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| True / False |

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| 1. A relational join operation merges rows from two tables.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 341 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Join Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 2. An inequality condition is also known as a natural join and an equality condition is also called a theta join.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 341 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-1 - LO8-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Join Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 3. Subqueries  cannot be used in combinations with joins   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 352 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 4. The SELECT statement uses the attribute list to indicate what columns to project in the result set  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 356 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic - BUSPROG: Analytic skills: Statistics and Management Science | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Join Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 5. Numeric functions take one numeric parameter and return one value.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 366 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic - BUSPROG: Analytic skills: Statistics and Management Science | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Functions | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 6. String manipulation functions are rarely used in programming   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 366 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Functions | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 7. UNION, INTERSECT, and MINUS work properly only if relations are intersect-compatible, which means that the names of the relation attributes and their data types must be different.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 371 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 8. A view is a virtual table based on a SELECT query.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 377 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic - BUSPROG: Analytic skills: Statistics and Management Science | | *TOPICS:* | Virtual Tables: Creating a View | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 9. A sequence is not associated with a table and can be dropped from a database with a DROP SEQUENCE command.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 386-387 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-6 - LO8-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Sequences | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 10. SQL supports the conditional execution of procedures (IF-THEN-ELSE statements) that are typically supported by a programming language.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 387 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 11. 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.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 388 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 12. A persistent stored module is stored and executed on the database client machine.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 388 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 13. Every PL/SQL block must be given a name.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 390 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 14. In Oracle, you can use the SQL\*Plus command SHOW ERRORS to help you diagnose errors found in PL/SQL blocks.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 390 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 15. PL/SQL blocks have a section used to declare variables.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 391 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 16. The most useful feature of PL/SQL blocks is that they let a designer create code that can be named, stored, and executed by the DBMS.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 391 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 17. Automating business procedures and automatically maintaining data integrity and consistency are trivial in a modern business environment.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 392 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 18. A trigger is procedural SQL code that is automatically invoked by the RDBMS upon the occurrence of a given data manipulation event.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 393 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 19. Triggers can only be used to update table values.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 393 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 20. A statement-level trigger is assumed if a designer omits the FOR EACH ROW keywords.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 394 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 21. A row-level trigger is assumed if we omit the FOR EACH ROW keywords and a statement-level trigger required the use of the FOR EACH ROW keyword.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 394 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic - BUSPROG: Analytic skills: Statistics and Management Science | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 22. MySQL allows multiple triggering conditions per trigger.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 394 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic - BUSPROG: Analytic skills: Statistics and Management Science | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 23. BEFORE means before the changes are made in memory but after the changes are permanently saved to disk.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 398 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic - BUSPROG: Analytic skills: Statistics and Management Science | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 24. Just like database triggers, stored procedures are stored in the database.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 401 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 25. One of the major advantages of stored procedures is that they can be used to encapsulate and represent business transactions.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 401 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 26. Stored procedures must have at least one argument.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 402 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 27. Variables can be declared inside a stored procedure   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 402 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic - BUSPROG: Analytic skills: Statistics and Management Science | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 28. Cursors are held in a reserved memory area in the client computer.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 407 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 29. An implicit cursor is automatically created in procedural SQL when the SQL statement returns only one value   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 407 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 30. An explicit cursor must return two or more rows.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 407 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 31. A stored function is another name for a stored procedure.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 409 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 32. "Linked SQL" is a term used to refer to SQL statements that are contained within an application programming language such as COBOL, C++, ASP, Java, or ColdFusion.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 410 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Embedded SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| Multiple Choice |

