Se ignorã elementele de navigare în conþinutul paginii
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. 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

2. 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

3. Which of the following SQL statements will create a table called Birthdays with three columns for storing employee number, name and birthdate? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE table BIRTHDAYS (EMPNO, EMPNAME, BIRTHDATE);

CREATE table BIRTHDAYS (employee number, name, date of birth);

CREATE TABLE Birthdays (Empno NUMBER, Empname CHAR(20), Birthdate DATE); (*)

CREATE TABLE Birthdays (Empno NUMBER, Empname CHAR(20), Date of Birth DATE);

Correct Correct

4. Which column name is valid? Mark for Review
(1) Points

1NUMBER

NUMBER

NUMBER_1$ (*)

1_NUMBER#

Correct Correct

5. 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.

Correct Correct

Section 8 Lesson 2

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

(Choose all correct answers)

CHAR

NCHAR

CLOB (*)

VARCHAR2 (*)

Correct Correct

7. A table has a column: RESPONSE_TIME. This is used to store the difference between the time a problem was reported and until is was resolved. Data in the RESPONSE_TIME column needs to be stored in days, hours, minutes and seconds. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND (*)

Correct Correct

8. 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

9. 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

10. 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

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. 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

12. 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

Section 8 Lesson 3

13. 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. (*)

Correct Correct

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

Correct Correct

17. 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;

Correct Correct

18. 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.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

19. 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

20. 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

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 3

21. 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)); (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

22. 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)
```

The EMPLOYEE_ID column currently contains 500 employee identification numbers. Business requirements have changed and you need to allow users to include text characters in the identification values. Which statement should you use to change this column's data type?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employee MODIFY (employee_id VARCHAR2(9));

ALTER TABLE employee REPLACE (employee_id VARCHAR2(9));

ALTER employee TABLE MODIFY COLUMN (employee_id VARCHAR2(15));

You CANNOT modify the data type of the EMPLOYEE_ID column, as the table is not empty. (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

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.

Correct Correct

Section 9 Lesson 1

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

True

False (*)

Correct Correct

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 (*)

Correct Correct

26. You need to add a NOT NULL constraint to the COST column in the PART table. Which statement should you use to complete this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE part MODIFY (cost part_cost_nn NOT NULL);

ALTER TABLE part MODIFY (cost CONSTRAINT part_cost_nn NOT NULL); (*)

ALTER TABLE part MODIFY COLUMN (cost part_cost_nn NOT NULL);

ALTER TABLE part ADD (cost CONSTRAINT part_cost_nn NOT NULL);

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

27. 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

28. 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. (*)

Correct Correct

29. 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

Section 9 Lesson 2

30. 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

Correct Correct

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 9 Lesson 2

31. 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

32. 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

Correct Correct

33. How many PRIMARY KEY constraints can be created for each table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

none

one and only one (*)

one or two

unlimited

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

34. 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);

(*)

Correct Correct

35. 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

Correct Correct

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)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

37. 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

Section 9 Lesson 3

38. 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

39. 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

40. 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

Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 9 Lesson 3

41. The PO_DETAILS table contains these columns:

PO_NUM NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PO_LINE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCTS table
QUANTITY NUMBER
UNIT_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE po_details
DISABLE CONSTRAINT po_details_pk CASCADE;
```

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

To create a new PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column

To drop and recreate the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column

To disable the PRIMARY KEY and any FOREIGN KEY constraints that are dependent on the PO_NUM column (*)

To disable the constraint on the PO_NUM column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index

Correct Correct

42. 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

43. 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

44. 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;

Correct Correct

45. 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

46. 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

47. 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

Correct Correct

Section 10 Lesson 1

48. 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

Correct Correct

49. 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

50. 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

Se ignorã elementele de navigare în conþinutul paginii
Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 10 Lesson 1

51. 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

52. 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

53. 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

54. Which statement about the CREATE VIEW statement is True? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A CREATE VIEW statement CAN contain a join query. (*)

A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain an ORDER BY clause.

A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a function.

A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a GROUP BY clause.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

55. 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

Section 10 Lesson 2

56. You administer an Oracle database. Jack manages the Sales department. He and his employees often find it necessary to query the database to identify customers and their orders. He has asked you to create a view that will simplify this procedure for himself and his staff. The view should not accept INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operations. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review (1) Points

```
      CREATE VIEW sales_view
    AS (SELECT companyname, city, orderid, orderdate, total
    FROM customers, orders
    WHERE custid = custid)
WITH READ ONLY;
```

```
      CREATE VIEW sales_view
   (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o. orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;
```

```
  CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
 FROM customers c, orders o
 WHERE c.custid = o.custid);
```

```
  CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
 FROM customers c, orders o
 WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;
```

(*)

Correct Correct

57. 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

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

58. 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

Correct Correct

59. You cannot insert data through a view if the view includes _____. Mark for Review
(1) Points

a WHERE clause

a join

a column alias

a GROUP BY clause (*)

Correct Correct

60. You create a view on the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables to display salary information per department. What will happen if you issue the following statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sal_dept
AS SELECT SUM(e.salary) sal, d.department_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_name
ORDER BY d.department_name;
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name. (*)

A simple view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name.

A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department id.

Nothing, as the statement constains an error and will fail.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Se ignorã elementele de navigare în conþinutul paginii
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. 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

62. You need to create a new view on the EMPLOYEES table to update salary information for employees in Department 50. You need to ensure that DML operations through the view do not change the result set of the view. Which clause should include in the CREATE VIEW statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

WITH CHECK OPTION (*)

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. 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.

Correct Correct

65. The EMP_HIST_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to the remove this view? Mark for Review (1) Points

DROP emp_hist_v;

DELETE emp_hist_v;

REMOVE emp_hist_v;

DROP VIEW emp_hist_v; (*)

Correct Correct

66. You must create a view that when queried will display the name, customer identification number, new balance, finance charge and credit limit of all customers. You issue this statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW CUST_CREDIT_V
AS SELECT c.last_name, c.customer_id, a.new_balance, a.finance_charge,
a.credit_limit
FROM customers c, accounts a
WHERE c.account_id = a.account_id WITH READ ONLY;
```

Which type of SQL command can be issued on the CUST_CREDIT_V view?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

UPDATE

DELETE

INSERT

SELECT (*)

Correct Correct

67. 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 (*)

Correct Correct

Section 11 Lesson 2

68. What is the most common use for a Sequence? Mark for Review
(1) Points

To generate primary key values (*)

To improve the performance of some queries

To give an alternative name for an object

To logically represent subsets of data from one or more tables

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

69. The ALTER SEQUENCE statement can be used to: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Change the START WITH value of a sequence

Change the maximum value to a lower number than was last used

Change the name of the sequence

Change how much a sequence increments by each time a number is generated (*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

70. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE line_item_id_seq INCREMENT BY -1;
```

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

The statement will not execute successfully.

The sequence will generate sequential descending values. (*)

The starting value of the LINE_ITEM_ID_SEQ sequence will by -1.

The minimum value of the LINE_ITEM_ID_SEQ will be the smallest possible integer value.

Correct Correct

Se ignorã elementele de navigare în conþinutul paginii
Test: Final Exam - Database Programming with SQL
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.
Section 11 Lesson 2

71. You created the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence to generate sequential values for the LOCATION_ID column in the MANUFACTURERS table. You issue this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE manufacturers
MODIFY (location_id NUMBER(6));
```

Which statement about the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence is unchanged. (*)

The sequence is deleted and must be recreated.

The current value of the sequence is reset to zero.

The current value of the sequence is reset to the sequence's START WITH value.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

72. You issue this statement:

ALTER SEQUENCE po_sequence INCREMENT BY 2;

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

Sequence numbers will be cached.

Future sequence numbers generated will increase by 2 each time a number is generated. (*)

If the PO_SEQUENCE sequence does not exist, it will be created.

The statement fails if the current value of the sequence is greater than the START WITH value.

Correct Correct

Section 11 Lesson 3

73. Which of the following is created automatically by Oracle when a UNIQUE integrity constraint is created? Mark for Review
(1) Points

a PRIMARY KEY constraint

a CHECK constraint

an index (*)

a FOREIGN KEY constraint

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

74. Which of the following SQL statements will display the index name, table name, and the uniqueness of the index for all indexes on the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';

(*)

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE index = EMPLOYEES;

Correct Correct

75. 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

Correct Correct

76. 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.

Correct Correct

77. 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

78. 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

79. 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);

Correct Correct

80. 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

Se ignorã elementele de navigare în conþinutul paginii
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. Which one of the following statements about indexes is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index is created automatically when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created. (*)

An index must be created by a database administrator when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

An index is never created for a unique constraint.

An index cannot be created before a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

82. 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

83. 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 (*)

Correct Correct

84. 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

Correct Correct

85. 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

Section 12 Lesson 2

86. 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

87. Which of the following privileges must be assigned to a user account in order for that user to connect to an Oracle database?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER SESSION

CREATE SESSION (*)

OPEN SESSION

START SESSION

Correct Correct

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. 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

90. 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;

Correct Correct

Se ignorã elementele de navigare în conþinutul paginii
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. Which of the following are system privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CREATE TABLE (*)

UPDATE

CREATE SYNONYM (*)

INDEX

Correct Correct

92. 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;

Correct Correct

Section 12 Lesson 3

93. Which statement would you use to give a role to users? Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT (*)

ALTER USER

CREATE USER

ASSIGN

Correct Correct

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

an index

a view

a trigger

a role (*)

Correct Correct

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;

Correct Correct

96. 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

97. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant other object privileges on the table to other users. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct Correct

98. 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

Section 14 Lesson 1

99. Examine the following statements:

```
UPDATE employees SET salary = 15000;
SAVEPOINT upd1_done;
UPDATE employees SET salary = 22000;
```

```
SAVEPOINT upd2_done;
DELETE FROM employees;
```

You want to retain all the employees with a salary of 15000; What statement would you execute next?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

ROLLBACK;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT upd1_done; (*)

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT upd2_done;

ROLLBACK TO SAVE upd1_done;

There is nothing you can do, either all changes must be rolled back, or none of them can be rolled back.

Correct Correct

100. 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

Correct Correct