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Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 8 Lesson 1

1. You are creating the EMPLOYEES table. This table should contain the COMMISSION_PCT column and use a value of 10 percent if no commission value is provided when a record is inserted. Which line should you include in the CREATE TABLE statement to accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT 0.10 (*)

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT = 0.10

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT (0.10)

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) (DEFAULT, 0.10)

Correct Correct

2. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE line_item ( line_item_id NUMBER(9), order_id NUMBER(9),
product_id NUMBER(9));
```

You are a member of the SYSDBA role, but are not logged in as SYSDBA. You issue this CREATE TABLE statement.
Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the public schema.

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the SYS schema.

You created the table in your schema. (*)

You created the table in the SYSDBA schema.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

3. Which CREATE TABLE statement will fail? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE date_1 (date_1 DATE);

CREATE TABLE date (date_id NUMBER(9)); (*)

CREATE TABLE time (time_id NUMBER(9));

CREATE TABLE time_date (time NUMBER(9));

Correct Correct

4. Which statement about table and column names is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Table and column names must begin with a letter. (*)

Table and column names can begin with a letter or a number.

Table and column names cannot include special characters.

If any character other than letters or numbers is used in a table or column name, the name must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

5. Which statement about creating a table is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

With a CREATE TABLE statement, a table will always be created in the current user's schema.

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the table is created in the current user's schema. (*)

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the CREATE TABLE statement will fail.

If a schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement and the schema does not exist, it will be created.

Correct Correct

Section 8 Lesson 2

6. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
( sales_id NUMBER(9),
customer_id NUMBER(9),
employee_id NUMBER(9),
description VARCHAR2(30),
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

Which business requirement will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Sales identification values could be either numbers or characters, or a combination of both.

All employee identification values are only 6 digits so the column should be variable in length.

Description values can range from 0 to 30 characters so the column should be fixed in length.

Today's date will be used if no value is provided for the sale date. (*)

Correct Correct

7. Which statement about data types is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The BFILE data type stores character data up to four gigabytes in the database.

The TIMESTAMP data type is a character data type.

The VARCHAR2 data type should be used for fixed-length character data.

The CHAR data type requires that a minimum size be specified when defining a column of this type. (*)

Correct Correct

8. The SPEED_TIME column should store a fractional second value. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

9. Which data types stores variable-length character data? Select two. Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CHAR

NCHAR

CLOB (*)

VARCHAR2 (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

10. You are designing a table for the Human Resources department. This table must include a column that contains each employee's hire date. Which data type should you specify for this column?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHAR

DATE (*)

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

Correct Correct




Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 8 Lesson 2

11. You need to store the SEASONAL data in months and years. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

12. You are designing a table for the Sales department. You need to include a column that contains each sales total. Which data type should you specify for this column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHAR

DATE

NUMBER (*)

VARCHAR2

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

Section 8 Lesson 3

13. You need to remove all the data in the SCHEDULE table, the structure of the table, and the indexes associated with the table. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE (*)

TRUNCATE TABLE

ALTER TABLE

DELETE TABLE

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

14. To do a logical delete of a column without the performance penalty of rewriting all the table datablocks you can issue the following command: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alter table modify column

Alter table drop column

Alter table set unused (*)

Drop column 'columname'

Correct Correct

15. Which statement about decreasing the width of a column is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

When a character column contains data, you cannot decrease the width of the column.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column without any restrictions.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column if the existing data does not violate the new size. (*)

You cannot decrease the width of a character column unless the table in which the column resides is empty.

Correct Correct

16. Comments on tables and columns can be stored for documentation by: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Embedding /* comment */ within the definition of the table.

Using the ALTER TABLE CREATE COMMENT syntax

Using the COMMENT ON TABLE or COMMENT on COLUMN (*)

Using an UPDATE statement on the USER_COMMENTS table

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

17. Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE inventory
MODIFY (backorder_amount NUMBER(8,2));
```

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8 2)

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(2,8)

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8.2)

Changes the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8,2) (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

18. The EMPLOYEES contains these columns:

LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15) NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
HIRE_DATE DATE NOT NULL

You need to remove the EMPLOYEE_ID column from the EMPLOYEES table. Which statement could you use to accomplish this task?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees MODIFY (employee_id NUMBER(5));

ALTER TABLE employees DELETE employee_id;

ALTER TABLE employees DROP COLUMN employee_id; (*)

DELETE FROM employees WHERE column = employee_id;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

19. You need to truncate the EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table is not in your schema. Which privilege must you have to truncate the table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

the DROP ANY TABLE system privilege (*)

the TRUNCATE ANY TABLE system privilege

the CREATE ANY TABLE system privilege

the ALTER ANY TABLE system privilege

Correct Correct

20. Evaluate this statement:

ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED (fax);

Which task will this statement accomplish?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Deletes the FAX column

Frees the disk space used by the data in the FAX column

Prevents data in the FAX column from being displayed, by performing a logical drop of the column. (*)

Prevents a new FAX column from being added to the EMPLOYEES table

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3



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Section 8 Lesson 3

21. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)
```

Which statement should you use to increase the LAST_NAME column length to 35 if the column currently contains 200 records?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER employee TABLE ALTER COLUMN (last_name VARCHAR2(35));

ALTER TABLE employee RENAME last_name VARCHAR2(35);

ALTER TABLE employee MODIFY (last_name VARCHAR2(35)); (*)

You CANNOT increase the width of the LAST_NAME column.

Correct Correct

22. You need to remove all the rows from the SALES_HIST table. You want to release the storage space, but do not want to remove the table structure. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review (1) Points

the DROP TABLE statement

the ALTER TABLE statement

the DELETE statement

the TRUNCATE TABLE statement (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

23. Examine the structure of the DONATIONS table.

DONATIONS:
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER
DONOR_ID NUMBER
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE

You need to reduce the precision of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column to 5 with a scale of 2 and ensure that when inserting a row into the DONATIONS table without a value for the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column, a price of $10.00 will automatically be inserted. The DONATIONS table currently contains NO records. Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You CANNOT decrease the width of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column.

Both changes can be accomplished with one ALTER TABLE statement. (*)

You must drop and recreate the DONATIONS table to achieve these results.

You must use the ADD OR REPLACE option to achieve these results.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

Section 9 Lesson 1

24. Which two statements about NOT NULL constraints are true? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

The Oracle Server creates a name for an unnamed NOT NULL constraint. (*)

A NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the table or column level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires that every value in a column be unique.

Columns without the NOT NULL constraint can contain null values by default.

You CANNOT add a NOT NULL constraint to an existing column using the ALTER TABLE ADD CONSTRAINT statement. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

25. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column only contains certain character values. No numbers or special characters are allowed.
Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHECK (*)

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

26. Which statement about constraints is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A single column can have only one constraint applied.

PRIMARY KEY constraints can only be specified at the column level.

NOT NULL constraints can only be specified at the column level. (*)

UNIQUE constraints are identical to PRIMARY KEY constraints.

Correct Correct

27. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE customers
    (customer_id NUMBER,
     customer_name VARCHAR2(25),
   &nbspaddress VARCHAR2(25),
   &nbspcity VARCHAR2(25),
   &nbspregion VARCHAR2(25),
   &nbsppostal_code VARCHAR2(11),
   &nbspCONSTRAINT customer_id_un UNIQUE(customer_id),
   &nbspCONSTRAINT customer_name_nn NOT NULL(customer_name));
```

Why does this statement fail when executed?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The NUMBER data types require precision values.

UNIQUE constraints must be defined at the column level.

The CREATE TABLE statement does NOT define a PRIMARY KEY.

NOT NULL constraints CANNOT be defined at the table level. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

28. Which constraint can only be created at the column level? Mark for Review
(1) Points

NOT NULL (*)

FOREIGN KEY

UNIQUE

CHECK

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

29. Primary Key, Foreign Key, Unique Key and Check Constraints can be added at which two levels? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Null Field

Table (*)

Row

Dictionary

Column (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 9 Lesson 2

30. When creating the EMPLOYEES table, which clause could you use to ensure that salary values are 1000.00 or more? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CONSTRAINT CHECK salary > 1000

CHECK CONSTRAINT (salary > 1000)

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK salary > 1000

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK (salary >= 1000) (*)

CHECK CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min (salary > 1000)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9



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Section 9 Lesson 2

31. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
1. CREATE TABLE part(
2. part_id NUMBER,
3. part_name VARCHAR2(25),
4. manufacturer_id NUMBER(9),
5. cost NUMBER(7,2),
6. retail_price NUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL,
7. CONSTRAINT part_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(part_id),
```

```
   8. CONSTRAINT cost_nn NOT NULL(cost),
   9. CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (manufacturer_id) REFERENCES
manufacturer(id));
```

Which line will cause an error?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

6

7

8 (*)

9

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

32. What is an attribute of data that is entered into a primary key column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Null and non-unique values cannot be entered into a primary key column. (*)

Data that is entered into a primary key column automatically increments by a value of 1 each time a new record is entered into the table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column references a column of the same datatype in another table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column is restricted to a range of numbers that is defined by the local Oracle database.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

33. Which of the following FOREIGN KEY Constraint keywords identifies the table and column in the parent table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

RESEMBLES

ON DELETE CASCADE

REFERENTIAL

REFERENCES (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

34. You need to create the PROJECT_HIST table. The table must meet these requirements:

1. The table must contain the EMPLOYEE_ID and TASKED_HOURS columns for numeric data.
2. The table must contain the START_DATE and END_DATE column for date values.
3. The table must contain the HOURLY_RATE and PROJECT_COST columns for numeric data with precision and scale of 5,2 and 10,2 respectively.
4. The table must have a composite primary key on the EMPLOYEE_ID and START_DATE columns.

Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE project_hist
( employee_id NUMBER,
start_date DATE,
end_date DATE,
tasked_hours NUMBER,
hourly_rate NUMBER(5,2),
project_cost NUMBER(10,2),
CONSTRAINT project_hist_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id, start_date));
```

How many of the requirements does the CREATE TABLE statement satisfy?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

None of the four requirements

All four of the requirements (*)

Only three of the requirements

Only two of the requirements

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

35. Which of the following best describes the function of a CHECK constraint? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A CHECK constraint enforces referential data integrity.

A CHECK constraint defines restrictions on the values that can be entered in a column or combination of columns. (*)

A CHECK constraint enforces uniqueness of the values that can be entered in a column or combination of columns.

