes permanently in the database, you can restore the database to its previous condition with the ROLLBACK command.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 269 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 17. You can select partial table contents by naming the desired fields and by placing restrictions on the rows to be included in the output.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 271 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 18. Oracle users can use the Access QBE (query by example) query generator.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 271 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 19. Mathematical operators cannot be used to place restrictions on character-based attributes.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 273 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 20. String comparisons are made from left to right.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 274 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 21. Date procedures are often more software-specific than other SQL procedures.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 274 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 22. SQL allows the use of logical restrictions on its inquiries such as OR, AND, and NOT.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 277 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 23. ANSI-standard SQL allows the use of special operators in conjunction with the WHERE clause.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 279 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 24. The conditional LIKE must be used in conjunction with wildcard characters.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 280 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 25. Most SQL implementations yield case-insensitive searches.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 281 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 26. Some RDBMSs, such as Microsoft Access, automatically make the necessary conversions to eliminate case sensitivity.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 281 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 27. The COUNT function is designed to tally the number of non-null "values" of an attribute, and is often used in conjunction with the DISTINCT clause.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 293 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-6 - LO7-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Additional Select Query Keywords | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 28. An alias cannot be used when a table is required to be joined to itself in a recursive query.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 303 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-7 - LO7-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Joining Database Tables | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 29. When joining three or more tables, you need to specify a join condition for one pair of tables.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 303 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-7 - LO7-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Joining Database Tables | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 30. The SQL data manipulation command HAVING:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | restricts the selection of rows based on a conditional expression. | |  | b. | restricts the selection of grouped rows based on a condition. | |  | c. | modifies an attribute’s values in one or more table’s rows. | |  | d. | groups the selected rows based on one or more attributes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 248 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-6 - LO7-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Introduction to SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 31. The SQL command that allows a user to permanently save data changes is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | INSERT | b. | SELECT | |  | c. | COMMIT | d. | UPDATE |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 248 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Introduction to SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 32. The \_\_\_\_\_ constraint assigns a value to an attribute when a new row is added to a table.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | CHECK | |  | b. | UNIQUE | |  | c. | NOT NULL | |  | d. | DEFAULT |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 260 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 33. The SQL command that allows a user to list the contents of a table is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | INSERT | b. | SELECT | |  | c. | COMMIT | d. | UPDATE |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 266 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 34. In Oracle, the \_\_\_\_\_ command is used to change the display for a column, for example, to place a $ in front of a numeric value.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | DISPLAY | b. | FORMAT | |  | c. | CHAR | d. | CONVERT |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 267 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 35. UPDATE tablename \*\*\*\*\* [WHERE conditionlist];  The \_\_\_\_\_ command replaces the \*\*\*\*\* in the syntax of the UPDATE command, shown above.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SET columnname = expression | b. | columnname = expression | |  | c. | expression = columnname | d. | LET columnname = expression |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 268 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 36. An example of a command a user would use when making changes to a PRODUCT table is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | CHANGE PRODUCT  SET P\_INDATE = '18-JAN-2004'  WHERE P\_CODE = '13-Q2/P2'; | |  | b. | ROLLBACK PRODUCT  SET P\_INDATE = '18-JAN-2004'  WHERE P\_CODE = '13-Q2/P2'; | |  | c. | EDIT PRODUCT  SET P\_INDATE = '18-JAN-2004'  WHERE P\_CODE = '13-Q2/P2'; | |  | d. | UPDATE PRODUCT  SET P\_INDATE = '18-JAN-2004'  WHERE P\_CODE = '13-Q2/P2'; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 268 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 37. The \_\_\_\_\_ command is used to restore the database to its previous condition.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | COMMIT; RESTORE; | b. | COMMIT; BACKUP; | |  | c. | COMMIT; ROLLBACK; | d. | ROLLBACK; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 269 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 38. When a user issues the DELETE FROM tablename command without specifying a WHERE condition, \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | no rows will be deleted | b. | the first row will be deleted | |  | c. | the last row will be deleted | d. | all rows will be deleted |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 270 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 39. The \_\_\_\_\_ command would be used to delete the table row where the P\_CODE is 'BRT-345'.