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| 33. 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   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | set operator | b. | natural join | |  | c. | "old-style" join | d. | procedural statement |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 341 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-1 - LO8-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 34. When using a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ join, only rows that meet the given criteria are returned.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | full | b. | inner | |  | c. | outer | d. | set |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 341 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-1 - LO8-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Join Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 35. The statement SELECT \* FROM T1, T2 produces a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ join.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cross | b. | natural | |  | c. | equi- | d. | full |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 342 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-1 - LO8-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 36. How many rows would be returned from a cross join of tables A and B, if A contains 8 rows and B contains 18?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 8 | b. | 18 | |  | c. | 26 | d. | 144 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 342 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-1 - LO8-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Join Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 37. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ join will select only the rows with matching values in the common attribute(s).   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | natural | b. | cross | |  | c. | full | d. | outer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 343 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-1 - LO8-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 38. If a designer wishes to create an inner join, but the two tables do not have a commonly named attribute, he can use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ clause.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | OF | b. | USING | |  | c. | HAS | d. | JOIN ON |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 345 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-1 - LO8-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 39. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ join returns not only the rows matching the join condition (that is, rows with matching values in the common columns) but also the rows with unmatched values.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | outer | b. | inner | |  | c. | equi- | d. | cross |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 347 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-1 - LO8-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 40. The syntax for a left outer join is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SELECT column-list  FROM table1 OUTER JOIN table2 LEFT  WHERE join-condition | b. | SELECT column-list  FROM table1 LEFT [OUTER] JOIN table2  ON join-condition | |  | c. | SELECT column-list  WHERE LEFT table1 = table 2 | d. | SELECT column-list  FROM table1 LEFT table2 [JOIN]  WHERE join-condition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p.347 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-1 - LO8-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Join Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 41. In subquery terminology, the first query in the SQL statement is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ query.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | outer | b. | left | |  | c. | inner | d. | base |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 350 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-2 - LO8-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Subqueries and Correlated Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 42. In the context of SELECT subquery types, a \_\_\_\_\_ is returned when an UPDATE subquery is used.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | NULL | b. | single value | |  | c. | list of values | d. | virtual table |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 351 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-2 - LO8-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic - BUSPROG: Analytic skills: Statistics and Management Science | | *TOPICS:* | Subqueries and Correlated Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 43. Which of the following is a feature of a correlated subquery?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The inner subquery executes first. | b. | The outer subquery initiates the process of execution in a subquery. | |  | c. | The inner subquery initiates the process of execution in a subquery. | d. | The outer subquery executes independent of the inner subquery. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 359 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-2 - LO8-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Subqueries and Correlated Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 44. The \_\_\_\_\_ function returns the current system date in MS Access.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | TO\_DATE() | b. | SYSDATE() | |  | c. | DATE() | d. | TODAY() |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 362 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-3 - LO8-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Functions | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 45. When using the Oracle TO\_DATE function, the code \_\_\_\_\_ represents a three-letter month name.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | MON | b. | MM3 | |  | c. | MONTH | d. | MM |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 363 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-3 - LO8-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Functions | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 46. In Oracle, the \_\_\_\_\_ function converts a date to a character string.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | CONVERT() | b. | TO\_DATE | |  | c. | TO\_CHAR() | d. | TO\_STRING() |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 363 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-3 - LO8-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Functions | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 47. \_\_\_\_\_ is a string function that returns the number of characters in a string value.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | LENGTH | b. | SUBSTRING | |  | c. | CONCAT | d. | UCASE |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 368 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-3 - LO8-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Functions | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 48. When using the Oracle TO\_NUMBER function to convert a character string into a number, \_\_\_\_\_ represents a digit.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 0 | b. | 9 | |  | c. | $ | d. | # |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 369 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-3 - LO8-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Functions | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 49. The Oracle \_\_\_\_\_ function compares an attribute or expression with a series of values and returns an associated value or a default value if no match is found.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | NVL | b. | TO\_CHAR | |  | c. | DECODE | d. | CONVERT |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 370 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Functions | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 50. \_\_\_\_\_ is a relational set operator.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | MINUS | b. | PLUS | |  | c. | ALL | d. | EXISTS |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 371 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 51. “Union-compatible” means that the \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | names of the relation attributes can be different, but the data types must be alike | |  | b. | names of the relation attributes must be the same, but the data types can be different | |  | c. | names of the relation attributes must be the same and their data types must be alike | |  | d. | number of attributes must be the same, but the names and data types can be different |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 371 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 52. The \_\_\_\_\_ data type is considered compatible with VARCHAR(35).   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | DATE | b. | INT | |  | c. | TINYINT | d. | CHAR(15) |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 371 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 53. The \_\_\_\_\_ statement combines rows from two queries and excludes duplicates.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | UNION | b. | UNION ALL | |  | c. | INTERSECT | d. | MINUS |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 372 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic - BUSPROG: Analytic skills: Statistics and Management Science | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 54. Assume a designer is using the UNION operator to combine the results from two tables with identical structure, CUSTOMER and CUSTOMER\_2. The CUSTOMER table contains 10 rows, while the CUSTOMER\_2 table contains 7 rows. Customers Jenna and Howard are included in the CUSTOMER table as well as in the CUSTOMER\_2 table. How many records are returned when using the UNION operator?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 7 | b. | 10 | |  | c. | 15 | d. | 17 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 372 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 55. Assume you are using the UNION ALL operator to combine the results from two tables with identical structure, CUSTOMER and CUSTOMER\_2. The CUSTOMER table contains 10 rows, while the CUSTOMER\_2 table contains 7 rows. Customers Dunne and Olowski are included in the CUSTOMER table as well as in the CUSTOMER\_2 table. How many records are returned when using the UNION ALL operator?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 7 | b. | 10 | |  | c. | 15 | d. | 17 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 373 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 56. Assume you are using the INTERSECT operator to combine the results from two tables with identical structure, CUSTOMER and CUSTOMER\_2. The CUSTOMER table contains 10 rows, while the CUSTOMER\_2 table contains 7 rows. Customers Dunne and Olowski are included in the CUSTOMER table as well as in the CUSTOMER\_2 table. How many records are returned when using the INTERSECT operator?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 0 | b. | 2 | |  | c. | 7 | d. | 10 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 374 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 57. The \_\_\_\_\_ statement in SQL combines rows from two queries and returns only the rows that appear in the first set but not in the second.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | UNION | b. | UNION ALL | |  | c. | INTERSECT | d. | MINUS |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 375 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 58. Assume you are using the MINUS operator to combine the results from two tables with identical structure, CUSTOMER and CUSTOMER\_2. The CUSTOMER table contains 10 rows, while the CUSTOMER\_2 table contains 7 rows. Customers Dunne and Olowski are included in the CUSTOMER table as well as in the CUSTOMER\_2 table. How many records are returned when using the MINUS operator?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 0 | b. | 2 | |  | c. | 8 | d. | 10 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 375-376 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 59. The \_\_\_\_\_ operator could be used in place of INTERSECT if the DBMS does not support it.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | IN | b. | OF | |  | c. | AND | d. | UNION |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 377 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 60. The \_\_\_\_\_ operator could be used in place of MINUS if the DBMS does not support it.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | IN | b. | NOT IN | |  | c. | AND | d. | UNION |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 377 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 61. The Oracle equivalent to an MS Access AutoNumber is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | auto-number | b. | sequence | |  | c. | TO\_NUMBER function | d. | trigger |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 382 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-6 - LO8-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Sequences | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 62. Which of the following is a feature of oracle sequences?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Oracle sequences are tied to columns and tables. | b. | Oracle sequences generate a character string that can be assigned to tables. | |  | c. | An oracle sequence uses the identity column property to automatically number rows. | d. | An oracle sequence can be created and deleted anytime. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 383 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-6 - LO8-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Sequences | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 63. The \_\_\_\_\_ pseudo-column is used to select the next value from a sequence.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | CURRVAL | b. | NEXTVAL | |  | c. | NEXT | d. | GET\_NEXT |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 384 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-6 - LO8-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Sequences | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Application | |

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| 64. 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.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cursor-style processing | b. | stored procedures | |  | c. | embedded SQL | d. | Procedural Language SQL |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 388 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 65. The Oracle string concatenation function is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | CONCAT | b. | + | |  | c. | || | d. | && |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 391 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-3 - LO8-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 66. The PL/SQL block starts with the \_\_\_\_\_ section.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | IS | b. | OPEN | |  | c. | DECLARE | d. | BEGIN |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 391 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 67. Oracle recommends \_\_\_\_\_ for creating audit logs.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | triggers | b. | stored procedures | |  | c. | stored functions | d. | tables |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 393 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 68. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cursor attribute that returns TRUE if the last FETCH returned a row, and FALSE if not.   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | %ROWCOUNT | b. | %NOTFOUND | |  | c. | %FOUND | d. | %ISOPEN |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 408 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 69. The \_\_\_\_\_ determines the common attribute or attributes by looking for identically named attributes and compatible data types.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | natural join | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 343 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-1 - LO8-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Join Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 70. An alternate syntax for a join is: SELECT column-list FROM table1 JOIN table2 \_\_\_\_\_ (common-column).   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | USING | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 344 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-1 - LO8-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Join Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 71. When using a subquery, the output of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ query is used as the input for the outer query.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | inner | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 350 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-2 - LO8-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Subqueries and correlated Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 72. The \_\_\_\_\_ clause is used to restrict the output of a GROUP BY query by applying a conditional criteria to the grouped rows.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | HAVING | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 353 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-2 - LO8-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Subqueries and Correlated Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 73. The IN subquery uses a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ operator.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | equality | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 354 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-2 - LO8-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Subqueries and Correlated Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 74. The use of the \_\_\_\_\_ operator allows you to compare a single value with a list of values returned by the first subquery (sqA) using a comparison operator other than EQUALS.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ALL | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 355 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-2 - LO8-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Subqueries and Correlated Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 75. The \_\_\_ statement uses the attribute list to indicate what columns to project in the resulting set.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | SELECT | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 356 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-2 - LO8-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Subqueries and Correlated Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 76. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ subquery is a subquery that executes once for each row in the outer query.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | correlated | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 358 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-2 - LO8-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Subqueries and Correlated Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 77. Oracle uses the \_\_\_\_\_ function to extract the various parts of a date.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | TO\_CHAR | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 363 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-3 - LO8-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Functions | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 78. \_\_\_\_\_ functions extract a value of a given data type and convert it to the equivalent value in another data type.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Conversion | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 368 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-3 - LO8-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Functions | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 79. The syntax of the DECODE function starts with \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | DECODE(e, x, y, d) | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 370 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-3 - LO8-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Functions | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 80. The \_\_\_\_\_ statement combines the output of two SELECT queries.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | UNION | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 372 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 81. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ query can be used to produce a relation that retains the duplicate rows.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | UNION ALL | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 373 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 82. The \_\_\_\_\_ statement can be used to combine rows from two queries, returning only the rows that appear in both sets.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | INTERSECT | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 373 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 83. The syntax of the MINUS statement in Oracle is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | query MINUS query | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 375 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 84. If the DBMS does not support the INTERSECT statement, one can use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ subquery to achieve the same result.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | IN | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 377 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-4 - LO8-4 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 85. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ routine pools multiple transactions into a single batch to update a master table field in a single operation.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | batch update | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 379 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-5 - LO8-5 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 86. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ view is a view that can be used to update attributes in the base table(s) that are used in the view.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | updatable | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 380 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-5 - LO8-5 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Relational Set Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 87. In MS Access, a designer can use the \_\_\_\_\_ data type to define a column in his table that will be automatically populated with unique numeric values.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | AutoNumber | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 382 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-6 - LO8-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Sequences | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 88. In an Oracle sequence, the \_\_\_\_\_ pseudo-column retrieves the current value of a sequence.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | CURRVAL | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 384 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-6 - LO8-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Sequences | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 89. Using Oracle \_\_\_\_\_, a designer can write a PL/SQL code block by enclosing the commands inside BEGIN and END clauses.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | SQL\*Plus | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 389 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 90. A row-level trigger requires use of the \_\_\_\_\_ keywords and is executed once for each row affected by the triggering statement.