A CHECK constraint is created automatically when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

36. What must exist on the Parent table before Oracle will allow you to create a FOREIGN KEY constraint from a Child table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A FOREIGN KEY constraint on the Parent table.exist in the primary key column of the parent table.

A PRIMARY or UNIQUE KEY constraint must exist on the Parent table. (*)

An index must exist on the Parent table.

A CHECK constraint must exist on the Parent table.

Correct Correct

37. You need to create a composite primary key constraint on the EMPLOYEE table. Which statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level. (*)

A PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for each column in the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for the first column of the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level and for each column in the composite primary key.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 9 Lesson 3

38. When dropping a constraint, which keyword(s) specifies that all the referential integrity constraints that refer to the primary and unique keys defined on the dropped columns are dropped as well? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

REFERENCES

CASCADE (*)

ON DELETE SET NULL

Correct Correct

39. You need to remove the EMP_FK_DEPT constraint from the EMPLOYEES table in your schema. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employees;

DELETE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employees;

ALTER TABLE employees DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT; (*)

ALTER TABLE employees REMOVE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT;

Correct Correct

40. This SQL command will do what?

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_manager_fk FOREIGN KEY(manager_id) REFERENCES
employees(employee_id);
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alter the table employees and disable the emp_manager_fk constraint.

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table indicating that a manager must already be an employee. (*)

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table restricting manager ID to match every employee ID.

Alter table employees and add a FOREIGN KEY constraint that indicates each employee ID must be unique.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9




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Section 9 Lesson 3

41. You need to add a NOT NULL constraint to the EMAIL column in the EMPLOYEES table. Which clause should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ADD

CHANGE

MODIFY (*)

ENABLE

Correct Correct

42. Examine the structures of the PRODUCT and SUPPLIER tables.

PRODUCT
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table
LIST_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)
COST NUMBER (7,2)
QTY_IN_STOCK NUMBER
QTY_ON_ORDER NUMBER
REORDER_LEVEL NUMBER
REORDER_QTY NUMBER

SUPPLIER
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
SUPPLIER_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)
CITY VARCHAR2 (25)
REGION VARCHAR2 (10)
POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE suppliers
DISABLE CONSTRAINT supplier_id_pk CASCADE;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

To remove all constraint references to SUPPLIERS table

To drop the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PRODUCTS table

To remove all constraint references to the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the SUPPLIERS table (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

43. Evaluate this statement

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

to add a new constraint to the EMPLOYEES table

to disable an existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table

to activate a new constraint while preventing the creation of a PRIMARY KEY index

to activate the previously disabled constraint on the EMPLOYEE_ID column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index (*)

Correct Correct

44. You need to display the names and definitions of constraints only in your schema. Which data dictionary view should you query? Mark for Review

(1) Points

DBA_CONSTRAINTS

USER_CONSTRAINTS (*)

ALL_CONS_COLUMNS

USER_CONS_COLUMNS

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

45. The DEPARTMENTS table contains these columns:

```
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER, Primary Key
DEPARTMENT_ABBR VARCHAR2(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER
```

The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
JOB_ID NUMBER
MANAGER_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE
```

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT REFERENTIAL (manager_id) TO departments(manager_id);
```

Which statement is true?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the EMPLOYEES table to the DEPARTMENTS table.

The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the DEPARTMENTS table to the EMPLOYEES table.

The ALTER TABLE statement fails because the ADD CONSTRAINT clause contains a syntax error. (*)

The ALTER TABLE statement succeeds, but does NOT recreate a referential constraint.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

46. Which statement should you use to add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the DEPARTMENT_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table to refer to the DEPARTMENT_ID column in the DEPARTMENTS table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
ALTER TABLE employees
MODIFY COLUMN dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (department_id) REFERENCES
departments(department_id);
```

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (department_id) REFERENCES
departments(department_id);
```

(*)

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk ON (department_id) REFERENCES
departments(department_id);
```

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD FOREIGN KEY departments(department_id) REFERENCES (department_id);
```

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

47. Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT employee_id PRIMARY KEY;
```

Which result will the statement provide?
Mark for Review

(1) Points

A syntax error will be returned. (*)

A constraint will be added to the EMPLOYEES table.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be overwritten.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be enabled.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 10 Lesson 1

48. Which of the following keywords cannot be used when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

HAVING

WHERE

ORDER BY

They are all valid keywords when creating views. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

49. You need to create a view that when queried will display the name, employee identification number, first and last name, salary, and department identification number. When queried, the display should be sorted by salary from lowest to highest, then by last name and first name alphabetically. The view definition should be created regardless of the existence of the EMPLOYEES table. No DML may be performed when using this view. Evaluate these statements:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE NOFORCE VIEW EMP_SALARY_V
AS SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name, salary, department_id
FROM employees WITH READ ONLY;
```

```
SELECT *
FROM emp_salary_v
ORDER BY salary, last_name, first_name;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

When both statements are executed all of the desired results are achieved.

The CREATE VIEW statement will fail if the EMPLOYEES table does not exist. (*)

The statements will NOT return all of the desired results because the WITH CHECK OPTION clause is NOT included in the CREATE VIEW statement.

To achieve all of the desired results this ORDER ON clause should be added to the CREATE VIEW statement: 'ORDER ON salary, last_name, first_name'.

Correct Correct

50. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE (*)

NOFORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

Correct Correct

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Section 10 Lesson 1

51. The FACULTY table contains these columns:

```
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
ZIP NUMBER(9)
TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)
STATUS VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL
```

The COURSE table contains these columns:

```
COURSEID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
SUBJECT VARCHAR2(5)
TERM VARCHAR2(6
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY
```

You have been asked to compile a report that identifies all adjunct professors who will be teaching classes in the upcoming term. You want to create a view that will simplify the creation of this report. Which CREATE VIEW statements will accomplish this task?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
CREATE VIEW
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty, course
WHERE facultyid = facultyid);
```

```
CREATE VIEW pt_view ON
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f and course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
```

```
CREATE VIEW pt_view IN
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty course);
```

```
  CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f, course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
```

(*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

52. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of the columns from the table.

Views provide data independence for infrequent users and application programs. One view can be used to retrieve data from several tables. Views can be used to provide data security. (*)

Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

Correct Correct

53. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE

NOFORCE

CREATE OR REPLACE (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

54. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW emp_view
AS SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You cannot update data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view. (*)

You can update any data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.

You can delete records from the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.

You can update only the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

55. In order to query a database using a view, which of the following statements applies? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Use special VIEWSELECT Keyword

You can retrieve data from a view as you would from any table. (*)

You can never see all the rows in the table through the view.

The tables you are selecting from can be empty, yet the view still returns the original data from those tables.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Section 10 Lesson 2

56. You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains _____. Mark for Review
(1) Points

the DISTINCT keyword (*)

a WHERE clause

a subquery in the FROM clause

the WITH CHECK OPTION clause

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

57. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can delete data in a view if the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a WHERE clause.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a group function. (*)

You can modify data in a view if the view contains a GROUP BY clause.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

58. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)

You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

59. What is the purpose of including the WITH CHECK OPTION clause when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

To make sure that the parent table(s) actually exist

To keep views from being queried by unauthorized persons

To make sure that data is not duplicated in the view

To make sure no rows are updated through the view that will hinder those rows from being returned by the view. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

60. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views? Mark for Review
(1) Points

They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.

They contain functions or groups of data

They can perform DML operations through the view (*)

They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10



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Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 10 Lesson 2

61. Your manager has just asked you to create a report that illustrates the salary range of all the employees at your company. Which of the following SQL statements will create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary grades for all employees? Use the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and JOB_GRADES tables. Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary, and Grade, respectively.
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades
WHERE e.department_id equals d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN
j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary
"Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal
and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal
and j.highest_sal;

(*)

```
      CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
FROM (SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal
and j.highest_sal);
```

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

62. You can create a view if the view subquery contains an inline view. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct Correct

Section 10 Lesson 3

63. Which statement about an inline view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An inline view is a schema object.

An inline view is a subquery in the FROM clause, often named with an alias. (*)

An inline view is a complex view.

An inline view can be used to perform DML operations.

Correct Correct

64. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS SELECT customer_id, region, SUM(sales_amount)
FROM sales
WHERE region IN (10, 20, 30, 40)
GROUP BY region, customer_id;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can modify data in the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view.

You cannot modify data in the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view. (*)

You can only insert records into the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view.

The CREATE VIEW statement generates an error.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

65. An "inline view" is an unnamed select statement found:
Mark for Review
(1) Points

In the user_views data dictionary view

In a special database column of a users table

Enclosed in parenthesis within the select list of a surrounding query

Enclosed in parenthesis within the from clause of a surrounding query (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

66. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:

```
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)
```

You created a Top-n query report that displays the account numbers and new balance of the 800 accounts that have the highest new balance value. The results are sorted by payments value from highest to lowest. Which SELECT statement clause is included in your query?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

inner query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC (*)

inner query: WHERE ROWNUM = 800

outer query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC

inner query: SELECT customer_id, new_balance ROWNUM

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

67. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:

```
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)
```

You execute this statement:

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balancev
FROM
   (SELECT customer_id, new_balance
   FROM customer_finance)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25
ORDER BY new_balance DESC;
```

What statement is true?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement failed to execute because an inline view was used.

The statement will not necessarily return the 25 highest new balance values, as the inline view has no ORDER BY. (*)

The 25 greatest new balance values were displayed from the highest to the lowest.

The statement failed to execute because the ORDER BY does NOT use the Top-n column.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Section 11 Lesson 2

68. You need to retrieve the next available value for the SALES_IDX sequence. Which would you include in your SQL statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points

sales_idx

sales_idx.NEXT

sales_idx.NEXTVAL (*)

sales_idx.CURRVAL

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

69. Sequences can be used to: (choose three) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Ensure primary key values will be unique and consecutive

Ensure primary key values will be unique even though gaps may exist (*)

Generate a range of numbers and optionally cycle through them again (*)

Set a fixed interval between successively generated numbers. (*)

Guarantee that no primary key values are unused

Correct Correct

70. Which statement would you use to modify the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence used to populate the EMPLOYEE_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq.employee_id …;

CREATE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …;

ALTER TABLE employees …;

ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …; (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11




Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 11 Lesson 2

71. A gap can occur in a sequence because a user generated a number from the sequence and then rolled back the transaction. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

72. When used in a CREATE SEQUENCE statement, which keyword specifies that a range of sequence values will be preloaded into memory? Mark for Review
(1) Points

LOAD

MEMORY

CACHE (*)

NOCACHE

NOCYCLE

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Section 11 Lesson 3

73. Evaluate this statement:

```
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;
```

Which task will this statement accomplish? Mark for Review
(1) Points

It recreates the synonym if it already exists.

It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.

It allows only the user CHAN to access TESTING using the synonym.

It eliminates the need for all users to qualify TESTING with its schema. (*)

Correct Correct

74. Unique indexes are automatically created on columns that have which two types of constraints? Mark for Review
(1) Points

NOT NULL and UNIQUE

UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY (*)

UNIQUE and FOREIGN KEY

PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

75. Evaluate this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX sales_idx ON oe.sales (status);
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The CREATE INDEX creates a function-based index.

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a nonunique index. (*)

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a unique index.

The CREATE INDEX statement fails because of a syntax error.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

76. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NOT NULL, Primary Key
SOCIAL_SECURITY_NUMBER NOT NULL, Unique
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to DEPARTMENT_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

You execute this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX emp_name_idx
ON employees(last_name, first_name);
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement creates a function-based index.

The statement fails because of a syntax error.

The statement creates a composite unique index.

The statement creates a composite non-unique index. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

77. Which statement about an index is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index can only be created on a single table column.

Creating an index will always improve query performance.

Creating an index reorders the data in the underlying table.

An index created on multiple columns is called a composite or concatenated index. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

78. What would you create to make the following statement execute faster?

```
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name) = 'chang';
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

A synonym.

An index, either a normal or a function_based index. (*)

A composite index.

Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

79. When creating an index on a table, which of the following statements are true? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

You should create an index if the table is large and most queries are expected to retrieve less than 2 to 4 percent of the rows. (*)

You should always create an index on tables that are frequently updated.

You should create an index if one or more columns are frequently used together in a join condition. (*)

You should create an index if the table is very small.

Correct Correct

80. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCT table
HIRE_DATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE
SALARY NUMBER (8,2) NOT NULL

On which column is an index automatically created for the EMPLOYEES table?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

SALARY

LAST_NAME

HIRE_DATE

EMPLOYEE_ID (*)

DEPARTMENT_ID

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11




Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 11 Lesson 3

81. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:

```
CLIENT_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
```

You want to create an index named ADDRESS_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the CLIENTS table. You issue this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX clients
ON address_index (city, state);
```

Which result does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index named ADDRESS_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS_INDEX is created on the CLIENTS table.

An error message is produced, and no index is created. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

82. You want to create a composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement will accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name || last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name), employees(last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name,last_name);

(*)

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name);
CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(last_name);

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

83. Which statement would you use to remove the LAST_NAME_IDX index on the LAST_NAME column of the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP INDEX last_name_idx; (*)

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(last_name);

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(employees.last_name);

ALTER TABLE employees DROP INDEX last_name_idx;

Correct Correct

84. Barry creates a table named INVENTORY. Pam must be able to query the table. Barry wants to enable Pam to query the table without being required to specify the table's schema. Which of the following should Barry create? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A schema

An index

A view

A synonym (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

85. For which column would you create an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A column which has only 4 distinct values.

A column that is updated frequently

A column with a large number of null values (*)

A column that is infrequently used as a query search condition

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Section 12 Lesson 2

86. User ADAM has successfully logged on to the database in the past, but today he receives an error message stating that (although he has entered his password correctly) he cannot log on. What is the most likely cause of the problem? Mark for Review
(1) Points

One or more object privileges have been REVOKED from Adam.

ADAM's CREATE SESSION privilege has been revoked. (*)

ADAM's CREATE USER privilege has been revoked.

ADAM's user account has been removed from the database.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

87. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates a view EMP_VIEW which shows only the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of EMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but no other data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT * FROM emp_view FOR rudi;

CREATE SYNONYM emp_view FOR employees;

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view TO rudi; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view ONLY TO rudi;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

88. Which of the following are system privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CREATE TABLE (*)

UPDATE

CREATE SYNONYM (*)

INDEX

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

89. User Kate wants to create indexes on tables in her schema. What privilege must be granted to Kate so that she can do this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX

CREATE ANY INDEX

ALTER TABLE

None; users do not need extra privileges to create indexes on tables in their own schema (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

90. Which of the following are object privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT (*)

DROP TABLE

CREATE TABLE

INSERT (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12




Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 12 Lesson 2

91. User JAMES has created a CUSTOMERS table and wants to allow all other users to SELECT from it. Which command should JAMES use to do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT customers(SELECT) TO PUBLIC;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO ALL;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO PUBLIC; (*)

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM customers FOR james.customers;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

92. Which of the following best describes a role in an Oracle database? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A role is a type of system privilege.

A role is the part that a user plays in querying the database.

A role is a name for a group of privileges. (*)

A role is an object privilege which allows a user to update a table.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

Section 12 Lesson 3

93. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review
(1) Points

an index

a view

a trigger

a role (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

94. You need to grant user BOB SELECT privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You want to allow BOB to grant this privileges to other users. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH GRANT OPTION; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

95. User BOB's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. BOB executes the following statement:

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO mary WITH GRANT OPTION;

Which of the following statements can MARY now execute successfully? (Choose two)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT FROM bob.employees; (*)

REVOKE SELECT ON bob.employees FROM bob;

GRANT SELECT ON bob.employees TO PUBLIC; (*)

DROP TABLE bob.employees;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

96. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

WITH GRANT OPTION (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

PUBLIC

FORCE

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

97. Which keyword would you use to grant an object privilege to all database users? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ADMIN

ALL

PUBLIC (*)

USERS

Correct Correct

98. Which data dictionary view shows which system privileges have been granted to a user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_TAB_PRIVS

USER_SYS_PRIVS (*)

USER_SYSTEM_PRIVS

USER_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGES

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

Section 14 Lesson 1

99. Table MYTAB contains only one column of datatype CHAR(1). A user executes the following statements in the order shown.

```
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');
COMMIT;
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');
ROLLBACK;
```

Which rows does the table now contain?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A, B and C

A and B (*)

C

None of the above

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 14

100. If a database crashes, all uncommitted changes are automatically rolled back. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct Correct



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Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL
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Section 8 Lesson 1

1. You are creating the EMPLOYEES table. This table should contain the COMMISSION_PCT column and use a value of 10 percent if no commission value is provided when a record is inserted. Which line should you include in the CREATE TABLE statement to accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT 0.10 (*)

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT = 0.10

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT (0.10)

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) (DEFAULT, 0.10)

Correct Correct

2. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE line_item ( line_item_id NUMBER(9), order_id NUMBER(9),
product_id NUMBER(9));
```

You are a member of the SYSDBA role, but are not logged in as SYSDBA. You issue this CREATE TABLE statement.
Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the public schema.

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the SYS schema.

You created the table in your schema. (*)

You created the table in the SYSDBA schema.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

3. Which CREATE TABLE statement will fail? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE date_1 (date_1 DATE);

CREATE TABLE date (date_id NUMBER(9)); (*)

CREATE TABLE time (time_id NUMBER(9));

CREATE TABLE time_date (time NUMBER(9));

Correct Correct

4. Which statement about table and column names is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Table and column names must begin with a letter. (*)

Table and column names can begin with a letter or a number.

Table and column names cannot include special characters.

If any character other than letters or numbers is used in a table or column name, the name must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

5. Which statement about creating a table is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

With a CREATE TABLE statement, a table will always be created in the current user's schema.

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the table is created in the current user's schema. (*)

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the CREATE TABLE statement will fail.

If a schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement and the schema does not exist, it will be created.

Correct Correct

Section 8 Lesson 2

6. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
( sales_id NUMBER(9),
customer_id NUMBER(9),
employee_id NUMBER(9),
description VARCHAR2(30),
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

Which business requirement will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Sales identification values could be either numbers or characters, or a combination of both.

All employee identification values are only 6 digits so the column should be variable in length.

Description values can range from 0 to 30 characters so the column should be fixed in length.

Today's date will be used if no value is provided for the sale date. (*)

Correct Correct

7. Which statement about data types is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The BFILE data type stores character data up to four gigabytes in the database.

The TIMESTAMP data type is a character data type.

The VARCHAR2 data type should be used for fixed-length character data.

The CHAR data type requires that a minimum size be specified when defining a column of this type. (*)

Correct Correct

8. The SPEED_TIME column should store a fractional second value. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

9. Which data types stores variable-length character data? Select two. Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CHAR

NCHAR

CLOB (*)

VARCHAR2 (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

10. You are designing a table for the Human Resources department. This table must include a column that contains each employee's hire date. Which data type should you specify for this column?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHAR

DATE (*)

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

Correct Correct




Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 8 Lesson 2

11. You need to store the SEASONAL data in months and years. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

12. You are designing a table for the Sales department. You need to include a column that contains each sales total. Which data type should you specify for this column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHAR

DATE

NUMBER (*)

VARCHAR2

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

Section 8 Lesson 3

13. You need to remove all the data in the SCHEDULE table, the structure of the table, and the indexes associated with the table. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE (*)

TRUNCATE TABLE

ALTER TABLE

DELETE TABLE

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

14. To do a logical delete of a column without the performance penalty of rewriting all the table datablocks you can issue the following command: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alter table modify column

Alter table drop column

Alter table set unused (*)

Drop column 'columname'

Correct Correct

15. Which statement about decreasing the width of a column is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

When a character column contains data, you cannot decrease the width of the column.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column without any restrictions.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column if the existing data does not violate the new size. (*)

You cannot decrease the width of a character column unless the table in which the column resides is empty.

Correct Correct

16. Comments on tables and columns can be stored for documentation by: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Embedding /* comment */ within the definition of the table.

Using the ALTER TABLE CREATE COMMENT syntax

Using the COMMENT ON TABLE or COMMENT on COLUMN (*)

Using an UPDATE statement on the USER_COMMENTS table

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

17. Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE inventory
MODIFY (backorder_amount NUMBER(8,2));
```

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8 2)

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(2,8)

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8.2)

Changes the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8,2) (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

18. The EMPLOYEES contains these columns:

```
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15) NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
HIRE_DATE DATE NOT NULL
```

You need to remove the EMPLOYEE_ID column from the EMPLOYEES table. Which statement could you use to accomplish this task?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees MODIFY (employee_id NUMBER(5));

ALTER TABLE employees DELETE employee_id;

ALTER TABLE employees DROP COLUMN employee_id; (*)

DELETE FROM employees WHERE column = employee_id;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

19. You need to truncate the EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table is not in your schema. Which privilege must you have to truncate the table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

the DROP ANY TABLE system privilege (*)

the TRUNCATE ANY TABLE system privilege

the CREATE ANY TABLE system privilege

the ALTER ANY TABLE system privilege

Correct Correct

20. Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED (fax);
```

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Deletes the FAX column

Frees the disk space used by the data in the FAX column

Prevents data in the FAX column from being displayed, by performing a logical drop of the column. (*)

Prevents a new FAX column from being added to the EMPLOYEES table

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3




Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 8 Lesson 3

21. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)
```

Which statement should you use to increase the LAST_NAME column length to 35 if the column currently contains 200 records?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER employee TABLE ALTER COLUMN (last_name VARCHAR2(35));

ALTER TABLE employee RENAME last_name VARCHAR2(35);

ALTER TABLE employee MODIFY (last_name VARCHAR2(35)); (*)

You CANNOT increase the width of the LAST_NAME column.

Correct Correct

22. You need to remove all the rows from the SALES_HIST table. You want to release the storage space, but do not want to remove the table structure. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review (1) Points

the DROP TABLE statement

the ALTER TABLE statement

the DELETE statement

the TRUNCATE TABLE statement (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

23. Examine the structure of the DONATIONS table.

DONATIONS:
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER
DONOR_ID NUMBER
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE

You need to reduce the precision of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column to 5 with a scale of 2 and ensure that when inserting a row into the DONATIONS table without a value for the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column, a price of $10.00 will automatically be inserted. The DONATIONS table currently contains NO records. Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You CANNOT decrease the width of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column.

Both changes can be accomplished with one ALTER TABLE statement. (*)

You must drop and recreate the DONATIONS table to achieve these results.

You must use the ADD OR REPLACE option to achieve these results.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

Section 9 Lesson 1

24. Which two statements about NOT NULL constraints are true? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

The Oracle Server creates a name for an unnamed NOT NULL constraint. (*)

A NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the table or column level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires that every value in a column be unique.

Columns without the NOT NULL constraint can contain null values by default.

You CANNOT add a NOT NULL constraint to an existing column using the ALTER TABLE ADD CONSTRAINT statement. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

25. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column only contains certain character values. No numbers or special characters are allowed.
Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHECK (*)

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

26. Which statement about constraints is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A single column can have only one constraint applied.

PRIMARY KEY constraints can only be specified at the column level.

NOT NULL constraints can only be specified at the column level. (*)

UNIQUE constraints are identical to PRIMARY KEY constraints.

Correct Correct

27. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE customers
    (customer_id NUMBER,
     customer_name VARCHAR2(25),
   &nbspaddress VARCHAR2(25),
   &nbspcity VARCHAR2(25),
   &nbspregion VARCHAR2(25),
   &nbsppostal_code VARCHAR2(11),
```

&nbspCONSTRAINT customer_id_un UNIQUE(customer_id),
&nbspCONSTRAINT customer_name_nn NOT NULL(customer_name));

Why does this statement fail when executed?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The NUMBER data types require precision values.

UNIQUE constraints must be defined at the column level.

The CREATE TABLE statement does NOT define a PRIMARY KEY.

NOT NULL constraints CANNOT be defined at the table level. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

28. Which constraint can only be created at the column level? Mark for Review
(1) Points

NOT NULL (*)

FOREIGN KEY

UNIQUE

CHECK

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

29. Primary Key, Foreign Key, Unique Key and Check Constraints can be added at which two levels? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Null Field

Table (*)

Row

Dictionary

Column (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 9 Lesson 2

30. When creating the EMPLOYEES table, which clause could you use to ensure that salary values are 1000.00 or more? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CONSTRAINT CHECK salary > 1000

CHECK CONSTRAINT (salary > 1000)

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK salary > 1000

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK (salary >= 1000) (*)

CHECK CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min (salary > 1000)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9




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Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 9 Lesson 2

31. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
1. CREATE TABLE part(
2. part_id NUMBER,
3. part_name VARCHAR2(25),
4. manufacturer_id NUMBER(9),
5. cost NUMBER(7,2),
6. retail_price NUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL,
7. CONSTRAINT part_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(part_id),
8. CONSTRAINT cost_nn NOT NULL(cost),
9. CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (manufacturer_id) REFERENCES
manufacturer(id));
```

Which line will cause an error?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

6

7

8 (*)

9

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

32. What is an attribute of data that is entered into a primary key column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Null and non-unique values cannot be entered into a primary key column. (*)

Data that is entered into a primary key column automatically increments by a value of 1 each time a new record is entered into the table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column references a column of the same datatype in another table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column is restricted to a range of numbers that is defined by the local Oracle database.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

33. Which of the following FOREIGN KEY Constraint keywords identifies the table and column in the parent table? Mark for Review (1) Points

RESEMBLES

ON DELETE CASCADE

REFERENTIAL

REFERENCES (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

34. You need to create the PROJECT_HIST table. The table must meet these requirements:

1. The table must contain the EMPLOYEE_ID and TASKED_HOURS columns for numeric data.
2. The table must contain the START_DATE and END_DATE column for date values.
3. The table must contain the HOURLY_RATE and PROJECT_COST columns for numeric data with precision and scale of 5,2 and 10,2 respectively.
4. The table must have a composite primary key on the EMPLOYEE_ID and START_DATE columns.

Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE project_hist
( employee_id NUMBER,
start_date DATE,
end_date DATE,
tasked_hours NUMBER,
hourly_rate NUMBER(5,2),
project_cost NUMBER(10,2),
CONSTRAINT project_hist_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id, start_date));
```

How many of the requirements does the CREATE TABLE statement satisfy? Mark for Review
(1) Points

None of the four requirements

All four of the requirements (*)

Only three of the requirements

Only two of the requirements

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

35. Which of the following best describes the function of a CHECK constraint? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A CHECK constraint enforces referential data integrity.

A CHECK constraint defines restrictions on the values that can be entered in a column or combination of columns. (*)

A CHECK constraint enforces uniqueness of the values that can be entered in a column or combination of columns.

A CHECK constraint is created automatically when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

36. What must exist on the Parent table before Oracle will allow you to create a FOREIGN KEY constraint from a Child table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A FOREIGN KEY constraint on the Parent table.exist in the primary key column of the parent table.

A PRIMARY or UNIQUE KEY constraint must exist on the Parent table. (*)

An index must exist on the Parent table.

A CHECK constraint must exist on the Parent table.

Correct Correct

37. You need to create a composite primary key constraint on the EMPLOYEE table. Which statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level. (*)

A PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for each column in the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for the first column of the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level and for each column in the composite primary key.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 9 Lesson 3

38. When dropping a constraint, which keyword(s) specifies that all the referential integrity constraints that refer to the primary and unique keys defined on the dropped columns are dropped as well? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

REFERENCES

CASCADE (*)

ON DELETE SET NULL

Correct Correct

39. You need to remove the EMP_FK_DEPT constraint from the EMPLOYEES table in your schema. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employees;

DELETE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employees;

ALTER TABLE employees DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT; (*)

ALTER TABLE employees REMOVE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT;

Correct Correct

40. This SQL command will do what?

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_manager_fk FOREIGN KEY(manager_id) REFERENCES
employees(employee_id);
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alter the table employees and disable the emp_manager_fk constraint.

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table indicating that a manager must already be an employee. (*)

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table restricting manager ID to match every employee ID.

Alter table employees and add a FOREIGN KEY constraint that indicates each employee ID must be unique.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9



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Section 9 Lesson 3

41. You need to add a NOT NULL constraint to the EMAIL column in the EMPLOYEES table. Which clause should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ADD

CHANGE

MODIFY (*)

ENABLE

Correct Correct

42. Examine the structures of the PRODUCT and SUPPLIER tables.

PRODUCT
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER Foreign key to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table
LIST_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)
COST NUMBER (7,2)
QTY_IN_STOCK NUMBER
QTY_ON_ORDER NUMBER
REORDER_LEVEL NUMBER
REORDER_QTY NUMBER

SUPPLIER
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
SUPPLIER_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)
CITY VARCHAR2 (25)
REGION VARCHAR2 (10)
POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE suppliers
DISABLE CONSTRAINT supplier_id_pk CASCADE;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

To remove all constraint references to SUPPLIERS table

To drop the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PRODUCTS table

To remove all constraint references to the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the SUPPLIERS table (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

43. Evaluate this statement

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

to add a new constraint to the EMPLOYEES table

to disable an existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table

to activate a new constraint while preventing the creation of a PRIMARY KEY index

to activate the previously disabled constraint on the EMPLOYEE_ID column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index (*)

Correct Correct

44. You need to display the names and definitions of constraints only in your schema. Which data dictionary view should you query? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DBA_CONSTRAINTS

USER_CONSTRAINTS (*)

ALL_CONS_COLUMNS

USER_CONS_COLUMNS

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

45. The DEPARTMENTS table contains these columns:

DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER, Primary Key
DEPARTMENT_ABBR VARCHAR2(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER

The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
JOB_ID NUMBER
MANAGER_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT REFERENTIAL (manager_id) TO departments(manager_id);
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the EMPLOYEES table to the DEPARTMENTS table.

The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the DEPARTMENTS table to the EMPLOYEES table.

The ALTER TABLE statement fails because the ADD CONSTRAINT clause contains a syntax error. (*)

The ALTER TABLE statement succeeds, but does NOT recreate a referential constraint.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

46. Which statement should you use to add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the DEPARTMENT_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table to refer to the DEPARTMENT_ID column in the DEPARTMENTS table? Mark for Review (1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees
MODIFY COLUMN dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (department_id) REFERENCES departments(department_id);

ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (department_id) REFERENCES departments(department_id);

(*)

ALTER TABLE employees
ADD FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk ON (department_id) REFERENCES departments(department_id);

ALTER TABLE employees
ADD FOREIGN KEY departments(department_id) REFERENCES (department_id);

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

47. Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT employee_id PRIMARY KEY;
```

Which result will the statement provide?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A syntax error will be returned. (*)

A constraint will be added to the EMPLOYEES table.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be overwritten.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be enabled.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 10 Lesson 1

48. Which of the following keywords cannot be used when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

HAVING

WHERE

ORDER BY

They are all valid keywords when creating views. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

49. You need to create a view that when queried will display the name, employee identification number, first and last name, salary,

and department identification number. When queried, the display should be sorted by salary from lowest to highest, then by last name and first name alphabetically. The view definition should be created regardless of the existence of the EMPLOYEES table. No DML may be performed when using this view. Evaluate these statements:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE NOFORCE VIEW EMP_SALARY_V
AS SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name, salary, department_id
FROM employees WITH READ ONLY;

SELECT *
FROM emp_salary_v
ORDER BY salary, last_name, first_name;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

When both statements are executed all of the desired results are achieved.

The CREATE VIEW statement will fail if the EMPLOYEES table does not exist. (*)

The statements will NOT return all of the desired results because the WITH CHECK OPTION clause is NOT included in the CREATE VIEW statement.

To achieve all of the desired results this ORDER ON clause should be added to the CREATE VIEW statement: 'ORDER ON salary, last_name, first_name'.

Correct Correct

50. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE (*)

NOFORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

Correct Correct



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Section 10 Lesson 1

51. The FACULTY table contains these columns:

FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
ZIP NUMBER(9)
TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)
STATUS VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL

The COURSE table contains these columns:

COURSEID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
SUBJECT VARCHAR2(5)
TERM VARCHAR2(6
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY

You have been asked to compile a report that identifies all adjunct professors who will be teaching classes in the upcoming term. You want to create a view that will simplify the creation of this report. Which CREATE VIEW statements will accomplish this task?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE VIEW
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty, course
WHERE facultyid = facultyid);

CREATE VIEW pt_view ON
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f and course c

```
    WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);


      CREATE VIEW pt_view IN
   (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
    FROM faculty course);


      CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
    (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
    FROM faculty f, course c
    WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
```

(*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

52. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of the columns from the table.

Views provide data independence for infrequent users and application programs. One view can be used to retrieve data from several tables. Views can be used to provide data security. (*)

Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

Correct Correct

53. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE

NOFORCE

CREATE OR REPLACE (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

54. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW emp_view
AS SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You cannot update data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view. (*)

You can update any data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.

You can delete records from the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.

You can update only the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

55. In order to query a database using a view, which of the following statements applies? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Use special VIEWSELECT Keyword

You can retrieve data from a view as you would from any table. (*)

You can never see all the rows in the table through the view.

The tables you are selecting from can be empty, yet the view still returns the original data from those tables.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Section 10 Lesson 2

56. You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains _____. Mark for Review
(1) Points

the DISTINCT keyword (*)

a WHERE clause

a subquery in the FROM clause

the WITH CHECK OPTION clause

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

57. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can delete data in a view if the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a WHERE clause.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a group function. (*)

You can modify data in a view if the view contains a GROUP BY clause.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

58. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)

You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

59. What is the purpose of including the WITH CHECK OPTION clause when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

To make sure that the parent table(s) actually exist

To keep views from being queried by unauthorized persons

To make sure that data is not duplicated in the view

To make sure no rows are updated through the view that will hinder those rows from being returned by the view. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

60. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.

They contain functions or groups of data

They can perform DML operations through the view (*)

They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10




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Section 10 Lesson 2

61. Your manager has just asked you to create a report that illustrates the salary range of all the employees at your company. Which of the following SQL statements will create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary grades for all employees? Use the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and JOB_GRADES tables. Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary, and Grade, respectively.

Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades
WHERE e.department_id equals d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN
j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary
"Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal
and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal
and j.highest_sal;

(*)

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
FROM (SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal
and j.highest_sal);

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

62. You can create a view if the view subquery contains an inline view. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct Correct

Section 10 Lesson 3

63. Which statement about an inline view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An inline view is a schema object.

An inline view is a subquery in the FROM clause, often named with an alias. (*)

An inline view is a complex view.

An inline view can be used to perform DML operations.

Correct Correct

64. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS SELECT customer_id, region, SUM(sales_amount)
FROM sales
WHERE region IN (10, 20, 30, 40)
GROUP BY region, customer_id;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can modify data in the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view.

You cannot modify data in the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view. (*)

You can only insert records into the SALES table using the SALES_VIEW view.

The CREATE VIEW statement generates an error.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

65. An "inline view" is an unnamed select statement found:
Mark for Review
(1) Points

In the user_views data dictionary view

In a special database column of a users table

Enclosed in parenthesis within the select list of a surrounding query

Enclosed in parenthesis within the from clause of a surrounding query (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

66. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:

```
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)
```

You created a Top-n query report that displays the account numbers and new balance of the 800 accounts that have the highest new balance value. The results are sorted by payments value from highest to lowest. Which SELECT statement clause is included in your query?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

inner query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC (*)

inner query: WHERE ROWNUM = 800

outer query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC

inner query: SELECT customer_id, new_balance ROWNUM

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

67. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:

```
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)
```

You execute this statement:

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balancev
FROM
   (SELECT customer_id, new_balance
   FROM customer_finance)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25
ORDER BY new_balance DESC;
```

What statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement failed to execute because an inline view was used.

The statement will not necessarily return the 25 highest new balance values, as the inline view has no ORDER BY. (*)

The 25 greatest new balance values were displayed from the highest to the lowest.

The statement failed to execute because the ORDER BY does NOT use the Top-n column.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Section 11 Lesson 2

68. You need to retrieve the next available value for the SALES_IDX sequence. Which would you include in your SQL statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points

sales_idx

sales_idx.NEXT

sales_idx.NEXTVAL (*)

sales_idx.CURRVAL

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

69. Sequences can be used to: (choose three) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Ensure primary key values will be unique and consecutive

Ensure primary key values will be unique even though gaps may exist (*)

Generate a range of numbers and optionally cycle through them again (*)

Set a fixed interval between successively generated numbers. (*)

Guarantee that no primary key values are unused

Correct Correct

70. Which statement would you use to modify the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence used to populate the EMPLOYEE_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq.employee_id …;

CREATE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …;

ALTER TABLE employees …;

ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …; (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

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Section 11 Lesson 2

71. A gap can occur in a sequence because a user generated a number from the sequence and then rolled back the transaction. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

72. When used in a CREATE SEQUENCE statement, which keyword specifies that a range of sequence values will be preloaded into memory?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

LOAD

MEMORY

CACHE (*)

NOCACHE

NOCYCLE

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Section 11 Lesson 3

73. Evaluate this statement:

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

It recreates the synonym if it already exists.

It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.

It allows only the user CHAN to access TESTING using the synonym.

It eliminates the need for all users to qualify TESTING with its schema. (*)

Correct Correct

74. Unique indexes are automatically created on columns that have which two types of constraints? Mark for Review
(1) Points

NOT NULL and UNIQUE

UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY (*)

UNIQUE and FOREIGN KEY

PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

75. Evaluate this statement:

CREATE INDEX sales_idx ON oe.sales (status);

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The CREATE INDEX creates a function-based index.

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a nonunique index. (*)

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a unique index.

The CREATE INDEX statement fails because of a syntax error.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

76. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NOT NULL, Primary Key
SOCIAL_SECURITY_NUMBER NOT NULL, Unique
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to DEPARTMENT_ID column of the
DEPARTMENTS table
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)
```

You execute this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX emp_name_idx
ON employees(last_name, first_name);
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement creates a function-based index.

The statement fails because of a syntax error.

The statement creates a composite unique index.

The statement creates a composite non-unique index. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

77. Which statement about an index is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

An index can only be created on a single table column.

Creating an index will always improve query performance.

Creating an index reorders the data in the underlying table.

An index created on multiple columns is called a composite or concatenated index. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

78. What would you create to make the following statement execute faster?

```
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name) = 'chang';
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

A synonym.

An index, either a normal or a function_based index. (*)

A composite index.

Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

79. When creating an index on a table, which of the following statements are true? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

You should create an index if the table is large and most queries are expected to retrieve less than 2 to 4 percent of the rows. (*)

You should always create an index on tables that are frequently updated.

You should create an index if one or more columns are frequently used together in a join condition. (*)

You should create an index if the table is very small.

Correct Correct

80. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCT table
HIRE_DATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE
SALARY NUMBER (8,2) NOT NULL

On which column is an index automatically created for the EMPLOYEES table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

SALARY

LAST_NAME

HIRE_DATE

EMPLOYEE_ID (*)

DEPARTMENT_ID

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Skip navigation elements to page contents
Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 11 Lesson 3

81. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:

```
CLIENT_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
```

You want to create an index named ADDRESS_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the CLIENTS table. You issue this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX clients
ON address_index (city, state);
```

Which result does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index named ADDRESS_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS_INDEX is created on the CLIENTS table.

An error message is produced, and no index is created. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

82. You want to create a composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement will accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name || last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name), employees(last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name,last_name);

(*)

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name);
CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(last_name);

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

83. Which statement would you use to remove the LAST_NAME_IDX index on the LAST_NAME column of the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP INDEX last_name_idx; (*)

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(last_name);

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(employees.last_name);

ALTER TABLE employees DROP INDEX last_name_idx;

Correct Correct

84. Barry creates a table named INVENTORY. Pam must be able to query the table. Barry wants to enable Pam to query the table without being required to specify the table's schema. Which of the following should Barry create? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A schema

An index

A view

A synonym (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

85. For which column would you create an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A column which has only 4 distinct values.

A column that is updated frequently

A column with a large number of null values (*)

A column that is infrequently used as a query search condition

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Section 12 Lesson 2

86. User ADAM has successfully logged on to the database in the past, but today he receives an error message stating that (although he has entered his password correctly) he cannot log on. What is the most likely cause of the problem? Mark for Review
(1) Points

One or more object privileges have been REVOKED from Adam.

ADAM's CREATE SESSION privilege has been revoked. (*)

ADAM's CREATE USER privilege has been revoked.

ADAM's user account has been removed from the database.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

87. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates a view EMP_VIEW which shows only the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of EMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but no other data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT * FROM emp_view FOR rudi;

CREATE SYNONYM emp_view FOR employees;

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view TO rudi; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view ONLY TO rudi;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

88. Which of the following are system privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CREATE TABLE (*)

UPDATE

CREATE SYNONYM (*)

INDEX

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

89. User Kate wants to create indexes on tables in her schema. What privilege must be granted to Kate so that she can do this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX

CREATE ANY INDEX

ALTER TABLE

None; users do not need extra privileges to create indexes on tables in their own schema (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

90. Which of the following are object privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT (*)

DROP TABLE

CREATE TABLE

INSERT (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12




Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 12 Lesson 2

91. User JAMES has created a CUSTOMERS table and wants to allow all other users to SELECT from it. Which command should JAMES use to do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT customers(SELECT) TO PUBLIC;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO ALL;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO PUBLIC; (*)

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM customers FOR james.customers;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

92. Which of the following best describes a role in an Oracle database? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A role is a type of system privilege.

A role is the part that a user plays in querying the database.

A role is a name for a group of privileges. (*)

A role is an object privilege which allows a user to update a table.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

Section 12 Lesson 3

93. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review
(1) Points

an index

a view

a trigger

a role (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

94. You need to grant user BOB SELECT privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You want to allow BOB to grant this privileges to other users. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH GRANT OPTION; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

95. User BOB's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. BOB executes the following statement:

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO mary WITH GRANT OPTION;

Which of the following statements can MARY now execute successfully? (Choose two)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT FROM bob.employees; (*)

REVOKE SELECT ON bob.employees FROM bob;

GRANT SELECT ON bob.employees TO PUBLIC; (*)

DROP TABLE bob.employees;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

96. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

WITH GRANT OPTION (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

PUBLIC

FORCE

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

97. Which keyword would you use to grant an object privilege to all database users? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ADMIN

ALL

PUBLIC (*)

USERS

Correct Correct

98. Which data dictionary view shows which system privileges have been granted to a user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_TAB_PRIVS

USER_SYS_PRIVS (*)

USER_SYSTEM_PRIVS

USER_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGES

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

Section 14 Lesson 1

99. Table MYTAB contains only one column of datatype CHAR(1). A user executes the following statements in the order shown.

```
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');
COMMIT;
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');
ROLLBACK;
```

Which rows does the table now contain?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A, B and C

A and B (*)

C

None of the above

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 14

100. If a database crashes, all uncommitted changes are automatically rolled back. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct Correct



Section 8 Lesson 1

1. You want to create a table named TRAVEL that is a child of the EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, emp_id REFERENCES employees (emp_id));

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id number primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, t.emp_id = e.emp_id);

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id number primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, JOIN emp_id number(10) ON employees (emp_id));

CREATE TABLE travel (destination_id number primary key, departure_date date, return_date date, emp_id number(10) REFERENCES employees (emp_id)); (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

2. You want to create a database table that will contain information regarding products that your company released during 2001. Which name can you assign to the table that you create? Mark for Review
(1) Points

2001_PRODUCTS

PRODUCTS_2001 (*)

PRODUCTS_(2001)

PRODUCTS--2001

Correct Correct

3. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
1. CREATE TABLE customer#1 (
2. cust_1 NUMBER(9),
3. sales$ NUMBER(9),
4. 2date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

Which line of this statement will cause an error?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

1

2

3

4 (*)

Correct Correct

4. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE line_item ( line_item_id NUMBER(9), order_id NUMBER(9),
product_id NUMBER(9));
```

You are a member of the SYSDBA role, but are not logged in as SYSDBA. You issue this CREATE TABLE statement.
Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the public schema.

You created the LINE_ITEM table in the SYS schema.

You created the table in your schema. (*)

You created the table in the SYSDBA schema.

Correct Correct

5. Which CREATE TABLE statement will fail? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE date_1 (date_1 DATE);

CREATE TABLE date (date_id NUMBER(9)); (*)

CREATE TABLE time (time_id NUMBER(9));

CREATE TABLE time_date (time NUMBER(9));

Correct Correct

Section 8 Lesson 2

6. You are designing a table for the Sales department. You need to include a column that contains each sales total. Which data type should you specify for this column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHAR

DATE

NUMBER (*)

VARCHAR2

Correct Correct

7. A column that will be used to store binary data up to 4 Gigabyes in size should be defined as which datatype? Mark for Review
(1) Points

LONG

NUMBER

BLOB (*)

LONGRAW

Correct Correct

8. You need to store the HIRE_DATE value with a time zone displacement value and allow data to be returned in the user's local session time zone. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP

TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE

TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE (*)

Correct Correct

9. You are designing a table for the Human Resources department. This table must include a column that contains each employee's hire date. Which data type should you specify for this column?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHAR

DATE (*)

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

Correct Correct

10. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
( sales_id NUMBER(9),
customer_id NUMBER(9),
employee_id NUMBER(9),
description VARCHAR2(30),
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

Which business requirement will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Sales identification values could be either numbers or characters, or a combination of both.

All employee identification values are only 6 digits so the column should be variable in length.

Description values can range from 0 to 30 characters so the column should be fixed in length.

Today's date will be used if no value is provided for the sale date. (*)

Section 8 Lesson 2

11. The SPEED_TIME column should store a fractional second value. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Correct Correct

12. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
(sales_id NUMBER,
customer_id NUMBER,
employee_id NUMBER,
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

Which statement about the SALE_DATE column is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Data will be normalized to the client time zone.

Data stored will not include seconds.

Data will be stored using a fractional seconds precision of 5.

Data stored in the column will be returned in the database's local time zone. (*)

Correct Correct

Section 8 Lesson 3

13. The PLAYERS table contains these columns:

```
PLAYER_ID NUMBER(9) PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
```

TEAM_ID NUMBER(4)
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

Which statement should you use to decrease the width of the FIRST_NAME column to 10 if the column currently contains 1500 records, but none are longer than 10 bytes or characters?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER players TABLE MODIFY COLUMN first_name VARCHAR2(10);

ALTER players TABLE MODIFY COLUMN (first_name VARCHAR2(10));

ALTER TABLE players RENAME first_name VARCHAR2(10);

ALTER TABLE players MODIFY (first_name VARCHAR2(10)); (*)

Correct Correct

14. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

Which statement should you use to increase the LAST_NAME column length to 35 if the column currently contains 200 records?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER employee TABLE ALTER COLUMN (last_name VARCHAR2(35));

ALTER TABLE employee RENAME last_name VARCHAR2(35);

ALTER TABLE employee MODIFY (last_name VARCHAR2(35)); (*)

You CANNOT increase the width of the LAST_NAME column.

Correct Correct

15. You want to issue the following command on a database that includes your company's inventory information:

```
ALTER TABLE products
SET UNUSED COLUMN color;
```

What will be the result of issuing this command?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be assigned default values.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be created.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be deleted.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will not be returned in subsequent reads of the table by Oracle, as is has been deleted logically. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

16. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9) Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)
```

Which statement will permanently remove all the data in the EMPLOYEES table, but will retain the table's structure and storage space?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE employees;

DELETE employees; COMMIT; (*)

TRUNCATE TABLE employees;

ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED (employee_id, last_name, first_name, department_id, salary);

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

17. The TEAMS table contains these columns:

TEAM_ID NUMBER(4) Primary Key
TEAM_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
MGR_ID NUMBER(9)

The TEAMS table is currently empty. You need to allow users to include text characters in the manager identification values. Which statement should you use to implement this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER teams MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER TABLE teams MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15)); (*)

ALTER TABLE teams REPLACE (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER teams TABLE MODIFY COLUMN (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

You CANNOT modify the data type of the MGR_ID column.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

18. You need to remove all the rows from the SALES_HIST table. You want to release the storage space, but do not want to remove the table structure. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

the DROP TABLE statement

the ALTER TABLE statement

the DELETE statement

the TRUNCATE TABLE statement (*)

Correct Correct

19. Your supervisor has asked you to modify the AMOUNT column in the ORDERS table. He wants the column to be configured to accept a default value of 250. The table contains data that you need to keep. Which statement should you issue to accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE orders CHANGE DATATYPE amount TO DEFAULT 250;

ALTER TABLE orders MODIFY (amount DEFAULT 250);

(*)

DROP TABLE orders;
CREATE TABLE orders (orderno varchar2(5) CONSTRAINT pk_orders_01 PRIMARY KEY,customerid varchar2(5) REFERENCES customers (customerid), orderdate date, amount DEFAULT 250);

DELETE TABLE orders;
CREATE TABLE orders (orderno varchar2(5) CONSTRAINT pk_orders_01 PRIMARY KEY, customerid varchar2(5) REFERENCES customers (customerid), orderdate date, amount DEFAULT 250)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

20. Evaluate this statement:

TRUNCATE TABLE employees;

Which statement about this TRUNCATE TABLE statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can produce the same results by issuing the 'DROP TABLE employees' statement.

You can issue this statement to retain the structure of the employees table. (*)

You can reverse this statement by issuing the ROLLBACK statement.

You can produce the same results by issuing the 'DELETE employees' statement.

Section 8 Lesson 3

21. Examine the structure of the DONATIONS table.

DONATIONS:
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER
DONOR_ID NUMBER
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE

You need to reduce the precision of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column to 5 with a scale of 2 and ensure that when inserting a row into the DONATIONS table without a value for the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column, a price of $10.00 will automatically be inserted. The DONATIONS table currently contains NO records. Which statement is true?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

You CANNOT decrease the width of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column.

Both changes can be accomplished with one ALTER TABLE statement. (*)

You must drop and recreate the DONATIONS table to achieve these results.

You must use the ADD OR REPLACE option to achieve these results.

Correct Correct

22. Which command could you use to quickly remove all data from the rows in a table without deleting the table itself? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE

DROP TABLE

MODIFY

TRUNCATE TABLE (*)

Correct Correct

23. Which statement about a column is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You cannot increase the width of a CHAR column.

You can modify the data type of a column if the column contains non-null data. (*)

You can convert a CHAR data type column to the VARCHAR2 data type.

You can convert a DATE date type column to a VARCHAR2 column.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

Section 9 Lesson 1

24. You need to ensure that each value in the SEAT_ID column is unique or null. Which constraint should you define on the SEAT_ID column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHECK

UNIQUE (*)

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

25. Primary Key, Foreign Key, Unique Key and Check Constraints can be added at which two levels? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Null Field

Table (*)

Row

Dictionary

Column (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

26. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE customers
    (customer_id NUMBER,
     customer_name VARCHAR2(25),
   &nbspaddress VARCHAR2(25),
   &nbspcity VARCHAR2(25),
   &nbspregion VARCHAR2(25),
   &nbsppostal_code VARCHAR2(11),
   &nbspCONSTRAINT customer_id_un UNIQUE(customer_id),
   &nbspCONSTRAINT customer_name_nn NOT NULL(customer_name));
```

Why does this statement fail when executed?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The NUMBER data types require precision values.

UNIQUE constraints must be defined at the column level.

The CREATE TABLE statement does NOT define a PRIMARY KEY.

NOT NULL constraints CANNOT be defined at the table level. (*)

Correct Correct

27. Which statement about the NOT NULL constraint is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The NOT NULL constraint must be defined at the column level. (*)

The NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the column level or the table level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires a column to contain alphanumeric values.

The NOT NULL constraint prevents a column from containing alphanumeric values.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

28. A table can only have one unique key constraint defined. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct Correct

29. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column does not contain null values. Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column?Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHECK

UNIQUE

NOT NULL (*)

PRIMARY KEY

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 9 Lesson 2

30. Which statement about a FOREIGN KEY constraint is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index is automatically created for a FOREIGN KEY constraint.

A FOREIGN KEY constraint requires the constrained column to contain values that exist in the referenced Primary or Unique key column of the parent table. (*)

A FOREIGN KEY constraint allows that a list of allowed values be checked before a value can be added to the constrained column.

A FOREIGN KEY column can have a different data type from the primary key column that it references.

31. When creating a referential constraint, which keyword(s) identifies the table and column in the parent table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

REFERENCES (*)

ON DELETE CASCADE

ON DELETE SET NULL

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

32. You need to create a composite primary key constraint on the EMPLOYEE table. Which statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level. (*)

A PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for each column in the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for the first column of the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level and for each column in the composite primary key.

Correct Correct

33. Which statement about a non-mandatory foreign key constraint is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A foreign key value cannot be null.

A foreign key value must be unique.

A foreign key value must match an existing value in the parent table.

A foreign key value must either be null or match an existing value in the parent table. (*)

Correct Correct

34. What is an attribute of data that is entered into a primary key column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Null and non-unique values cannot be entered into a primary key column. (*)

Data that is entered into a primary key column automatically increments by a value of 1 each time a new record is entered into the table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column references a column of the same datatype in another table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column is restricted to a range of numbers that is defined by the local Oracle database.

Correct Correct

35. Which type of constraint by default requires that a column be both unique and not null? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

PRIMARY KEY (*)

UNIQUE

CHECK

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

36. Which clause could you use to ensure that cost values are greater than 1.00? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CONSTRAINT CHECK cost > 1.00

CONSTRAINT part_cost_ck CHECK (cost > 1.00) (*)

CHECK CONSTRAINT part_cost_ck (cost > 1.00)

CONSTRAINT CHECK part_cost_ck (cost > 1.00)

Correct Correct

37. Evaluate the structure of the DONATIONS table.

DONATIONS
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
DONOR_ID NUMBER Foreign key to DONOR_ID column of DONORS table
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE

Which CREATE TABLE statement should you use to create the DONATIONS table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER, amount_paid NUMBER, payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations

(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations
pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY donor_id_fk REFERENCES donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE;

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY, donor_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT donor_id_fk REFERENCES donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE, amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2), amount_paid NUMBER(7,2), payment_dt DATE);

(*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 9 Lesson 3

38. Evaluate this statement

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_id_pk;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

to add a new constraint to the EMPLOYEES table

to disable an existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table

to activate a new constraint while preventing the creation of a PRIMARY KEY index

to activate the previously disabled constraint on the EMPLOYEE_ID column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index (*)

Correct Correct

39. You disabled the EMPLOYEE_ID_PK PRIMARY KEY constraint on the ID column in the EMPLOYEES table and imported 100 records. You need to enable the constraint and verify that the new and existing ID column values do not violate the PRIMARY KEY constraint. Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ENABLE employee_id_pk;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement will achieve the desired result.

The statement will execute, but will ensure that the new ID values are unique.

The statement will execute, but will not verify that the existing values are unique.

The statement will NOT execute because it contains a syntax error. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

40. What is the syntax for removing a PRIMARY KEY constraint and all its dependent constraints? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP CONSTRAINT constraint_name CASCADE;

(*)

ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY CASCADE;

DROP CONSTRAINT table_name (constraint_name);

ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP CONSTRAINT constraint_name;

Section 9 Lesson 3

41. Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT employee_id PRIMARY KEY;
```

Which result will the statement provide?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A syntax error will be returned. (*)

A constraint will be added to the EMPLOYEES table.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be overwritten.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be enabled.

Correct Correct

42. You need to remove the EMP_FK_DEPT constraint from the EMPLOYEES table in your schema. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employees;

DELETE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT FROM employees;

ALTER TABLE employees DROP CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT; (*)

ALTER TABLE employees REMOVE CONSTRAINT EMP_FK_DEPT;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

43. This SQL command will do what?

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_manager_fk FOREIGN KEY(manager_id) REFERENCES
employees(employee_id);
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alter the table employees and disable the emp_manager_fk constraint.

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table indicating that a manager must already be an employee. (*)

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table restricting manager ID to match every employee ID.

Alter table employees and add a FOREIGN KEY constraint that indicates each employee ID must be unique.

Correct Correct

44. You want to disable the FOREIGN KEY constraint that is defined in the EMPLOYEES table on the DEPARTMENT_ID column. The constraint is referenced by the name FK_DEPT_ID_01. Which statement should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE fk_dept_id_01;

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT fk_dept_id_01; (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

45. What actions can be performed on or with Constraints?
Mark for Review

(1) Points

Add, Drop, Enable, Disable, Cascade (*)

Add, Minus, Enable, Disable, Collapse

Add, Subtract, Enable, Cascade

Add, Drop, Disable, Disregard

Correct Correct

46. Which statement should you use to add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the DEPARTMENT_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table to refer to the DEPARTMENT_ID column in the DEPARTMENTS table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees
MODIFY COLUMN dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (department_id) REFERENCES departments(department_id);

ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk FOREIGN KEY (department_id) REFERENCES departments(department_id);

(*)

ALTER TABLE employees
ADD FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT dept_id_fk ON (department_id) REFERENCES departments(department_id);

ALTER TABLE employees
ADD FOREIGN KEY departments(department_id) REFERENCES (department_id);

Correct Correct

47. You need to add a NOT NULL constraint to the EMAIL column in the EMPLOYEES table. Which clause should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ADD

CHANGE

MODIFY (*)

ENABLE

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Section 10 Lesson 1

48. You need to create a view on the SALES table, but the SALES table has not yet been created. Which statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You must create the SALES table before creating the view.

By default, the view will be created even if the SALES table does not exist.

You can create the table and the view at the same time using the FORCE option.

You can use the FORCE option to create the view before the SALES table has been created. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

49. You need to create a view that when queried will display the name, employee identification number, first and last name, salary, and department identification number. When queried, the display should be sorted by salary from lowest to highest, then by last name and first name

alphabetically. The view definition should be created regardless of the existence of the EMPLOYEES table. No DML may be performed when using this view. Evaluate these statements:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE NOFORCE VIEW EMP_SALARY_V
AS SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name, salary, department_id
FROM employees WITH READ ONLY;

SELECT *
FROM emp_salary_v
ORDER BY salary, last_name, first_name;
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

When both statements are executed all of the desired results are achieved.

The CREATE VIEW statement will fail if the EMPLOYEES table does not exist. (*)

The statements will NOT return all of the desired results because the WITH CHECK OPTION clause is NOT included in the CREATE VIEW statement.

To achieve all of the desired results this ORDER ON clause should be added to the CREATE VIEW statement: 'ORDER ON salary, last_name, first_name'.

Correct Correct

50. Which of the following keywords cannot be used when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

HAVING

WHERE

ORDER BY

They are all valid keywords when creating views. (*)

Section 10 Lesson 1

51. In order to query a database using a view, which of the following statements applies? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Use special VIEWSELECT Keyword

You can retrieve data from a view as you would from any table. (*)

You can never see all the rows in the table through the view.

The tables you are selecting from can be empty, yet the view still returns the original data from those tables.

Correct Correct

52. A view can be used to keep a history record of old data from the underlying tables, so even if a row is deleted from a table, you can still select the row through the view. True or False?Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

53. You administer an Oracle database, which contains a table named EMPLOYEES. Luke, a database user, must create a report that includes the names and addresses of all employees. You do not want to grant Luke access to the EMPLOYEES table because it contains sensitive data. Which of the following actions should you perform first? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Create the report for him.

Create a view. (*)

Create a subquery.

Create an index.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

54. Evaluate this view definition:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW part_name_v
AS SELECT DISTINCT part_name
FROM parts
WHERE cost >= 45;
```

Which of the following statements using the PART_NAME_V view will execute successfully?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
SELECT *
FROM part_name_v;
```

(*)

```
UPDATE part_name_v
SET cost = cost * 1.23
WHERE part_id = 56990;
```

```
DELETE FROM part_name_v
WHERE part_id = 56897;
```

```
INSERT INTO part_name_v (part_id, part_name, product_id, cost)
VALUES (857986, 'cylinder', 8790, 3.45);
```

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

55. Which statement would you use to alter a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER VIEW

MODIFY VIEW

ALTER TABLE

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW (*)

Correct Correct

Section 10 Lesson 2

56. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.

They contain functions or groups of data

They can perform DML operations through the view (*)

They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

Correct Correct

57. What is the purpose of including the WITH CHECK OPTION clause when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

To make sure that the parent table(s) actually exist

To keep views from being queried by unauthorized persons

To make sure that data is not duplicated in the view

To make sure no rows are updated through the view that will hinder those rows from being returned by the view. (*)

Correct Correct

58. Which action can be performed by using DML statements?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Deleting records in a table (*)

Creating PRIMARY KEY constraints

Disabling an index

Altering a table

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

59. You can create a view if the view subquery contains an inline view. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct Correct

60. Your manager has just asked you to create a report that illustrates the salary range of all the employees at your company. Which of the following SQL statements will create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary grades for all employees? Use the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and JOB_GRADES tables. Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary, and Grade, respectively.
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades
WHERE e.department_id equals d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN
j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary
"Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal
and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal
and j.highest_sal;

(*)

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
FROM (SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department",
e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal
and j.highest_sal);

Section 10 Lesson 2

61. Which option would you use when creating a view to ensure that no DML operations occur on the view? Mark for Review (1) Points

FORCE

NOFORCE

WITH READ ONLY (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

Correct Correct

62. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)

You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

Correct Correct

Section 10 Lesson 3

63. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:

```
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)
```

You execute this statement:

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balancev
FROM
   (SELECT customer_id, new_balance
   FROM customer_finance)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25
ORDER BY new_balance DESC;
```

What statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement failed to execute because an inline view was used.