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | DELETE FROM PRODUCT  WHERE P\_CODE = 'BRT-345'; | |  | b. | REMOVE FROM PRODUCT  WHERE P\_CODE = 'BRT-345'; | |  | c. | ERASE FROM PRODUCT  WHERE P\_CODE = 'BRT-345'; | |  | d. | ROLLBACK FROM PRODUCT  WHERE P\_CODE = 'BRT-345'; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 270 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 40. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a query that is embedded (or nested) inside another query.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | alias | b. | operator | |  | c. | subquery | d. | view |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 270 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 41. Which of the following queries will output the table contents when the value of V\_CODE is equal to 21344?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE V\_CODE <> 21344; | |  | b. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE V\_CODE <= 21344; | |  | c. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE V\_CODE = 21344; | |  | d. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE V\_CODE => 21344; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Challenging | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 271 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 42. Which of the following is used to select partial table contents?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SELECT <column(s)>  FROM <Table name>  BY <Conditions>; | |  | b. | LIST <column(s)>  FROM <Table name>  BY <Conditions>; | |  | c. | SELECT <column(s)>  FROM <Table name>  WHERE <Conditions>; | |  | d. | LIST<column(s)>  FROM <Table name>  WHERE <Conditions>; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 271 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 43. Which of the following queries will output the table contents when the value of V\_CODE is not equal to 21344?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE V\_CODE <> 21344; | |  | b. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE V\_CODE <= 21344; | |  | c. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE V\_CODE = 21344; | |  | d. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE V\_CODE => 21344; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Challenging | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 271 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 44. Which of the following queries will output the table contents when the value of the character field P\_CODE is alphabetically less than 1558-QW1?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SELECT P\_CODE, P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE P\_CODE <'1558-QW1'; | |  | b. | SELECT P\_CODE, P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE P\_CODE = [1558-QW1]; | |  | c. | SELECT P\_CODE, P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE P\_CODE = (1558-QW1); | |  | d. | SELECT P\_CODE, P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE P\_CODE = {1558-QW1}; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Challenging | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 273 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 45. Which of the following queries will list all the rows in which the inventory stock dates occur on or after January 20, 2016?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICE, P\_INDATE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE P\_INDATE >= '20-JAN-2016'; | |  | b. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICE, P\_INDATE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE P\_INDATE >= $20-JAN-2016; | |  | c. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICE, P\_INDATE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE P\_INDATE <= '20-JAN-2016'; | |  | d. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICE, P\_INDATE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE P\_INDATE >= {20-JAN-2016}; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Challenging | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 274 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 46. Which of the following queries will use the given columns and column aliases from the PRODUCT table to determine the total value of inventory held on hand?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_PRICE, P\_QOH/P\_PRICE  FROM PRODUCT; | |  | b. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_PRICE, P\_QOH=P\_PRICE  FROM PRODUCT; | |  | c. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_PRICE, P\_QOH\*P\_PRICE  FROM PRODUCT; | |  | d. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_PRICE, P\_QOH-P\_PRICE  FROM PRODUCT; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Challenging | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 275 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 47. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is an alternate name given to a column or table in any SQL statement.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | alias | b. | data type | |  | c. | stored function | d. | trigger |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 275 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 48. Which of the following queries uses the correct SQL syntax to list the table contents for either V\_CODE = 21344 or V\_CODE = 24288?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE V\_CODE = 21344  OR V\_CODE <= 24288; | |  | b. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE V\_CODE = 21344  OR V\_CODE => 24288; | |  | c. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE V\_CODE = 21344  OR V\_CODE > 24288; | |  | d. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT  WHERE V\_CODE = 21344  OR V\_CODE = 24288; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Challenging | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 277 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 49. According to the rules of precedence, which of the following computations should be completed first?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Performing additions and subtractions | |  | b. | Performing multiplications and divisions | |  | c. | Performing operations within parentheses | |  | d. | Performing power operations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 277 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 50. The special operator used to check whether an attribute value is within a range of values is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | BETWEEN | b. | NULL | |  | c. | LIKE | d. | IN |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 279 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 51. The special operator used to check whether an attribute value matches a given string pattern is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | BETWEEN | b. | IS NULL | |  | c. | LIKE | d. | IN |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 279 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 52. The special operator used to check whether a subquery returns any rows is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | BETWEEN | b. | EXISTS | |  | c. | LIKE | d. | IN |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 279 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 53. All changes in a table structure are made using the \_\_\_\_\_ command, followed by a keyword that produces the specific changes a user wants to make.