INFO6210 32555 Data Mgt and Database Design SEC 01 Spring 2020 [BOS-2-TR] INFO6210.32555.202030

Review Test Submission: Final Exam

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Course	INFO6210 32555 Data Mgt and Database Design SEC 01 Spring 2020 [BOS-2-TR]
Test	Final Exam
Started	4/13/20 6:02 PM
Submitted	4/13/20 6:57 PM
Status	Completed
Attempt Score	84 out of 100 points
Time Elapsed	54 minutes out of 1 hour
Results Displayed	All Answers, Submitted Answers, Correct Answers, Incorrectly Answered Questions

Question 1

2 out of 2 points

The analysis of data or information to support decision making is called:

Selected Answer: ✓ informational processing.

Answers:
- operational processing.
- ✓ informational processing.
- data scrubbing.
- artificial intelligence.

Question 2

2 out of 2 points

The key discovery that triggered the development of data warehouses was:

Selected Answer: ✓ the recognition of the differences between transactional systems and informational systems.

Answers:
- the invention of the iPad.

new ways to present information using mobile devices.

the recognition of the differences between transactional systems and informational systems.

computer viruses.

Question 3

4 out of 4 points

When we consider data in the data warehouse to be time variant, we mean:

Selected Answer: data in the warehouse contain a time dimension so that they may be used to study trends and changes.

Answers:

that the time of storage varies.

data in the warehouse contain a time dimension so that they may be used to study trends and changes.

that there is a time delay between when data are posted and when we report on the data.

that time is relative.

Question 4

2 out of 2 points

The following INSERT command would work fine:

INSERT INTO budget values 121,222,111;

Selected Answer: False

Answers:

True

False

Question 5

3 out of 3 points

Which of the following is NOT a type of trigger?

Selected Answer: BEFORE SELECT

Answers:

BEFORE INSERT

INSTEAD OF TRIGGER

BEFORE UPDATE

BEFORE SELECT

Question 6

2 out of 2 points

The advantages of SQL-invoked routines are flexibility, efficiency, sharability, and applicability.

Selected Answer: True

Answers: False

True

Question 7

2 out of 2 points

When a subquery is used in the FROM clause, it is called a denied table.

Selected Answer: False

Answers: True

False

Question 8

2 out of 2 points

A procedure is run by calling it by its name.

Selected Answer: True

Answers: False

True

Question 9

0 out of 3 points

Consider the following query. Which option best describes the query?

```
SELECT student_no, name
 FROM student
 WHERE name <> NULL;
```

Selected Answer:

it returns all records in the student table where name is not NULL

Answers:

it returns all non-NULL records

it returns only the first record

illegal use of NULL

it returns all records in the student table where name is not NULL

Question 10

2 out of 2 points

The UNION clause is used to:

Selected Answer: combine the output from multiple queries into a single result table.

Answers:

combine the output from multiple queries into a single result table.

find all rows that do not match in two tables.

join two tables together to form one table.

find all rows that are in one table, but not the other.

Question 11

2 out of 2 points

The following two SQL statements will produce different results.

```
SELECT last_name, first_name
 FROM customer
 WHERE state = 'MA' OR state = 'NY' OR state = 'NJ' OR state = 'NH' OR state = 'CT';

SELECT last_name, first_name
 FROM customer
 WHERE state in ('MA','NY','NJ','NH','CT');
```

Selected Answer: False

Answers:

False

True

Question 12

0 out of 2 points

What would the following view contain for values?

Create view CustomerOrders as
Select CustID, Count(*) as TotOrders, Sum(ordertotal) as Value
From customer inner join sale on customer.customer_id = sale.customer_id;

Selected Answer: A listing of the customer ID as well as the total number of orders and the total amount spent by the customer

Answers:
- An error message
- A listing of the customer ID as well as the total orders
- A listing of the customer ID as well as the total number of orders and the total amount spent by the customer
- A listing of all customers in the customer table

Question 13

3 out of 3 points

Consider the following query. Which option best describes the SQL?

ALTER TABLE Clients **ALTER column** Type varchar(20)

Selected Answer: It modifies the column Type to use datatype varchar(20)

Answers:
- Adds a new column to Clients table
- It removes the column Type
- It modifies the column Type to use datatype varchar(20)
- It changes the column name to Type

Question 14

4 out of 4 points

The following table includes results from a given query. Which query would **NOT** produce this result?

