Your quiz has been submitted successfully.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

8.    An entity existence is a single occurrence of an entity.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 2** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

37.    A recursive relationship identifies a relationship that may exist between different instances of the same entity.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 3** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

21.    A candidate key may be a single attribute or a composite key.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

77.    Many organizations have naming standards and approved abbreviations for data attributes.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 5** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

95.    A descriptive property or characteristic of an entity is:  
    A)    a domain  
    B)    an attribute  
    C)    an entity instance  
    D)    an entity existence  
    E)    none of these

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
|  | E | |
| **Question 6** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

129.    When a nonkey attribute is dependent on another nonkey attribute (other than by derivation) is known as:  
    A)    an associative dependency  
    B)    a concatenation dependency  
    C)    a transitive dependency  
    D)    a derived dependency  
    E)    none of these

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
|  | E | |
| **Question 7** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

    110.    An entity whose instances store attributes that are common to one or more entities is a(n):  
    A)    supertype  
    B)    subtypes  
    C)    compound type  
    D)    default type  
    E)    none of these

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer | A | |
| Incorrect Response | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
|  | E | |
| **Question 8** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

109.    A technique wherein attributes that are common to several types of an entity are grouped into their own entity called a supertype is called:  
    A)    normalization  
    B)    generalization  
    C)    concatenation  
    D)    compound data type  
    E)    none of these

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
|  | E | |
| **Question 9** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Diagram

Description automatically generated

How many errors exist in the following DM?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1) | 10-12 errors | | | |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | 2) | 13 or more errors | | | |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | 3) | 8-10 errors | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | 4) | 7 or less errors | | | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Is the conversion of the data model to relational table correct?

Note:

1. Dot attached to attribute denotes the attribute as PK  
2. Dot on the arc denotes the primary of the parent entity is part of the PK on the child entity.  
3. Double arrow mean many and single arrow or no means one.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | All converted tables are correct | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | All converted tables are correct except employed table | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | All converted tables are correct except department table | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | All converted tables are correct except employee table | |

our quiz has been submitted successfully.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

62.    The data model is metadata – that is, it is data about data.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 2** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

121.    Which of the following is a criteria for making a good data model?  
    A)    A good data model is simple.  
    B)    A good data model is essentially nonredundant.  
    C)    A good data model should be flexible and adaptable to future needs.  
    D)    Each data attribute should describe at most one entity.  
    E)    All of these.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
|  | E | |
| **Question 3** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

45.    Identifying relationships or ownership relationship are those in which the parent entity contributes its primary key to become part of the primary key of the child entity.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True | |
| Incorrect Response |  | False | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

63.    The value of a key should not change over the lifetime of each entity instance.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 5** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

107.    When a parent entity contributes its primary key to become part of the primary key of the child entity, the relationship is known as:  
    A)    primary  
    B)    associative  
    C)    nonidentifying  
    D)    identifying  
    E)    none of these

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
|  | E | |
| **Question 6** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

17.    A key is an attribute or group of attributes that assumes a unique value for each entity instance.  It is sometimes called the domain of the attribute.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

133.    Every student resides in 0 or 1 dorm. This is an example of:A) domain  
    A)    default  
    B)    degree  
    C)    cardinality  
    D)    nonspecific relationship

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
| Incorrect Response | C | |
| Correct Answer | D | |
|  | E | |
| **Question 8** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

96.    A data type:  
    A)    defines what type of data can be stored in an attribute.  
    B)    could be text, number, date, time, yes/no, value set or image.  
    C)    consists of compound attributes.  
    D)    both (A) and (B).  
    E)    none of these

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
|  | E | |
| **Question 9** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Text

Description automatically generated

Which one conversion plans in the above diagram is correct?

Note:

1. Dot attached to attribute denotes the attribute as PK  
2. Dot on the arc denotes the primary of the parent entity is part of the PK on the child entity.  
3. Double arrow mean many and single arrow or no means one. Relationship between Employee and Department is one to one.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | A, B, and C are syntactically correcr but A is the best answer | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | A, B, and C are syntactically correcr but C is the best answer | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | A, B, and C are syntactically correcr but B is the best answer | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | D is the best answer | | | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Diagram, schematic

Description automatically generated

How many errors exist in this diagram

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | 4 or less error | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | 5 errors | |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | 6 errors | |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | 7 errors | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | v) | 7 or more errors | |
|  |  |

Your quiz has been submitted successfully.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

14.    The domain of an attribute defines what values an attribute can legitimately take on.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 2** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

33.    The degree of a relationship is the number of entities that participate in the relationship.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 3** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

66.    Controls must be installed to ensure that the value of a key is valid.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

35.    A recursive relationship is when only one entity participates in the relationship.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 5** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

114.    Which of the following statements is false?:  
    A)    Data models help analysts to quickly identify business vocabulary more completely than process models.  
    B)    Data models are almost always built more quickly than process models.  
    C)    Data models for existing and proposed systems are far more similar than process models for existing and proposed systems.  
    D)    Data modelers frequently get hung up on unnecessary details associated with the data.  
    E)    None of these.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
|  | E | |
| **Question 6** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

130.    A table in which rows indicate entities (and possible attributes) and the columns indicate locations, and the cells indicate the document level of access including create, read, update or delete is known as:  
    A)    an entity relationship table  
    B)    a transitive dependency table  
    C)    a data-to-location CRUD matrix  
    D)    a decision table  
    E)    none of these

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
|  | E | |
| **Question 7** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

116.    A key value whose structure communicates data about an entity instance:  
    A)    is known as an intelligent key.  
    B)    should be avoided (suggested by the authors of your book).  
    C)    is randomly assigned.  
    D)    can only use alphabetic codes.  
    E)    all of these

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
|  | E | |
| **Question 8** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

65.    The value of a key can be null.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Is the above conversion of data model to Relational tables are correct?

Note:

1. Dot attached to attribute denotes the attribute as PK  
2. Dot on the arc denotes the primary of the parent entity is part of the PK on the child entity.  
3. Double arrow mean many and single arrow or no means one. Relationship between Employee and Department is one to one.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

A picture containing diagram

Description automatically generated

Is the above conversion of the datamodel is correct?

Note:

1. Dot attached to attribute denotes the attribute as PK  
2. Dot on the arc denotes the primary of the parent entity is part of the PK on the child entity.  
3. Double arrow mean many and single arrow or no means one. Relationship between Employee and Department is one to one.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True |
| Incorrect Response |  | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

**Using the SP database, give the top and bottom suppliers based on the total quantity they supply.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SNAME** | **MINQTY** | **SNAME** | **MAXQTY** |
| BLAKE | 200 | SMITH | 1300 |

Select   subq1.sname sname,  
            subq1.qty minqty,  
            subq2.sname sname,  
            subq2.qty maxqty  
From    (Select s.sname,  
                    sum (sp.qty) qty,  
                    rank () over (order by sum (sp.qty)) rank  
            From sp.s s, sp.sp sp  
            Where s.s#=sp.s#  
            Group by s.sname) subq1,  
            (Select s.sname,  
                        sum (sp.qty) qty,  
                        rank () over (order by sum (sp.qty)desc) rank  
            From sp.s s, sp.sp sp  
            Where s.s#=sp.s#  
            Group by s.sname) subq2  
Where subq1.rank=subq2.rank  
and subq1.rank=1;