The statement will not necessarily return the 25 highest new balance values, as the inline view has no ORDER BY. (*)

The 25 greatest new balance values were displayed from the highest to the lowest.

The statement failed to execute because the ORDER BY does NOT use the Top-n column.

Correct Correct

64. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:

```
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)
```

You created a Top-n query report that displays the account numbers and new balance of the 800 accounts that have the highest new balance value. The results are sorted by payments value from highest to lowest. Which SELECT statement clause is included in your query?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

inner query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC (*)

inner query: WHERE ROWNUM = 800

outer query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC

inner query: SELECT customer_id, new_balance ROWNUM

Correct Correct

65. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
JOB_ID NUMBER
MANAGER_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
COMMISSOIN NUMBER(7,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE
```

Which SELECT statement could be used to display the 10 lowest paid clerks that belong to department 70?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||' ,'||first_name "Employee",
salary "Salary"
FROM
   (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
   FROM employees
   ORDER BY salary)
WHERE ROWNUM <=10 AND job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70;
```

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking",last_name||',','||first_name "Employee",
salary "Salary"
FROM
   (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary, job_id
   FROM employees
   WHERE job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70
   ORDER BY salary)
WHERE ROWNUM <=10;
```

(*)

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||' ,'||first_name "Employee",
salary "Salary"
FROM
   (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary,job_id,dept_id
   FROM employees
   WHERE ROWNUM <=10
   ORDER BY salary)
WHERE job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70;
```

The only way is to use the data dictionary.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

66. You want to create a view based on the SALESREP table. You plan to grant access to this view to members of the Sales department. You want Sales employees to be able to update the SALESREP table through the view, which you plan to name SALESREP_VIEW. What should not be specified in your CREATE VIEW statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points

the AS keyword

a WHERE clause

the IN keyword

a GROUP BY clause (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

67. Which of the following describes a top-N query? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A top-N query returns the bottom 15 records from the specified table.

A top-N query returns the top 15 records from the specified table.

A top-N query returns a result set that is sorted according to the specified column values.

A top-N query returns a limited result set, returning data based on highest or lowest criteria. (*)

Correct Correct

Section 11 Lesson 2

68. Which statement would you use to remove the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DELETE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq;

DROP SEQUENCE emp_id_seq; (*)

ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …;

REMOVE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

69. Which pseudocolumn returns the latest value supplied by a sequence? Mark for Review
(1) Points

NEXTVAL

CURRVAL (*)

CURRENT

NEXT

Correct Correct

70. Which statement would you use to modify the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence used to populate the EMPLOYEE_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq.employee_id …;

CREATE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …;

ALTER TABLE employees …;

ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq …; (*)

Section 11 Lesson 2

71. You need to retrieve the next available value for the SALES_IDX sequence. Which would you include in your SQL statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points

sales_idx

sales_idx.NEXT

sales_idx.NEXTVAL (*)

sales_idx.CURRVAL

Correct Correct

72. Creating a sequence with NOCACHE ensures that all numbers in the sequence's range will be used successfully. True or False?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Section 11 Lesson 3

73. You need to determine the table name and column name(s) on which the SALES_IDX index is defined. Which data dictionary view would you query? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_INDEXES

USER_TABLES

USER_OBJECTS

USER_IND_COLUMNS (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

74.

As user Julie, you issue this statement:
CREATE SYNONYM emp FOR sam.employees;
Which task was accomplished by this statement?

Mark for Review
(1) Points
You created a public synonym on the EMP table owned by user Sam.
You created a private synonym on the EMPLOYEES table that you own.
You created a public synonym on the EMPLOYEES table owned by user Sam.
You created a private synonym on the EMPLOYEES table owned by user Sam. (*)

Correct Correct

75. The CUSTOMERS table exists in user Mary's schema. Which statement should you use to create a synonym for all database users on the CUSTOMERS table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM cust
ON mary.customers;

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM cust
FOR mary.customers;

(*)

CREATE SYNONYM cust
ON mary.customers FOR PUBLIC;

CREATE SYNONYM cust ON mary.customers;
GRANT SELECT ON cust TO PUBLIC;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

76. Which statement would you use to remove the LAST_NAME_IDX index on the LAST_NAME column of the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP INDEX last_name_idx; (*)

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(last_name);

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(employees.last_name);

ALTER TABLE employees DROP INDEX last_name_idx;

Correct Correct

77. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCT table
HIRE_DATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE
SALARY NUMBER (8,2) NOT NULL

On which column is an index automatically created for the EMPLOYEES table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

SALARY

LAST_NAME

HIRE_DATE

EMPLOYEE_ID (*)

DEPARTMENT_ID

Correct Correct

78. What is the correct syntax for creating an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name); (*)

CREATE INDEX on table_name(column_name);

CREATE index_name INDEX ON table_name.column_name;

CREATE OR REPLACE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name);

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

79. User Mary's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. Mary has Database Administrator privileges and executes the following statement:

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM employees FOR mary.employees;

User Susan now needs to SELECT from Mary's EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following SQL statements can she use? (Choose two)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CREATE SYNONYM marys_employees FOR mary(employees);

SELECT * FROM employees; (*)

SELECT * FROM employees.mary;

SELECT * FROM mary.employees; (*)

Correct Correct

80. Evaluate this statement:

```
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;
```

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

It recreates the synonym if it already exists.

It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.

It allows only the user CHAN to access TESTING using the synonym.

It eliminates the need for all users to qualify TESTING with its schema. (*)

Section 11 Lesson 3

81. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:

```
CLIENT_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
```

You want to create an index named ADDRESS_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the CLIENTS table. You issue this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX clients
ON address_index (city, state);
```

Which result does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index named ADDRESS_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

An index named CLIENTS_INDEX is created on the CLIENTS table.

An error message is produced, and no index is created. (*)

Correct Correct

82. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

```
EMPLOYEE_ID NOT NULL, Primary Key
SOCIAL_SECURITY_NUMBER NOT NULL, Unique
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to DEPARTMENT_ID column of the
DEPARTMENTS table
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)
```

You execute this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX emp_name_idx
ON employees(last_name, first_name);
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement creates a function-based index.

The statement fails because of a syntax error.

The statement creates a composite unique index.

The statement creates a composite non-unique index. (*)

Correct Correct

83. Evaluate this statement:

```
CREATE INDEX sales_idx ON oe.sales (status);
```

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The CREATE INDEX creates a function-based index.

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a nonunique index. (*)

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a unique index.

The CREATE INDEX statement fails because of a syntax error.

Correct Correct

84. Which of the following best describes the function of an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index can increase the performance of SQL queries that search large tables. (*)

An index can reduce the time required to grant multiple privileges to users.

An index can run statement blocks when DML actions occur against a table.

An index can prevent users from viewing certain data in a table.

Correct Correct

85. You want to speed up the following query by creating an index:

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (salary * 12) > 100000;
```

Which of the following will achieve this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Create a composite index on (salary,12).

Create a function-based index on (salary * 12). (*)

Create an index on (salary).

Create a function_based index on ((salary * 12) > 100000).

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Section 12 Lesson 2

86. You grant user AMY the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which type of privilege have you granted to AMY? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A system privilege (*)

An object privilege

A user privilege

An access privilege

Correct Correct

87. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

(*)

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

88. Which of the following are object privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT (*)

DROP TABLE

CREATE TABLE

INSERT (*)

Correct Correct

89. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates a view EMP_VIEW which shows only the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of EMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but no other data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT * FROM emp_view FOR rudi;

CREATE SYNONYM emp_view FOR employees;

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view TO rudi; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view ONLY TO rudi;

Correct

90. Evaluate this statement: ALTER USER bob IDENTIFIED BY jim; Which statement about the result of executing this statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A new password is assign to user BOB. (*)

A new user JIM is created from user BOB's profile.

The user BOB is assigned the same privileges as user JIM.

The user BOB is renamed and is accessible as user JIM.

Section 12 Lesson 2

91. You want to grant user BOB the ability to change other users' passwords. Which privilege should you grant to BOB? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The ALTER USER privilege (*)

The CREATE USER privilege

The DROP USER privilege

The CREATE PROFILE privilege

Correct Correct

92. The database administrator wants to allow user Marco to create new tables in his own schema. Which privilege should be granted to Marco? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE ANY TABLE

SELECT

CREATE TABLE (*)

CREATE OBJECT

Correct Correct

Section 12 Lesson 3

93. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the REFERENCES object privilege on a table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

It allows a user's session to read from the table but only so that foreign key constraints can be checked. (*)

It allows a user to refer to the table in a SELECT statement.

It allows a user to create foreign key constraints on the table.

It allows the user to create new tables which contain the same data as the referenced table.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

94. Which keyword would you use to grant an object privilege to all database users? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ADMIN

ALL

PUBLIC (*)

USERS

Correct Correct

95. Which statement would you use to give a role to users?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT (*)

ALTER USER

CREATE USER

ASSIGN

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

96. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

an index

a view

a trigger

a role (*)

Correct Correct

97. Which data dictionary view shows which system privileges have been granted to a user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_TAB_PRIVS

USER_SYS_PRIVS (*)

USER_SYSTEM_PRIVS

USER_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGES

Correct Correct

98. Which statement would you use to add privileges to a role? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE ROLE

ALTER ROLE

GRANT (*)

ASSIGN

Correct Correct

Section 14 Lesson 1

99. Which SQL statement is used to remove all the changes made by an uncommitted transaction? Mark for Review
(1) Points

UNDO;

ROLLBACK; (*)

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT;

REVOKE …;

Correct Correct

100. Which of the following best describes the term "read consistency"? Mark for Review
(1) Points

It ensures that all changes to a table are automatically committed

It prevents other users from querying a table while updates are being executed on it

It prevents other users from seeing changes to a table until those changes have been committed (*)

It prevents users from querying tables on which they have not been granted SELECT privilege