CUSTOMERID	CUSTOMERNAME	ORDERID
1	Contemporary Casuals	1001
1	Contemporary Casuals	1010
2	Value Furniture	1006
3	Home Furnishings	1005
4	Eastern Furniture	1009
5	Impressions	1004
6	Furniture Gallery	
7	Period Furniture	
8	California Classics	1002
9	M & H Casual Furniture	
10	Seminole Interiors	
11	American Euro Lifestyles	1007
12	Battle Creek Furniture	1008
13	Heritage Furnishings	
14	Kaneohe Homes	
15	Mountain Scenes	1003

16 rows selected.

Selected Answer:

SELECT c. CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.OrderID

FROM ORDER o JOIN Customer C ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID

Answers:

SELECT c. CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.OrderID

FROM ORDER o RIGHT JOIN Customer C ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID

SELECT c. CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.OrderID

FROM ORDER o JOIN Customer C ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID

SELECT c. CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.OrderID

FROM Customer c LEFT OUTER JOIN ORDER AS o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID

SELECT c. CustomerID, c.CustomerName, o.OrderID

FROM Customer c LEFT JOIN ORDER AS o ON c.CustomerID = o.CustomerID

Question 15

2 out of 2 points

A routine is a named set of SQL statements that are considered when a data modification occurs.

Selected Answer: False

Answers: True

False

Question 16

0 out of 4 points

Which statement best describes this query?

```
SELECT  c.cust_fname, c.cust_lname
FROM Customers c
where  NOT EXISTS
 (select 1 from Orders o)
```

Selected Answer: it is an illegal query

Answers: it returns only customers with records in Orders table

it is an illegal query

it returns zero rows

it is a correlated subquery because of EXIST operator

Question 17

0 out of 2 points

Only one Shared Lock can be placed on a row.

Selected Answer: True

Answers: False

True

Question 18

2 out of 2 points

The ORDER BY clause is the first statement processed in an SQL command.

Selected Answer: False

Answers: False

True

Question 19

3 out of 3 points

The following query will execute without errors.

```
SELECT Customer.Customer_Name, Salesman.Sales_Quota
    FROM Customer
    WHERE Customer.Salesman_ID =
    (SELECT Salesman_ID
    WHERE Lname = 'SMITH');
```

Selected Answer: False

Answers: False

True

Question 20

2 out of 2 points

Triggers can be be invoked directly by its name.

Selected Answer: False

Answers: False

True

Question 21

2 out of 2 points

The ALTER TABLE command is used to change a table definition.

Selected Answer: True

Answers: False

True

Question 22

2 out of 2 points

The following code would include:

```
SELECT Customer_T.CustomerID,CustomerName, OrderID
FROM Customer_T  LEFT OUTER JOIN Order_T ON
Customer_T.CustomerID = Order_T.CustomerID;
```

Selected Answer: all rows of the Customer_T Table regardless of matches with the Order_T Table.

Answers:

all rows of the Order_T Table regardless of matches with the Customer_T Table.

all rows of the Customer_T Table regardless of matches with the Order_T Table.

only rows that match both Customer_T and Order_T Tables.

only rows that don't match both Customer_T and Order_T Tables.

Question 23

2 out of 2 points

The following code would include:

```
SELECT Customer_T.CustomerID,CustomerName, OrderID
FROM Customer_T  RIGHT OUTER JOIN Order_T ON
Customer_T.CustomerID = Order_T.CustomerID;
```

Selected

Answer: all rows of the Order_T Table regardless of matches with the Customer_T Table.

Answers:
all rows of the Order_T Table regardless of matches with the Customer_T Table.

all rows of the Customer_T Table regardless of matches with the Order_T Table.

only rows that match both Customer_T and Order_T Tables.

only rows that don't match both Customer_T and Order_T Tables.

Question 24

2 out of 2 points

One major disadvantage of the outer join is that information is easily lost.

Selected Answer: False

Answers: True

False

Question 25

4 out of 4 points

Consider the following SQL. What type of object does PHONE reprisent?

```
CREATE TABLE clients
 (client_no INT NOT NULL,
client_name CHAR(20) NOT NULL,
city CHAR(20),
phone_number PHONE,
CHECK (zip_code BETWEEN 601 AND 99950))
```

Selected Answer: user defined data type

Answers: a column name

a constraint

an index

user defined data type

Question 26

2 out of 2 points

Indexes generally slow down access speed in most RDMS.