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 2** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

**Using the SP database, give the names of the suppliers who supplies the most parts and least parts**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SNAME** | **S#** | **MOST\_PARTS** | **SNAME** | **S#** | **LEAST\_PARTS** |
| SMITH | S1 | 6 | BLAKE | S3 | 1 |

**Can the following SQL code generate the above result**

Select   subq1.sname,  
            subq1.s#,  
            subq1.Most\_parts,  
            subq2.sname,  
            subq2.s#,  
            subq2.Least\_parts  
From    (Select sname, s.s#, a.most\_parts, a.rank rank  
            from sp.s s,  
                    (select s#,count(p#) Most\_parts,sum(qty) qty,  
                            rank()over (order by count(p#) desc) rank  
                    From sp.sp  
                    Group by s#)a  
                    Where s.s#=a.s# and a.rank=1) subq1,  
                    (Select sname, s.s#, b.Least\_parts, b.rank rank  
                    from sp.s s,  
                            (select s#,count(p#) Least\_parts,sum(qty) qty,  
                                        rank()over (order by count(p#)) rank  
                            From sp.sp  
                            Group by s#) b  
            Where s.s#=b.s# and b.rank=1) subq2  
Where subq1.rank=subq2.rank;

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 3** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

For PROP database, For each branch with more than 1 member of staff, find number of staff in each branch and sum of their salaries.  
  
BRANCHNO   COUNT SUM  
---------- ----- -----  
B003           3 54000  
B007           3 39000

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | SELECT upper(branchNo) branchNo, COUNT(staffNo) AS count, SUM(salary) AS sum FROM prop.Staff GROUP BY upper(branchNo) WHERE COUNT(staffNo) > 1; | |
|  | SELECT upper(branchNo) branchNo, COUNT(staffNo) AS count, SUM(salary) AS sum FROM prop.Staff GROUP BY COUNT(staffNo) | |
|  | SELECT upper(branchNo) branchNo, COUNT(staffNo) AS count, SUM(salary) AS sum FROM prop.Staff GROUP BY COUNT(staffNo) Having COUNT(staffNo) > 1; | |
|  | SELECT upper(branchNo) branchNo, COUNT(staffNo) AS count, SUM(salary) AS sum FROM prop.Staff GROUP BY upper(branchNo) Having COUNT(staffNo) > 1; | |
| **Question 4** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Using PROP database, How many different properties viewed in May '01?  
  
   COUNT  
---------  
       3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT propertyNo) AS count FROM prop.Property\_For\_Rent WHERE viewdate BETWEEN '01-May-01' OR '31-May-01'; | |
|  | SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT propertyNo) AS count FROM Viewing WHERE viewdate BETWEEN '01-May-01' AND '31-May-01' GROUP BY propertyNo; | |
|  | SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT propertyNo) AS count FROM Viewing WHERE viewdate BETWEEN '01-May-01' OR '31-May-01' GROUP BY propertyNo; | |
|  | SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT propertyNo) AS count FROM Viewing WHERE viewdate BETWEEN '01-May-01' AND '31-May-01'; | |
| **Question 5** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

To execute a statement currently in the buffer, which of the given symbol is used?    
A) =  
B) /  
C) \  
D) ;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 6** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| To generate the following report,   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **BRANCH\_SIZE** | **POSITION** | **SALARY** | | HQ | 1 | 150000 | |  | 2 | 100000 | |  | 3 | 70000 | |  | 4 | 30000 | |  | 5 | 56000 | |  | 6 | 30000 | |  | 7 | 40000 | |  | 8 | 48000 | |  | 9 | 42000 | | \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* |  | ---------- | | sum |  | 566000 |   The command will be |  |

A) COMPUTE SUM OF salary ON branch\_size  
   BREAK ON branch\_size  
   SELECT branch\_size, position, salary  
   FROM salary;

B) CALCULATE SUM OF salary ON branch\_size  
   BREAK ON position  
   SELECT branch\_size, position, salary  
   FROM salary;

C) COMPUTE SUM OF salary ON branch\_size  
   BREAK ON branch\_size  
   SELECT branch\_size  
   FROM salary;

D) COMPUTE TOTAL OF salary ON branch\_size  
   BREAK ON branch\_size  
   SELECT branch\_size, position, salary  
   FROM salary;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Does the following SQL statement generate the given output?   
  
SELECT MAX(FNAME || ' '||LNAME)FROM employee;

|  |
| --- |
| **MAX(FNAME||''||LNAME)** |
| William C. Wehland |

A)  True  
B)  False

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True | |
| Incorrect Response |  | False | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

  Which of the given SQL statement solves the following query? Using the function DECODE and NVL, display the text “not applicable” where the balance amount of the customer is not given.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **LNAME** | **BALANCE** | **DECODE AND NVL USE** |
| Jake | 1000 | 1000 |
| Maria | 2500 | 2500 |
| Doering |  | Not Applicable |
| Jenkins |  | Not Applicable |
| Halle |  | Not Applicable |
| Bond |  | Not Applicable |
| Thomas |  | Not Applicable |
| Case | 2500 | 2500 |

...  
  
A) SELECT lname, DECODE(NVL(balance,0),0,'Not Applicable',balance) AS "DECODE AND NVL USE"  
   FROM customer;  
  
B) SELECT balance, DECODE(NVL(balance,0),0,'Not Applicable',balance) AS "DECODE AND NVL USE"   
   FROM customer;  
  
C) SELECT lname,balance, DECODE(NVL(balance,0),0,'Not Applicable') AS "DECODE AND NVL USE"  
   FROM customer;  
  
D) SELECT lname,balance, DECODE(NVL(balance,0),0,'Not Applicable',balance) AS "DECODE AND NVL USE"  
   FROM customer;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Which of the given SQL statement generate the following result?     |  | | --- | | **Date** | | 09-JUL-03 | |  |

A) SELECT to\_date('070903', 'MMDDYY')AS "Date"  
 FROM DUAL;

B) SELECT to\_date('070903', 'MMDDYY')Date  
 FROM DUAL;

C) SELECT to\_date('070903', 'MMDDYY')AS Date  
 FROM DUAL;

D) All of the above

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
| **Question 10** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

1.  What would the following SQL statement returns next sunday's date? SELECT NEXT\_DAY(TO\_DATE('13-01-2005','DD-MM-YYYY'),'SUN') As "Date"FROM DUAL;

A)  True  
B)  False

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

**Using the SP database, give the supplier name that supplies the minimum quantity of parts**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SNAME** | **MIN\_TOATAL\_QTY** |
| BLAKE | 200 |

a. Select a.sname sname, a.totalqty Min\_Toatal\_qty  
   From   (select s.sname, sum (qty) totalQty,  
                rank () over (order by sum (qty))rank  
               From sp.sp sp, sp.s s  
               Where s.s#=sp.s#  
               Group by sname) a  
   Where a.rank=1;  
  
b. Select s.sname sname, sum(qty) Min\_Toatal\_qty  
   From sp.s s, sp.sp sp  
   where s.s#=sp.s#  
   group by s.sname, sp.s#  
   having sum(qty)=   (select min(sum(qty))  
                                from sp.sp sp  
                                group by sp.s#)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a and b are corrct | |
|  | a and b are not correct | |
|  | b is correct | |
|  | a is correct | |
| **Question 2** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

In PROP database, find out total rent collected for each property and from each client.