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ALTER TABLE | |  | b. | UPDATE TABLE | |  | c. | COMMIT TABLE | |  | d. | ROLLBACK TABLE |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 283 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-5 - LO7-5 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 54. The SQL aggregate function that gives the number of rows containing non-null values for a given column is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | COUNT | b. | MIN | |  | c. | MAX | d. | SUM |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 293 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-6 - LO7-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Additional Select Query Keywords | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 55. 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 \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_PRICE, V\_NAME, V\_CONTACT, V\_AREACODE, V\_PHONE  FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR  WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE <> VENDOR.V\_CODE; | |  | b. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_PRICE, V\_NAME, V\_CONTACT, V\_AREACODE, V\_PHONE  FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR  WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE = VENDOR.V\_CODE; | |  | c. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_PRICE, V\_NAME, V\_CONTACT, V\_AREACODE, V\_PHONE  FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR  WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE <= VENDOR.V\_CODE; | |  | d. | SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_PRICE, V\_NAME, V\_CONTACT, V\_AREACODE, V\_PHONE  FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR  WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE => VENDOR.V\_CODE; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 301 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-7 - LO7-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic - BUSPROG: Analytic skills: Statistics and Management Science | | *TOPICS:* | Additional Select Query Keywords | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 56. The SQL query to output the contents of the EMPLOYEE table sorted by last name, first name, and initial is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SELECT EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL, EMP\_AREACODE, EMP\_PHONE  FROM EMPLOYEE  LIST BY EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL; | |  | b. | SELECT EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL, EMP\_AREACODE, EMP\_PHONE  FROM EMPLOYEE  ORDER BY EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL; | |  | c. | SELECT EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL, EMP\_AREACODE, EMP\_PHONE  FROM EMPLOYEE  DISPLAY BY EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL; | |  | d. | SELECT EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL, EMP\_AREACODE, EMP\_PHONE  FROM EMPLOYEE  SEQUENCE BY EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 291 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-6 - LO7-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic - BUSPROG: Analytic skills: Statistics and Management Science | | *TOPICS:* | Additional Select Query Keywords | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 57. Which of the following queries 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?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SELECT ONLY V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT; | |  | b. | SELECT UNIQUE V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT; | |  | c. | SELECT DIFFERENT V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT; | |  | d. | SELECT DISTINCT V\_CODE  FROM PRODUCT; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 292 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-6 - LO7-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 58. A table can be deleted from the database bu using the \_\_\_ command.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | DROP TABLE | b. | DELETE TABLE | |  | c. | MODIFY TABLE | d. | ERASE TABLE |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 290 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-6 - LO7-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Additional Data Definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 59. 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 and the output is ordered by the price is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SELECT PRODUCT.P\_DESCRIPT, PRODUCT.P\_PRICE, VENDOR.V\_NAME, VENDOR.V\_CONTACT, VENDOR.V\_AREACODE, VENDOR.V\_PHONE  FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR  WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE <> VENDOR.V\_CODE;  ORDER BY PRODUCT.P\_PRICE; | |  | b. | SELECT PRODUCT.P\_DESCRIPT, PRODUCT.P\_PRICE, VENDOR.V\_NAME, VENDOR.V\_CONTACT, VENDOR.V\_AREACODE, VENDOR.V\_PHONE  FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR  WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE => VENDOR.V\_CODE;  ORDER BY PRODUCT.P\_PRICE; | |  | c. | SELECT PRODUCT.P\_DESCRIPT, PRODUCT.P\_PRICE, VENDOR.V\_NAME, VENDOR.V\_CONTACT, VENDOR.V\_AREACODE, VENDOR.V\_PHONE  FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR  WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE <= VENDOR.V\_CODE;  ORDER BY PRODUCT.P\_PRICE; | |  | d. | SELECT PRODUCT.P\_DESCRIPT, PRODUCT.P\_PRICE, VENDOR.V\_NAME, VENDOR.V\_CONTACT,  VENDOR.V\_AREACODE, VENDOR.V\_PHONE  FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR  WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE = VENDOR.V\_CODE;  ORDER BY PRODUCT.P\_PRICE; |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 302 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-7 - LO7-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic - BUSPROG: Analytic skills: Statistics and Management Science | | *TOPICS:* | Additional Select Query Keywords | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 60. The basic SQL vocabulary has fewer than \_\_\_\_\_words.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | 100  one hundred  a hundred | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 247 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-1 - LO7-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Introduction to SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 61. In the SQL environment, the word \_\_\_\_\_ covers both questions and actions.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | query | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 248 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-1 - LO7-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Introduction to SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 62. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a logical group of database objects, such as tables and indexes, that are related to each other.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | schema | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 251 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 63. With the exception of the database \_\_\_\_\_ process, most RDBMS vendors use SQL that deviates little from the ANSI standard SQL.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | creation  creating | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 251 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process the DBMS uses to verify that only registered users access the database   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Authentication | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 251 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 65. U.S. state abbreviations are always two characters, so \_\_\_\_\_(2) is a logical choice for the data type representing a state column.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | CHAR | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 252 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 66. The SQL data type DATE stores date in the \_\_\_\_\_ date format.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Julian | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 254 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 67. To make SQL code more\_\_\_\_ , most SQL programmers use one line per column (attribute) definition.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | readable | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 255 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 68. In a 1:M relationship, a user must always create the table for the \_\_\_\_\_ side first.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | 1  one | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 256 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 69. The \_\_\_\_\_ specification is used to avoid having duplicated values in a column.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | UNIQUE | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 257 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 70. \_\_\_\_\_ words are words used by SQL to perform specific functions.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Reserved | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 258 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 71. A common practice is to create a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ on any field that is used as a search key, in comparison operations in a conditional expression, or when a user wants to list rows in a specific order.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | index | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 263 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 72. To delete an index, one must use the \_\_\_\_\_ command.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | DROP INDEX | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 264 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 73. In an INSERT command, a user can indicate just the attributes that have required values by listing the \_\_\_\_\_ inside parentheses after the table name.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | attribute names  names | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 265 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 74. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ character is a symbol that can be used as a general substitute for other characters or commands.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | wildcard  wild card | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 266 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 75. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_, also known as a nested query or an inner query, is a query that is embedded (or nested) inside another query.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | subquery | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 270 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 76. The \_\_\_\_\_ command, coupled with appropriate search conditions, is an incredibly powerful tool that enables a user to transform data into information.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | SELECT | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 271 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 77. DATE() and SYSDATE are special functions that return today’s date in MS Access and \_\_\_\_\_, respectively.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Oracle | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 276 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 78. In SQL, all \_\_\_\_\_ expressions evaluate to true or false.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | conditional | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 278 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 79. A specialty field in mathematics, known as \_\_\_\_\_ algebra, is dedicated to the use of logical operators.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Boolean | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 278 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 80. If a user adds a new column to a table that already has rows, the existing rows will default to a value of \_\_\_\_\_ for the new column.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | null | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 285 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-5 - LO7-5 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Additional Data Definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 81. A table can be deleted from the database by using the \_\_\_\_\_ command.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | DROP TABLE | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 290 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-5 - LO7-5 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Additional Data Definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 82. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ order sequence is a multilevel ordered sequence that can be created easily by listing several attributes, separated by commas, after the ORDER BY clause.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | cascading | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 291 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-6 - LO7-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Additional Select Query Keywords | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 83. Rows can be grouped into smaller collections quickly and easily using the \_\_\_\_\_ clause within the SELECT statement.