Selected Answer: False

Answers: False

True

Question 27

3 out of 3 points

Consider the data for the table Employee before the transaction begin

EmployeeID	Name	Salary
11	Joe	100
12	Sally	110

BEGIN TRANSACTION

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (13,'Jay',120');

UPDATE Employee SET salary=150 WHERE salary=100;

UPDATE Employee SET salary=200 WHERE name='Joe';

COMMIT;

INSERT INTO Employee VALUES (16,'Katty',300);

What will be the salary of Joe after the completion of the transaction above?

Selected Answer: 200

Answers: 200

210

100

150

Question 28

3 out of 3 points

In order for two queries to be UNION-compatible, they must:

Selected Answer: both output compatible data types for each column and return the same number of rows.

Answers: both return at least one row.

both have the same number of lines in their SQL statements.

both output compatible data types for each column and return the same number of rows.

both return exactly one row.

Question 29

2 out of 2 points

To eliminate duplicate rows in a query, the _____ qualifier is used in the SQL Select command.

Selected Answer: distinct

Answers: distinct

specify

check

alter

Question 30

2 out of 2 points

The following code is an example of a correlated subquery.

```
SELECT CustomerName, CustomerAddress, CustomerCity, CustomerState,
CustomerPostalCode
FROM Customer_T
WHERE Customer_T.CustomerID =
(SELECT Order_T.CustomerID
FROM Order_T
WHERE OrderID = 1008);
```

Selected Answer: False

Answers: False

True

Question 31

4 out of 4 points

Consider the following employee table with 6 records, and the following stored procedure

	emp_no	emp_fname	emp_lname	dept_no
1	15000	John	Smith	D1
2	15001	Mark	Kelter	D2
3	15002	Peter	McDonalds	D3
4	15003	Ba	Tran	D2
5	15004	Rohit	Joshi	D3
6	15005	Lei	Zhou	D4

```
CREATE PROCEDURE INFO6210Final AS

DECLARE @MaxEmpNo int

BEGIN

 SELECT @MaxEmpNo = min(emp_no) FROM employee

 where  emp_fname like '_o%';

    SELECT emp_lname, dept_no

 FROM employee

 WHERE emp_no =@MaxEmpNo

END;

exec INFO6210Final
```

What is the output of the stored procedure?

Selected Answer: Smith D1

Answers:
15000 Smith
Mark Kelter
Tran D2
Smith D1

Question 32

3 out of 3 points

SQL allows one to calculate linear regressions, moving averages, and correlations without moving the data outside of the database.

Selected Answer: True

Answers: True

False

Question 33

2 out of 2 points

A trigger is a named set of SQL statements that are considered when a data modification occurs.

Selected Answer: True

Answers: True

False

Question 34

2 out of 2 points

A _____ is a temporary table used in the FROM clause of an SQL query.

Selected Answer: derived table

Answers: derived table

trigger

view table

correlated subquery

Question 35

0 out of 2 points

Which of the following is NOT and advantage of stored procedure?

Selected Answer: Utilization of set-based processing

Answers: Improves data model

Separations of business rules

Maintainability

Utilization of set-based processing

Question 36

0 out of 3 points

Consider the following query. Which option best describes the query?

```
SELECT user_fname, DISTINCT user_no
 FROM users
 WHERE user_lname = 'Maharaj';
```

Selected Answer: it returns unique records

Answers:
- it returns unique user_no
- it is an illegal statement
- it returns only one record
- it returns unique records

Question 37

2 out of 2 points

Establishing IF-THEN-ELSE logical processing within an SQL statement can now be accomplished by using the CASE keyword in a statement.

Selected Answer: True

Answers:
- True
- False

Question 38

2 out of 2 points

All of the following are guidelines for better query design EXCEPT:

Selected Answer: use a lot of self-joins.

Answers:
- retrieve only the data that you need.
- understand how indexes are used in query processing.
- write simple queries.
- use a lot of self-joins.

Question 39

3 out of 3 points

When a database row is marked with an Exclusive Lock, read operations can access the row and place an additional shared lock on it.

Selected Answer: False

Answers: False

True

Not enough information provided

Question 40

3 out of 3 points

The following two SQL statements always will produce the same results if credit_limit is an interger.

```
SELECT last_name, first_name
 FROM customer
 WHERE credit_limit > 99 AND credit_limit <= 10000;

SELECT last_name, first_name
 FROM customer
 WHERE credit_limit BETWEEN 100 and 10000;
```

Selected Answer: True

Answers: False

True

Tuesday, April 14, 2020 1:42:00 PM EDT

← OK