PROP CLIE TOTAL\_RENT

---- ---- ----------

PA14 CR62      23400

PG21 CR74       7200

PL94 CR62       7800

PL94 CR76       4800

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | select property\_no, client\_no, sum(rent\*rooms) Total\_rent from prop.lease group by property\_no, client\_no order by 1; | |
|  | select property\_no, client\_no, sum(rent\*duratn) Total\_rent from prop.lease group by property\_no order by 1; | |
|  | select property\_no, client\_no, sum(rent\*duratn) Total\_rent from prop.lease order by 1; | |
|  | select property\_no, client\_no, sum(rent\*duratn) Total\_rent from prop.lease group by property\_no, client\_no order by 1; | |
| **Question 3** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

**Give the supplier name that supplies the maximum quantity of parts.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SUPPL** | **TOTALQTY** |
| SMITH | 1300 |
|  | select a.sname supplier, a.totalQty from     (select s.sname,sum(qty) totalQty,                     rank()over (order by sum(qty)desc)rank             from sp.sp sp, sp.s s             where s.s#=sp.s#             group by sname) a where a.rank=1; | |
|  | select s.sname,sum(qty) totalQty From sp.sp sp, sp.s s Where s.s#=sp.s# Group by sname HAVING sum(qty)=                 (select Max(sum(qty)) totalQty                 From sp.sp sp, sp.s s                 Where s.s#=sp.s#                 Group by sname) | |
|  | Both of the following program will generate the correct result  select a.sname supplier, a.totalQty from     (select s.sname,sum(qty) totalQty,                     rank()over (order by sum(qty)desc)rank             from sp.sp sp, sp.s s             where s.s#=sp.s#             group by sname) a where a.rank=1;  select s.sname,sum(qty) totalQty From sp.sp sp, sp.s s Where s.s#=sp.s# Group by sname HAVING sum(qty)=                 (select Max(sum(qty)) totalQty                 From sp.sp sp, sp.s s                 Where s.s#=sp.s#                 Group by sname) | |
| **Question 4** | | |  | 0 / 1 point |

**Using the SP database, give all the parts that are not from London and whose color is not blue**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PNAME** | **COLOR** | **CITY** |
| BOLT | GREEN | PARIS |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response | None are correct | |
| Correct Answer | a and b are correct | |
|  | b. Select pname, color, city From spj.p Where city <>'London' and color <>'Blue'; | |
|  | a. Select pname, color, city From sp.p Where city not in ('London') and color not in ('Blue'); | |
| **Question 5** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

2. SQL\*Plus allows you to define: A) Column headingB) Page headers and footersC) Summary calculation such as total and subtotalD) all of the above

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 6** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

 Which of the given option generate the following report?

|  |
| --- |
| **CURDATE** |
| 28-Sep-008 |

|  |
| --- |
|  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| My Company | CURRENT | Report Date: 28-Sep-008 |
|  | Salary Sheet |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **BRANCH\_SIZE** | **POSITION** | **SALARY** |
| BG | 2 | 80000 |
|  | 3 | 60000 |
|  | 5 | 50000 |
|  | 4 | 25000 |
|  | 8 | 40000 |
|  | 9 | 35000 |
|  | 7 | 35000 |
|  | 6 | 23000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Report is developed by Cyrus Azarbod |  | Page 1 |

|  |
| --- |
|  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| My Company | CURRENT | Report Date: 28-Sep-008 |
|  | Salary Sheet |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **BRANCH\_SIZE** | **POSITION** | **SALARY** |
| HQ | 1 | 150000 |
|  | 2 | 100000 |
|  | 3 | 70000 |
|  | 4 | 30000 |
|  | 5 | 56000 |
|  | 6 | 30000 |
|  | 7 | 40000 |
|  | 8 | 48000 |
|  | 9 | 42000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Report is developed by Cyrus Azarbod |  | Page 2 |

|  |
| --- |
|  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| My Company | CURRENT | Report Date: 28-Sep-008 |
|  | Salary Sheet |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **BRANCH\_SIZE** | **POSITION** | **SALARY** |
| MD | 2 | 65000 |
|  | 3 | 54000 |
|  | 4 | 22000 |
|  | 5 | 45000 |
|  | 6 | 20000 |
|  | 7 | 31000 |
|  | 8 | 38000 |
|  | 9 | 30000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Report is developed by Cyrus Azarbod |  | Page 3 |

|  |
| --- |
|  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| My Company | CURRENT | Report Date: 28-Sep-008 |
|  | Salary Sheet |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **BRANCH\_SIZE** | **POSITION** | **SALARY** |
| SM | 2 | 50000 |
|  | 3 | 41000 |
|  | 4 | 20000 |
|  | 5 | 40000 |
|  | 6 | 17500 |
|  | 7 | 28000 |
|  | 8 | 34000 |
|  | 9 | 26000 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Report is developed by Cyrus Azarbod |  | Page 4 |

TITLE OFF  
BTITLE OFF  
CLEAR COLUMN  
COLUMN curdate NEW\_VALUE report\_date

SELECT TO\_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'dd-Mon-yyy') curdate  
FROM DUAL;

TTITLE LEFT "My Company" CENTER "CURRENT" -  
RIGHT "Report Date: " report\_date SKIP 1 -  
CENTER "Salary Sheet" SKIP 3  
BTITLE LEFT "Report is developed by Cyrus Azarbod" -  
RIGHT "Page" FORMAT 999 SQL.PNO

BREAK ON branch\_size SKIP PAGE ON branch\_size SKIP 1

SELECT branch\_size, position,salary  
FROM salary  
ORDER BY branch\_size;

A) True  
B) False

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

The result of the following SQL statement is  
 SELECT ABS(-100.45) FROM dual;  
   
A) 100  
B) 100.45  
C) 100.4  
D) -100

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Does the given SQL statement give the following result?

SELECT  product\_no, unit\_price,  
 (unit\_price-unit\_price \* 5.5/100) "AFTER\_DISCOUNT",  
 CEIL(unit\_price-unit\_price \* 5.5/100) "CEIL",  
 FLOOR(unit\_price-unit\_price \* 5.5/100) "FLOOR"  
FROM product;

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PRODUCT\_NO** | **UNIT\_PRICE** | **AFTER\_DISCOUNT** | **CEIL** | **FLOOR** |
| 120 | 200 | 189 | 189 | 189 |
| 140 | 50 | 47.25 | 47 | 48 |
| 130 | 55 | 51.975 | 51 | 52 |

...