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | GROUP BY | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 291 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-6 - LO7-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Additional Select Query Keywords | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 84. The \_\_\_\_\_ clause of the GROUP BY statement operates very much like the WHERE clause in the SELECT statement.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | HAVING | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 298 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-6 - LO7-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Additional Select Query Keywords | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 85. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is performed when data are retrieved from more than one table at a time.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | join | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 300-301 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-7 - LO7-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Joining Database Tables | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 86. The \_\_\_\_\_ condition is generally composed of an equality comparison between the foreign key and the primary key of related tables.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | join | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 301 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-7 - LO7-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Joining Database Tables | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 87. An alias is especially useful when a table must be joined to itself in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ query.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | recursive | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 303 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-7 - LO7-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Joining Database Tables | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 88. Explain the two SQL functions.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | 1. SQL is a data definition language (DDL). It includes commands to create database objects such as tables, indexes, and views, as well as commands to define access rights to those databases objects.  2. SQL is a data manipulation language (DML). It includes commands to insert, update, delete, and retrieve data within the database tables. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 247 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-1 - LO7-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Introduction to SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 89. What is a schema? How many schemas can be used in one database?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | In the SQL environment, a schema is a logical group of database objects—such as tables and indexes—that are related to each other. Usually, the schema belongs to a single user or application. A single database can hold multiple schemas that belong to different users or applications. Schemas are useful in that they group tables by owner (or function) and enforce a first level of security by allowing each user to see only the tables that belong to that user. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 251 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-2 - LO7-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 90. Which command is used to save changes to the database? What is the syntax for this command?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Any changes made to the table contents are not saved on disk until a user closes the database, closes the program he or she is using, or uses the COMMIT command. If the database is open and a power outage or some other interruption occurs before the user issues the COMMIT command, the user's changes will be lost and only the original table contents will be retained. The syntax for the COMMIT command is:  COMMIT [WORK]  The COMMIT command permanently saves all changes—such as rows added, attributes modified, and rows deleted— made to any table in the database. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 265-266 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 91. What is a subquery? When is it used? Does the RDBMS deal with subqueries any differently from normal queries?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | A subquery, also known as a nested query or an inner query, is a query that is embedded (or nested) inside another query. The inner query is always executed first by the RDBMS.  In the SQL statement, INSERT INTO tablename SELECT columnlist FROM tableneme;, the INSERT portion represents the outer query, and the SELECT portion represents the subquery. A user can nest queries (place queries inside queries) many levels deep; in every case, the output of the inner query is used as the input for the outer (higher-level) query. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 270-271 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-3 - LO7-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Data Manipulation Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 92. What are the wildcard characters that are used with the LIKE command? Provide one or more examples of each.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | The LIKE special operator is used in conjunction with wildcards to find patterns within string attributes. Standard SQL allows a user to use the percentage sign (%) and underscore (\_) wildcard characters to make matches when the entire string is not known:  % means any and all *following* or *preceding* characters are eligible. For example:  'J%' includes Johnson, Jones, Jernigan, July, and J-231Q.  'Jo%' includes Johnson and Jones.  '%n' includes Johnson and Jernigan.  \_ means any *one* character may be substituted for the underscore. For example:  '\_23-456-6789' includes 123-456-6789, 223-456-6789, and 323-456-6789.  '\_23-\_56-678\_' includes 123-156-6781, 123-256-6782, and 823-956-6788.  '\_o\_es' includes Jones, Cones, Cokes, totes, and roles. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 280 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-4 - LO7-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Select Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 93. How can a table be deleted from the database? Provide an example.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | A table can be deleted from the database using the DROP TABLE command. For example, a user can delete the PART table with the following command:  DROP TABLE PART;  The user can drop a table only if it is not the “one” side of any relationship. If the user tries to drop a table otherwise, the RDBMS will generate an error message indicating that a foreign key integrity violation has occurred. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 290 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO7-5 - LO7-5 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Additional Data Definition Commands | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |