**Exercise 12**

1) A join operation:

A) brings together data from two different fields.

B) causes two tables with a common domain to be combined into a single table or view.

C) causes two disparate tables to be combined into a single table or view.

D) is used to combine indexing operations.

2) A join in which the joining condition is based on equality between values in the common columns is called a(n):

A) equi-join.

B) unilateral join.

C) natural join.

D) both A and C.

3) A join that is based upon equality between values in two common columns with the same name and where one duplicate column has been removed is called a(n):

A) equi-join.

B) natural join.

C) multivariate join.

D) inner join.

4) The most commonly used form of join operation is the:

A) outer join.

B) union join.

C) equi-join.

D) natural join.

5) A join in which rows that do not have matching values in common columns are still included in the result table is called a(n):

A) natural join.

B) equi-join.

C) outer join.

D) union join.

6) The outer join syntax does not apply easily to a join condition of more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tables.

A) two

B) three

C) four

D) five

7) In which of the following situations would one have to use an outer join in order to obtain the desired results?

A) A report is desired that lists all customers who placed an order.

B) A report is desired that lists all customers and the total of their orders.

C) A report is desired that lists all customers and the total of their orders during the most recent month, and includes customers who did not place an order during the month (their total will be zero).

D) There is never a situation that requires only an outer join.

8) One major advantage of the outer join is that:

A) information is easily accessible.

B) information is not lost.

C) the query is easier to write.

D) all of the above.

9) An operation to join a table to itself is called a:

A) sufficient-join.

B) inner join.

C) outer join.

D) self-join.

10) A type of join where a table is joined to itself is called a(n):

A) unary join.

B) self-join.

C) unnatural join.

D) pinned join.

11) A type of query that is placed within a WHERE or HAVING clause of another query is called a:

A) master query.

B) subquery.

C) superquery.

D) multi-query.

12) SQL provides the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technique, which involves placing an inner query within the WHERE or HAVING clause of an outer query.

A) grouping

B) joining

C) subquery

D) union

13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes a value of true if a subquery returns an intermediate results table which contains one or more rows.

A) In

B) Having

C) Exists

D) Extents

Answer: C

14) EXISTS will take a value of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if the subquery returns an intermediate results table which contains one or more rows.

A) FALSE

B) 1

C) TRUE

D) undefined

15) In SQL, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subquery is a type of subquery in which processing the inner query depends on data from the outer query.

A) correlated

B) paired

C) natural

D) inner

16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use the result of the outer query to determine the processing of the inner query.

A) Correlated subqueries

B) Outer subqueries

C) Inner subqueries

D) Subqueries

17) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause is used to combine the output from multiple queries into a single result table.

A) INTERSECT

B) DIVIDE

C) COLLATE

D) UNION

18) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a temporary table used in the FROM clause of an SQL query.

A) correlated subquery

B) derived table

C) view table

D) none of the above

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

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

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

C) both return at least one row.

D) all of the above.

20) The UNION clause is used to:

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

B) join two tables together to form one table.

C) find all rows that do not match in two tables.

D) none of the above.

21) Establishing IF-THEN-ELSE logical processing within an SQL statement can be accomplished by:

A) using the if-then-else construct.

B) using the immediate if statement.

C) using the CASE keyword in a statement.

D) using a subquery.

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

A) understand how indexes are used in query processing.

B) use a lot of self-joins.

C) write simple queries.

D) retrieve on the data that you need.

23) Explicit commands to manage transactions are needed when:

A) a transaction consists of just one SQL command.

B) multiple SQL commands must be run as part of a transaction.

C) autocommit is set to off.

D) none of the above.

24) User-defined transactions can improve system performance because:

A) transactions are processed as sets, reducing system overhead.

B) transactions are mapped to SQL statements.

C) speed is improved due to query optimization.

D) all of the above.

25) An interactive command that can be used to dynamically control a user session for appropriate integrity measures is:

A) rollback.

B) rollforward.

C) set autocommit.

D) expunge.

26) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DBA view shows information about all users of the database in Oracle.

A) DBA\_USERS

B) USERS

C) DBA\_VIEWS

D) DBA\_INDEXES

27) If the DBA wishes to describe all tables in the database, which data dictionary view should be accessed in Oracle?

A) dba\_tab\_privs

B) dba\_tab\_comments

C) dba\_table\_label

D) dba\_tables

28) What results would the following SQL statement produce?

select owner, table\_name

from dba\_tables

where table\_name = 'CUSTOMER';

A) A listing of all customers in the customer table

B) A listing of the owner of the customer table

C) A listing of the owner of the customer table as well as customers

D) An error message

29) User-defined data types:

A) can be a subclass of a standard type.

B) can behave as an object.

C) can have defined functions and methods.

D) can have all of the above.

30) A new set of analytical functions added in SQL:2008 is referred to as:

A) OLAF functions.

B) MOLAP functions.

C) average functions.

D) OLAP functions.