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

  Which of the given SQL statement generate the following result?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **DATE1** | **DATE2** | **Months\_between** |
| 02-AUG-03 | 02-JUN-03 | 2 |

A) SELECT to\_char('2003/08/02', 'yyyy/mm/dd')Date1,  
         to\_char('2003/06/02', 'yyyy/mm/dd')Date2,  
         months\_between (to\_char ('2003/08/02', 'yyyy/mm/dd'),  
  to\_char ('2003/06/02', 'yyyy/mm/dd') )"Months\_between"  
 FROM DUAL;

B) SELECT to\_date ('2003/08/02', 'yyyy/mm/dd')Date1,  
         to\_date ('2003/06/02', 'yyyy/mm/dd')Date2,  
         months\_between (to\_date ('2003/08/02', 'yyyy/mm/dd'),  
  to\_date ('2003/06/02', 'yyyy/mm/dd') )"Months\_between"  
 FROM DUAL;

C) SELECT to\_date ('2003/08/02')Date1,  
         to\_date ('2003/06/02')Date2,  
         months\_between (to\_date ('2003/08/02'),  
  to\_date ('2003/06/02') )"Months\_between"  
 FROM DUAL;

D) None of the above

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

1.  Which of the following function is used to function is used to determine the number of months between two dates.   
A)  months\_between( )  
B)  between\_months( )  
C)  month\_between( )  
D)  between\_month( )

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | |
| **Question 1** |  | 0.5 / 1 point | |

**Using the SP database, select the supplier number, name and city who have not supplied any products**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SNAME** | **S#** | **CITY** |
| ADAMS | S5 | ATHENS |

a. SELECT S.SNAME, S.S#, S.CITY  
    FROM SP.S S  
    WHERE S.S# NOT IN  
            (SELECT DISTINCT S.S#  
            FROM SP.S S, SP.SP  
            WHERE S.S#=SP.S#);  
  
  
b. SELECT S.SNAME, S.S#, S.CITY  
    FROM SP.S S  
    WHERE s.s# in  
            (SELECT DISTINCT s.s#  
            FROM SP.S S, SP.SP  
            WHERE S.S#=SP.S#(+)  
            and sp.p# is null);

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | b is correct | |
|  | a and b are not correct | |
| Correct Answer | a and b are correct | |
| (50 %) | a is correct | |
| **Question 2** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

**Using the SP database, give the total part weights of the all the parts supplied by each supplier.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S#** | **SNAME** | **P#** | **TOTALPARTWEIGHT** |
| S3 | BLAKE | P2 | 3400 |
| \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* |  |  | --------------- |
| Total Weight |  |  | 3400 |
| **S#** | **SNAME** | **P#** | **TOTALPARTWEIGHT** |
| S4 | CLARK | P2 | 3400 |
|  | CLARK | P4 | 4200 |
|  | CLARK | P5 | 4800 |
| \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* |  |  | --------------- |
| Total Weight |  |  | 12400 |
| **S#** | **SNAME** | **P#** | **TOTALPARTWEIGHT** |
| S2 | JONES | P1 | 3600 |
|  | JONES | P2 | 6800 |
| \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* |  |  | --------------- |
| Total Weight |  |  | 10400 |
| **S#** | **SNAME** | **P#** | **TOTALPARTWEIGHT** |
| S1 | SMITH | P1 | 3600 |
|  | SMITH | P2 | 3400 |
|  | SMITH | P3 | 6800 |
|  | SMITH | P4 | 2800 |
|  | SMITH | P5 | 1200 |
|  | SMITH | P6 | 1900 |
| \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* |  |  | --------------- |
| Total Weight |  |  | 19700 |
|  | col s# for a20 Break on s# skip page compute  sum label 'Total Weight' of totalpartweight on s# Select sp.s#, sp.p#,s.sname, sum (p.weight\*sp.qty) totalpartweight From sp.sp sp, sp.p p, sp.s s Group by rollup (sp.s#, sp.p#) | | |
| Incorrect Response | col s# for a20 Break on s# skip page compute  sum label 'Total Weight' of totalpartweight on s# Select sp.s#, sp.p#, sum (p.weight\*sp.qty) totalpartweight From sp.sp sp, sp.p p, sp.s s Where sp.p#=p.p# Group by rollup (sp.s#, sp.p#) | | |
| Correct Answer | col s# for a20 Break on s# skip page compute  sum label 'Total Weight' of totalpartweight on s# Select sp.s#, s.sname, sp.p#, sum (p.weight\*sp.qty) totalpartweight From sp.sp sp, sp.p p, sp.s s Where sp.p#=p.p# and s.s#=sp.s# Group by s.sname, sp.s#, sp.p# | | |
| **Question 3** | | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

List addresses of all branch offices in London or Glasgow alphabetically ordered based on city.  
Your query should produce the following result.

BRANCHNO   STREET         CITY     POSTCODE  
---------- ------------- -------------------  
B003       163 Main St    Glasgow  G11 9QX  
B005       22 Deer Rd     London   SW1 4EH  
B002       56 Clover Dr   London   NW10 6EU

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | SELECT \* FROM prop.Branch where (city = 'London' OR city = 'Glasgow') order by city; | |
|  | SELECT Branchno, Street, postcode FROM prop.Branch where (city = 'London' OR city = 'Glasgow') order by city; | |
|  | SELECT Branchno, Street, postcode FROM prop.Branch where (city = 'London' OR city = 'Glasgow'); | |
| **Question 4** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

New Page 1

**Using PROP database,List all staff with a**

**salary between 20,000 and 30,000.**

STAFF FNAME  LNAME   POSITION  SALARY

----- ------ ------- --------- -------

SG5   Susan  Brand   Manager   24000

SL21  john   white   manager   30000

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | SELECT staffNo, fName, lName, position, salary FROM prop.Staff WHERE salary < 20000 AND salary > 30000; | |
|  | SELECT staffNo, fName, lName, position, salary FROM prop.Staff WHERE salary = 20000 AND salary = 30000; | |
|  | SELECT staffNo, fName, lName, position, salary FROM prop.Staff WHERE salary BETWEEN 20000 AND 30000; | |
|  | SELECT staffNo, fName, lName, position, salary FROM prop.Staff WHERE salary > 20000 AND salary < 30000; | |
| **Question 5** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Which of the following SQL \*Plus command gives the following result?  
i)   COLUMN fname HEADING FirstName FORMAT A9  
ii)  COL fname HEADING FirstName FOR A9  
iii) COLUMN fname HEADING FirstName FOR A9  
iv)  COL fname HEADING FirstName FORMAT A9

|  |
| --- |
| FirstName |
| Stefan |
| Donald |
| Al |
| Bruce |
| Albert |
| William C . |

A)  only i) is correct  
B)  only ii) is correct  
C)  All are incorrect  
D)  All are correct

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 6** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

       Which of the given option generate the following report?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Branch Number = 100 |  |  |
|  | The number of orders taken by the employee |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Employee Number** | **Number of Orders** |
| 1000 | 10 |
| 1001 | 14 |
| 1002 | 13 |
| 1003 | 25 |
| 1004 | 19 |
| 1005 | 22 |
| 1006 | 13 |
| 1008 | 12 |
| 1011 | 36 |
| 1046 | 14 |
| 1047 | 13 |
| 1079 | 12 |
| 1088 | 12 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Report Date:28-SEP-08 | Page: 1 |

i) COLUMN employee\_no HEADING " Employee|Number"  
COLUMN count HEADING "Number of|Orders"  
COLUMN sysdate noprint old\_val day

BTITLE LEFT "Report Date:" day CENTER "Page:" sql.pno  
TTITLE LEFT "Branch Number = 100 "SKIP 2 -  
CENTER "The number of orders taken by the employee" SKIP 2

SELECT sysdate, employee\_no, count(order\_no)count  
FROM orders  
WHERE branch\_no=100  
GROUP BY employee\_no;

ii)  COL sysdate noprint old\_val day  
COL employee\_no HEAD “Employee|Number"  
COL counts HEAD "Number of|Orders"

BTITLE CENTER "Page:" sql.pno LEFT "Report Date:" day  
TTITLE LEFT "Branch Number = 100 "SKIP 2 -  
CENTER "The number of orders taken by the employee" SKIP 2

SELECT sysdate, employee\_no, count(order\_no)counts  
FROM orders  
WHERE branch\_no=100  
GROUP BY employee\_no;

A) i) generates the above report  
B) ii) generates the above report  
C) Both i) and ii) generates the above report  
D) None of the above

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Which of the following statement is NOT true for ROUND function?

A) The Round function is used to round a numeric value to a specified precision.  
B) If the value is greater than or equal to 5, the function rounds the value up.  
C) If the value is less than 5, the function rounds down.  
D) The Round function always needs two parameters.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Does the given SQL statement give the following result?

SELECT  customer\_no, balance,  
        (balance-balance \* 5.5/100) "AFTER\_DIDUCTION",  
        CELL(balance-balance \* 5.5/100) "CELL",  
        FLOOR(balance-balance \* 5.5/100) "FLOOR"  
FROM customer  
WHERE balance IS NOT NULL;

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CUSTOMER\_NO** | **BALANCE** | **AFTER\_DIDUCTION** | **CEIL** | **FLOOR** |
| 1000 | 1000 | 945 | 945 | 945 |
| 1023 | 2500 | 2362.5 | 2363 | 2362 |
| 1001 | 2500 | 2362.5 | 2363 | 2362 |
| 1024 | 9000 | 8505 | 8505 | 8505 |
| 1058 | 4000 | 3780 | 3780 | 3780 |
| 1025 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1029 | 60000 | 56700 | 56700 | 56700 |

A)  Yes

      B)  No

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

1.  Which of the given SQL statement generate the following result?

|  |
| --- |
| **Today's date** |
| Monday ,March 2008 |

 A) SELECT TO\_CHAR(sysdate,'day,Month yyyy') "Today's date"  
FROM DUAL;  
B) SELECT TO\_CHAR(sysdate,'Day,Mon yyyy') "Today's date"  
FROM DUAL;  
C) SELECT TO\_CHAR(sysdate, "Day,Month yyyy ") "Today's date"  
FROM DUAL;  
D) SELECT TO\_CHAR(sysdate,'Day,Month yyyy') "Today's date"  
FROM DUAL;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

1.  Which of the given functions returns the first weekday that is greater than a date?

 A)  Last\_day( )  
B)  Next\_day( )  
C)  To\_date ( )  
D)  None of the above

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | |
| **Question 1** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

New Page 1

**Using PROP database,List all staff with a**

**salary between 20,000 and 30,000.**

STAFF FNAME  LNAME   POSITION  SALARY

----- ------ ------- --------- -------

SG5   Susan  Brand   Manager   24000

SL21  john   white   manager   30000

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response | SELECT staffNo, fName, lName, position, salary FROM prop.Staff WHERE salary > 20000 AND salary < 30000; | |
| Correct Answer | SELECT staffNo, fName, lName, position, salary FROM prop.Staff WHERE salary BETWEEN 20000 AND 30000; | |
|  | SELECT staffNo, fName, lName, position, salary FROM prop.Staff WHERE salary < 20000 AND salary > 30000; | |
|  | SELECT staffNo, fName, lName, position, salary FROM prop.Staff WHERE salary = 20000 AND salary = 30000; | |
| **Question 2** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

**Using the SP database, give the name of the supplier that supplies red parts with weight greater or equal 14.**

|  |
| --- |
| **SNAME** |
| CLARK |
| SMITH |

a. select distinct s.sname  
    from sp.s s, sp.sp sp  
    where s.s#=sp.s#  
    and p.color='Red'  
    and weight>=14;  
  
b. select distinct s.sname  
    from sp.s s  
    where exist  
            (select \*  
            from sp.p p  
            where p.color='Red'  
            and weight>=14);  
  
c. select distinct s.sname  
    from sp.s s  
    where s.s# in  
            (select s#  
            from sp.sp  
            Where p# in  
                        (select p#  
                        from sp.p p  
                        where p.color='Red'  
                        and weight>=14));

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | b is correct | |
| Incorrect Response | a is correct | |
| Correct Answer | c is correct | |
| **Question 3** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

In Prop database,

Rent for all the houses is increased by 50%. Give the list of all properties and their new rent.

PROP TYPE         RENT  NEW\_RENT

---- ------- --------- ---------

PL94 Flat          400       400

PG4  Flat          350       350

PG36 Flat          375       375

PG16 Flat          450       450

PA14 House         650       975

PG21 House         600       900

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | select property\_no,type, rent , decode ( rent, rent \* 1.5 ,'House'         ,'Flat', rent) new\_rent from property\_for\_rent order by type; | |
|  | select property\_no,type, rent , decode ( rtrim(type), 'House', rent \* 1.5,         'Flat', rent) new\_rent from property\_for\_rent order by type; | |
|  | select property\_no,type, rent , decode ( rent, 'House', rent \* 1.5,         'Flat', rent) new\_rent from property\_for\_rent order by type; | |
|  | select property\_no,type, rent , new\_rent from property\_for\_rent WHERE type = 'House' (SET rent \* 1.5) order by type; | |
| **Question 4** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

New Page 5

**Using the SPJ database, give unique supplier name, for those suppliers whose supplies red parts and whose weight is greater than 10.**

|  |
| --- |
| **SNAME** |
| CLARK |
| JONES |
| SMITH |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Select  s.sname From spj.p p, spj.s s, spj.sp sp Where p.color='RED' and p.weight>10; | |
|  | select s.sname from spj.p p, spj.s s, spj.sp sp where s.s#=sp.s# and sp.p#=p.p# and p.color='Red' and p.weight>10; | |
|  | Select  s.sname From spj.p p, spj.s s, spj.sp sp Where s.s#=sp.s# and sp.p#=p.p# Group by s.sname and p.color='Red' and p.weight>10; | |
|  | Select distinct s.sname From spj.p p, spj.s s, spj.sp sp Where s.s#=sp.s# and sp.p#=p.p# and p.color='RED' and p.weight>10; | |
| **Question 5** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Hyphen '-' in SQL\*Plus is used as A) SQL command terminatorB) Continuation character C) Concatenation characterD) None of the above

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 6** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

1.  Which of the given option generate the following report?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **BRANCH\_NO** | **No\_of\_Employee** |
| 100 | 14 |
| 101 | 11 |
| 102 | 7 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Report Date:28-SEP-08 | Page: 1 |

i)  COLUMN sysdate noprint old\_val day  
 BTITLE CENTER "Page:" sql.pno LEFT "Report Date:" day  
 SELECT sysdate, branch\_no, COUNT (employee\_no)"No\_of\_Employee"  
 FROM employee  
 WHERE branch\_no IN (100, 101, 102)  
 GROUP BY branch\_no;

ii) COLUMN sysdate noprint old\_val day  
 BTITLE CENTER "Page:" sql.pno LEFT "Report Date:" day  
 SELECT branch\_no, COUNT (employee\_no)"No\_of\_Employee"  
 FROM employee  
 WHERE branch\_no IN (100, 101, 102)  
 GROUP BY branch\_no;

A) i) Generates the above report.  
B) ii) Generates the above report.  
C) Both i) and ii) Generates the above report.  
D) None of the above

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | |
| Incorrect Response |  | |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
| **Question 7** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Which of the following is not a group function?

A) avg()  
B) sqrt()  
C) sum()  
D) max()

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Which of the given SQL statement gives the following output?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LNAME** | **BALANCE** | **NVL** | **NVL** |
| Jake | 1000 | 1000 | 2000 |
| Maria | 2500 | 2500 | 3500 |
| Doering |  | 0 | 0 |
| Jenkins |  | 0 | 0 |
| Halle |  | 0 | 0 |

...

115 rows selected.

A) SELECT lname, balance,  
  NVL1(balance,0)NVL,  
  NVL2(balance,balance+1000,0)NVL

  FROM customer;

B) SELECT lname, balance,  
  NVL2(balance,0)NVL\_USE,  
  NVL1(balance,balance+1000,0)NVL  
  FROM customer;

C) SELECT lname, balance,  
  NVL(balance,0)NVL,  
  NVL2(balance,balance+1000,0)NVL  
  FROM customer;

D) None of the above

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

1.  Assuming today is Monday, 10 July 2000, what is returned by this statement: SELECT to\_char(NEXT\_DAY(sysdate, 'MONDAY'), 'DD-MON-RR') FROM dual;

A)  03-JUL-00  
B)  10-JUL-00  
C)  11-JUL-00  
D)  17-JUL-00

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

1.  Which of the following is not true?  
A)  add\_months('01-Aug-03', 3)      would return '01-Nov-03'  
B)  add\_months('28-Feb-03', -1)     would return '28-Jan-03'  
C)  add\_months('17-MAR-08', -3) would return '17-DEC-07' D)  add\_months('31-Jan-03', 1) would return '28-Feb-03'

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | |
| **Question 1** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Smaller granularity could represent more concurrent transaction processing

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 2** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Live block is a situation that the transaction cannot finish due to variety of reasons such as requires more time to complete and gets involved in deadlock.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 3** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Recoverability in a database means that the database contains all of the effects of committed transactions and none of the uncommitted transactions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Commit means that a program has terminated normally and all of its effects should be made permanent.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 5** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Granularity is the size of data contained in a data item such as; attribute, record, table and database.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 6** | |  | 0 / 2 points | |

Lost update problem is a situation where transaction A updates record R and commits.   Then transaction B reads record R and updates record R and then commits.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

43. An execution is serial if, for every pair of transactions, all of the operations of one transaction execute before any of operations of the others.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Recovery is an activity of ensuring that hardware and software failure does not corrupt persistent data.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Operations for data manager are: commit, abort, fetch, and flush.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

In strict 2PL scheduler does not release any locks until data manager acknowledges processing commits or abort operations.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
|  |  | | |
| **Question 1** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

The way the recoverability part of the DBMS reacts during a system failure: all of the transactions that have been processed, regardless of completion or not, have been kept in the undo file; those transactions that have been started and completed are moved to the redo file and will be rolled back and restarted; ones that have started but not completed are kept in the undo file and will be processed by the DBMS.  The redo file will be processed by the database and all transactions in the undo file will be restarted.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 2** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Locks can be taught of as in trees in lock table in fields such as data item, lock type, transaction ID, values before change and after change.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 3** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Timeout is very effective method for detecting deadlocks.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Two phase locking schedulers of the most popular type of schedulers.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True | |
| Incorrect Response |  | False | |
| **Question 5** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Transaction is an execution of a program that accesses exclusive data

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 6** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Abort means that the program has terminated abnormally and all of its effects should be cancelled or rolled back

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Inactive transactions are ones that have issued a start operation followed by an abort operation

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Active transactions have issued a start operation but it has not yet committed or aborted.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Conservative 2PL avoids deadlock by requiring each transaction obtain all of its locks before any of its operations are submitted to the data manager.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Active transactions are ones that have issued a start operation and a commit operation.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
|  |  | | |
| **Question 1** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

In conservative 2PL if the scheduler succeeds in setting all the transactions locks then submits them to data manager otherwise no locks will be submitted to data manager.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 2** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

When the system failure happens, the content in the main storage is lost (data buffer is lost) and any transaction in progress will be lost and must be undone (rollback) and some of the transactions should be redone if they were successful but physically did not transfer.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 3** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Concurrency can be maximized if transactions that do not conflict with each other can be processed in parallel

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True | |
| Incorrect Response |  | False | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Concurrency can be increased if transactions do not conflict with each other and can be processed in serial order.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 5** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Aggressive scheduler tends to delay operations.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 6** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Conservative scheduler tends to delay operations.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

The system automatically takes some checkpoints.  These checkpoints are involved by physically writing the contents of the database buffer out to the physical database.  Only those transactions that have successfully committed before checkpoints are transferred to the physical database.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True | |
| Incorrect Response |  | False | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Transaction is a logical unit of work

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

In conservative 2PL a given  transaction has all the locks or none of the locks.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True | |
| Incorrect Response |  | False | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Aggressive scheduler tends to avoid delaying operations.  It tries to is scheduled them immediately.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 1** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Wait-for-graph is very accurate method to detect deadlocks.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 2** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

If a database executes a transaction atomically, this means that the database behaves as if it executes a transaction in parallel fashion.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 3** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

The system automatically takes some checkpoints.  These checkpoints are involved by physically writing the contents of the database buffer regardless of the presence of commit or not, out to the physical database.  False  
The way the recoverability part of the DBMS reacts during a system failure: all of the transactions that have been processed, regardless of completion or not, have been kept in the undo file; those transactions that have been started and completed are moved to the redo file; ones that have started but not completed are kept in the undo file.  The redo file will be processed by the database and all transactions in the undo file will be restarted.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Recoverability in a database means that the database contains all of the effects of uncommitted transactions and none of the committed transactions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 5** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Deadlock happens when transaction one is waiting for transaction to release locks that it holds while transaction two is waiting for transaction one to release its lock

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 6** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

A synchronization point represents the boundary between two consecutive transactions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

A synchronization point represents the boundary between two non-conflicting transactions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

The only operation that establishes a synchronization point is commit and rollback.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

The only operation that establishes a synchronization point is commit.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

The role of concurrency control and recovery is to ensure that conflicting transactions can be executed in parallel

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True |
| Correct Answer |  | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 2 / 2 points |

11.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows an employer to observe employee phone calls, e-mails, and Web browsing.  
A.    Employee watching  
B.    Employee monitoring  
C.    Worker watching  
D.    Worker monitoring

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 2** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

41.    What is the study of converting information into encoded or scrambled formats called?  
A.    Paleontology  
B.    Cryptography  
C.    Epistemology  
D.    Numerology

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 3** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

15.    Most computer viruses are spread by:  
A.    CDs and DVDs.  
B.    e-mail attachments.  
C.    LAN and WAN connected computers.  
D.    software downloaded from the Internet.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 4** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

30.    Offering goods for sale and then not delivering them is called:  
A.    rip and tear.  
B.    pumping and dumping.  
C.    salami shaving.  
D.    rob-n-run.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer | A | |
| Incorrect Response | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 5** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

45.    A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a uniform set of encryption standards that could facilitate secure Internet transactions.  
A.    Clipper chip  
B.    pretty good privacy (PGP) policy  
C.    public key infrastructure (PKI)  
D.    key escrow plan

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 6** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

8.    In the United States, conformance with the privacy standards put forth by the Direct Marketing Association (DMA) for Internet-based marketing companies is:  
A.    mandated by law.  
B.    optional.  
C.    discouraged by most legal authorities.  
D.    considered unethical.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
| Correct Answer | B | |
|  | C | |
| Incorrect Response | D | |
| **Question 7** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

26.    Assume you are sitting in a crowded Internet cafe and log in to your company network to check e-mail over lunch. In this situation, you are susceptible to a technique of password collection called:  
A.    dumpster diving.  
B.    password guessing.  
C.    shoulder surfing.  
D.    superuser status.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response | A | |
|  | B | |
| Correct Answer | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 8** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

16.    Which of the following is NOT an extension of a Microsoft Windows executable file?  
A.    .exe  
B.    .pdf  
C.    .com  
D.    .bat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
| Correct Answer | B | |
|  | C | |
| Incorrect Response | D | |
| **Question 9** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

40.    Firewalls are used to:  
A.    check for viruses on a company's network.  
B.    eavesdrop on employee e-mail.  
C.    restrict access to the company network from the outside.  
D.    prevent employees from sending e-mail beyond the confines of the network.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
| Correct Answer | C | |
| Incorrect Response | D | |
| **Question 10** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

32.    Which population has been found to be MOST at risk from the threat of cyberstalking?  
A.    Elderly people  
B.    People with a low level of computer literacy  
C.    Public officials  
D.    College women

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response | A |
|  | B |
|  | C |
| Correct Answer | D |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 2 / 2 points |

35.    What is a security hole called that a former employee can use to get even with a company?  
A.    Open door  
B.    Hidden door  
C.    Trap door  
D.    Back door

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 2** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

28.    Using a technique known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a message is sent to a computer system using an IP address disguised as one from a trusted source.  
A.    electronic data collection  
B.    hacking  
C.    illegal access  
D.    IP spoofing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 3** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

12.    The new emerging legal field that tracks and combats computer-related crimes is called:  
A.    Internet crime fighting  
B.    cyberlaw.  
C.    Weblaw.  
D.    Web-policing.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 4** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

31.    Internet auction sites are susceptible to the unsavory practices of shills who:  
A.    auction items that do not exist.  
B.    secretly bid on items to artificially drive up prices.  
C.    auction an attractive item and then mail an inferior version to the winning bidder.  
D.    auction an item as "one-of-a-kind" when, in fact there are thousands available.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 5** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

13.    Which of the following is NOT a rule to protect your privacy at work?  
A.    Do not use your employer's phone system for personal calls.  
B.    Do not use your work e-mail account for personal purposes.  
C.    Always shred personal faxes and documents.  
D.    Assume that everything that you do at work is monitored.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 6** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

43.    Public-key encryption is used to implement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a technique that verifies a message has not been altered during transmission.  
A.    cybertext  
B.    digital signatures  
C.    public key infrastructure  
D.    symmetric key encryption

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
| Correct Answer | B | |
|  | C | |
| Incorrect Response | D | |
| **Question 7** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

30.    Offering goods for sale and then not delivering them is called:  
A.    rip and tear.  
B.    pumping and dumping.  
C.    salami shaving.  
D.    rob-n-run.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 8** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

37.    Using information technologies to alter or wipe out an enemy's information and industrial infrastructure is called:  
A.    information warfare.  
B.    infrastructure warfare.  
C.    information combat.  
D.    infrastructure combat.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 9** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

27.    Which type of crime occurs when a small amount of money is removed from multiple bank accounts and is transferred to an embezzler's account?  
A.    Data diddling  
B.    Dumpster diving  
C.    Forgery  
D.    Salami shaving

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
| Correct Answer | D | |
| **Question 10** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

46.    The purpose of the Clipper Chip processor was to:  
A.    electronically store all private keys used by U.S. businesses.  
B.    eavesdrop on Internet traffic in search of illegal activity.  
C.    encrypt voice or data communications but still allow investigators to intercept and decode the messages.  
D.    provide government with a fast algorithm to decode any encrypted message.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | A |
|  | B |
|  | C |
|  | D |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 2 / 2 points |

22.    An Internet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attack occurs when an Internet server is purposely overloaded so it cannot process legitimate transmissions.  
A.    denial of service  
B.    mailing list  
C.    Trojan horse  
D.    worm

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 2** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

23.    A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a program that does not have to be executed in order to propagate over a network.  
A.    time bomb  
B.    macro virus  
C.    Trojan horse  
D.    worm

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 3** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

24.    The computers that are commandeered in a denial of service attack are called:  
A.    slaves  
B.    robotons  
C.    attackers  
D.    zombies

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
| Incorrect Response | C | |
| Correct Answer | D | |
| **Question 4** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

10.    Which of the following is NOT a technique you can effectively use to reduce the amount of unauthorized e-mail on your computer?  
A.    Use a temporary e-mail address when visiting a chat room.  
B.    Avoid giving your name and e-mail address on marketing questionnaires.  
C.    Disable cookies on your Web browser.  
D.    Reply to spam and ask to be removed from the mailing list.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 5** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

36.    Which of the following groups of people present the greatest threat to a company's information structure?  
A.    Company insiders  
B.    Hackers  
C.    Shills  
D.    White hats

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer | A | |
|  | B | |
| Incorrect Response | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 6** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

18.    Application software, such as Microsoft Word, allows the user to embed commands into the document through the use of:  
A.    cookies.  
B.    help files.  
C.    macros.  
D.    merged documents.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response | A | |
|  | B | |
| Correct Answer | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 7** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

9.    Which of the following is NOT a way of safeguarding your Internet privacy?  
A.    Disabling popup menus in your browser  
B.    Using a throwaway e-mail address  
C.    Choosing not fill out site registration forms  
D.    Using anonymity sites for browsing

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
| Incorrect Response | D | |
| **Question 8** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

7.    A Web bug is:  
A.    a virus embedded in a Web page.  
B.    erroneous HTML code that causes a Web page to malfunction.  
C.    a component of a Web page that tracks and collects information about visitors.  
D.    an embedded popup ad seen when a consumer visits a Web site.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 9** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

21.    A destructive program that remains on a computer system until the occurrence of a special event or time is called a:  
A.    time bomb.  
B.    Trojan horse.  
C.    Web bug.  
D.    worm.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 10** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

33.    Making free telephone calls by using a computer to trick the phone system is called:  
A.    phreaking.  
B.    streaking.  
C.    freeloading.  
D.    pumping and dumping.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | A |
|  | B |
|  | C |
|  | D |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 0 / 2 points |

Which of the following statements are correct:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | All other three answers are not correct | |
|  | Access matrix model is used in multi-level secure systems to know about different users. | |
| Incorrect Response | Statistical databases, like other databases, provide information about the database to all users however, they also have the capability to do statistical analysis. | |
| Correct Answer | View mechanism is a good method to hide sensitive data | |
| **Question 2** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Multi-level security provides different security classes such as:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Top secret, Secret, Confidential and Unclassified | |
|  | Top secret, Secret, Confidential, Classified and Unclassified | |
|  | Top secret, Sensitive, Secret, Registered, Confidential and Unclassified | |
|  | Sensitive, Secret, Classified and Unclassified | |
| **Question 3** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