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | FOR EACH ROW | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 394 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 91. \_\_\_\_\_ is the term used to describe an environment in which the SQL statement is not known in advance and is generated at run time.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Dynamic SQL | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 414 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-8 - LO8-8 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Embedded SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 92. Explain the different basic types of join operations. What are they and how do they work?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Join operations can be classified as inner joins and outer joins. The inner join is the traditional join in which only rows that meet a given criterion are selected. The join criterion can be an equality condition (also called a natural join or an equijoin) or an inequality condition (also called a theta join.) An outer join returns not only the matching rows but the rows with unmatched attribute values for one table or both tables to be joined. The SQL standard also introduces a special type of join, called a cross join, that returns the same result as the Cartesian product of two sets or tables. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 341 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-1 - LO8-1 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: - Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Join Operators | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 93. What are the four different types of results that can be returned from a subquery?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | A subquery can return one or more values.    One single value (one column and one row):  This subquery is used anywhere a single value is expected, as in the right side of a comparison expression. An example is the preceding UPDATE subquery, in which an average price is assigned to the product’s price. When a value is assigned to an attribute, a single value is assigned and not a list of them. Therefore, the subquery must return only one value (one column, one row). If the query returns multiple values, the DBMS generates an error.    A list of values (one column and multiple rows):  This type of subquery is used anywhere a list of values is expected, such as when using the IN clause—for example, when comparing the vendor code to a list of vendors. Again, in this case, there is only one column of data with multiple value instances. This type of subquery is used frequently in combination with the IN operator in a WHERE conditional expression.    A virtual table (multicolumn, multirow set of values):  This type of subquery can be used anywhere a table is expected, such as when using the FROM clause.    The fourth result that a subquery can return is no value at all. It is called NULL. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Easy | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 351 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-2 - LO8-2 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Subqueries and Correlated Queries | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Knowledge | |

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| 94. Describe the important features and applications of SQL functions   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | SQL functions are very useful tools. Functions always use a numerical, date, or string value. The value may be part of the command itself (a constant or literal) or it may be an attribute located in a table. Therefore, a function may appear anywhere in a SQL statement where a value or an attribute can be used. There are many types of SQL functions, such as arithmetic, trigonometric, string, date, and time functions.    These functions are useful when all employees need to be ordered by year of birth, or when a marketing department wants to generate a list of all customers ordered by zip code and the first three digits of their telephone numbers. In both of these cases, data elements that are not present as such in the database will be required; instead, an SQL function that can be derived from an existing attribute is required. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 361 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-3 - LO8-3 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | SQL Functions | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 95. Describe the characteristics of an Oracle sequence.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | - Oracle sequences are an independent object in the database, where sequences are not a data type.  - Oracle sequences have a name and can be used anywhere a value is expected.  - Oracle sequences are not tied to a table or a column.  - Oracle sequences generate a numeric value that can be assigned to any column in any table.  - The table attribute, to which a value based on a sequence is assigned, can be edited and modified.  - An Oracle sequence can be created and deleted anytime. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 383 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-6 - LO8-6 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Sequences | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 96. How are triggers critical to proper database operation and management?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | - Triggers can be used to enforce constraints that cannot be enforced at the DBMS design and implementation levels.  - Triggers add functionality by automating critical actions and providing appropriate warnings and suggestions for remedial action. In fact, one of the most common uses for triggers is to facilitate the enforcement of referential integrity.  - Triggers can be used to update table values, insert records in tables, and call other stored procedures. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 393 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-7 - LO8-7 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Procedural SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |

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| 97. Summarize the hierarchy of steps involved in creating and running an executable program with embedded SQL statements.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | While the steps required to create and execute a program consisting of embedded SQL statements vary from one programming language to another, the following steps are considered as a general standard.    a) The programmer writes embedded SQL code within the host language instructions. The code follows the standard syntax required for host language and embedded SQL.    b) A preprocessor is used to transform the embedded SQL into specialized procedure calls that are DBMS-specific and language-specific. The preprocessor is provided by the DBMS vendor and is specific to the host language.    c) The program is compiled using the host language compiler. The compiler creates an object code module for the program containing the DBMS procedure calls.    d) The object code is linked to the respective library modules and generates the executable program. This process binds the DBMS procedure calls to the DBMS run-time libraries. Additionally, the binding process typically creates an “access plan” module that contains instructions to run the embedded code at run time.    e) The executable is run, and the embedded SQL statement retrieves data from the database. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *DIFFICULTY:* | Difficulty: Moderate | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 411 | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | DATA.CORO.15.LO8-8 - LO8-8 | | *NATIONAL STANDARDS:* | United States - BUSPROG: Analytic | | *TOPICS:* | Embedded SQL | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Comprehension | |