35.    What is a security hole called that a former employee can use to get even with a company?  
A.    Open door  
B.    Hidden door  
C.    Trap door  
D.    Back door

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 4** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

7.    A Web bug is:  
A.    a virus embedded in a Web page.  
B.    erroneous HTML code that causes a Web page to malfunction.  
C.    a component of a Web page that tracks and collects information about visitors.  
D.    an embedded popup ad seen when a consumer visits a Web site.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 5** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

31.    Internet auction sites are susceptible to the unsavory practices of shills who:  
A.    auction items that do not exist.  
B.    secretly bid on items to artificially drive up prices.  
C.    auction an attractive item and then mail an inferior version to the winning bidder.  
D.    auction an item as "one-of-a-kind" when, in fact there are thousands available.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 6** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

30.    Offering goods for sale and then not delivering them is called:  
A.    rip and tear.  
B.    pumping and dumping.  
C.    salami shaving.  
D.    rob-n-run.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 7** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Hardware that the DBMS is running on must be fault-tolerant, meaning that

the DBMS should continue to operate even if one of the hardware components

fails.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

In DBMS and webs ecuirty, we must ensure while transmitting information over

the Internet thatis is inaccessible to anyone but sender and receiver.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Several types of firewall techniques:

A. Proxy server  
B. Encryption  
C. RAID technology  
D. A, B, and C  
E. None are correct

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
| **Question 10** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Computer-Based Controls as a countermeasures to threats are:

A. Authorization  
B. Views  
C. Backup and recovery  
D. A, B, and C  
E. None are correct

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | |
| **Question 1** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Securing a statistical database against illegal access could be done by:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Both a and b are not correct | |
|  | a: Terminating service to any sequence of queries aimed toward the same set of tuples. | |
|  | b: Introduction of noise for any sequence of queries aimed toward the same set of tuples b: which has an answer equal or less than a predefined threshold. | |
|  | Both a and b are correct | |
| **Question 2** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

In Mandatory security, a subject S is not allowed read access to an object unless class(S) >= class(o)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | simple property | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | Star property | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | snow flack property | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | Polyinstantiation | | | |
| **Question 3** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

39.    Of the currently employed access control methods, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the most secure, as it involves identification of the user's body, such as his or her eyes or fingerprints.  
A.    biometric authentication  
B.    callback  
C.    "know and have" authentication  
D.    smart card

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 4** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

40.    Firewalls are used to:  
A.    check for viruses on a company's network.  
B.    eavesdrop on employee e-mail.  
C.    restrict access to the company network from the outside.  
D.    prevent employees from sending e-mail beyond the confines of the network.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
| Correct Answer | C | |
| Incorrect Response | D | |
| **Question 5** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

19.    Which type of virus exploits the automatic command execution features of spreadsheet applications?  
A.    Macro  
B.    Micro  
C.    Function  
D.    Apps

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 6** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

20.    Which of the following hard disk components or areas is at risk for a very destructive virus infection?  
A.    Boot sector  
B.    File Allocation Table  
C.    Read-write head  
D.    Root directory

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer | A | |
|  | B | |
| Incorrect Response | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 7** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Database security involves measures to avoid:  
A. Theft and fraud  
B. Loss of confidentiality (secrecy)  
C. Loss of privacy  
D. A, B, and C  
E. None are correct

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Digital signature can be used to verify data comes from this individual or

organization

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 0 / 2 points | |

Program alteration, is considered as a threat to

A. Loss of privacy  
B. Loss of confidentiality (secrecy)  
C. Theft and fraud  
D. A, B, and C  
E. None are correct

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 0 / 2 points | |

Which of the following is correct about Kerberos

A. is a server of secured user names and passwords.  
B. combination of two secured servers. One for user names and one for passwords  
C. A and B  
D. None are correct

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | |
|  | | |
| **Question 1** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

 Using Mandatory security,   the **COMPANY** database consists of the following tables:

**DEPARTMENT**( D#, Title, Budget, Manager\_SSN, City)

**EMPLOYEE**(SSN, Name, Salary, Job\_Title, DOB, Supervisor\_SSN, D#)

**PROJECT**( Proj#, projTitle, Budget, Location, ProjManager, StDate, EndDate, D#)\

**ASSIGNMENT**(SSN, P#)

Let us assume that **Project** table is part of a multi-level secure system :

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Proj#** | **C1** | **projTitle** | **C2** | **Budget** | **C3** | **Location** | **C4** | **projManager** | **C5** | **StDate** | **C6** | **EndDate** | **C7** | **D#** | **C8** | **TC** |
| P102 | U | Star | U | 20000 | C | Waseca | C | 987223333 | S | 1/1/98 | S | 1/1/99 | TS | D81 | C | TS |
| P123 | C | Sun | C | 25000 | S | Mankato | C | 394330098 | C | 12/2/94 | C | 3/23/95 | S | D49 | C | S |
| P119 | C | Moon | C | 198000 | TS | St. Paul | S | 122453321 | C | 5/4/93 | C | 5/4/99 | S | D91 | S | TS |

User 2 with classification of 'C' has update discretionary privileges for the Project table.  This user is supposed to add $5000 to the budget of each project if their budget is greater than $5000.  After user 2 is done with the update, which one of the following is the correct status of the database from user 2 point of view?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | Both a and b are correct | | | |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | B) | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **a.** | **Proj#** | **C1** | **projTitle** | **C2** | **Budget** | **C3** | **Location** | **C4** | **projManager** | **C5** | **StDate** | **C6** | **EndDate** | **C7** | **D#** | **C8** | **TC** | |  | P102 | U | Star | U | 25000 | C | Waseca | C | 987223333 | S | 1/1/98 | S | 1/1/99 | TS | D81 | C | TS | |  | P123 | C | Sun | C | 30000 | S | Mankato | C | 394330098 | C | 12/2/94 | C | 3/23/95 | S | D49 | C | S | |  | P119 | C | Moon | C | 203000 | TS | St. Paul | S | 122453321 | C | 5/4/93 | C | 5/4/99 | S | D91 | S | TS | | | | |
| Correct Answer | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | C) | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **b**. | **Proj#** | **C1** | **projTitle** | **C2** | **Budget** | **C3** | **Location** | **C4** | **projManager** | **C5** | **StDate** | **C6** | **EndDate** | **C7** | **D#** | **C8** | **TC** | |  | P102 | U | Star | U | 25000 | C | Waseca | C | null | S | null | S | null | TS | D81 | C | TS | |  | P123 | C | Sun | C | null | S | Mankato | C | 394330098 | C | 12/2/94 | C | null | S | D49 | C | S | |  | P119 | C | Moon | C | null | TS | null | S | 122453321 | C | 5/4/93 | C | null | S | null | S | TS | | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | Both a and b are not correct | | | |
| **Question 2** | |  | 0 / 2 points | |

In Mandatory security, a  subject S is not allowed write access to an object O unless class(S) <= class(o)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) | Star property | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) | Polyinstantiation | | | |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) | simple property | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) | snow flack property. | | | |
| **Question 3** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

14.    Assume you open your credit card bill and see several large unauthorized charges. Unfortunately, you may have been the victim of:  
A.    a computer virus.  
B.    a cracker.  
C.    a trap door.  
D.    identity theft.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 4** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

37.    Using information technologies to alter or wipe out an enemy's information and industrial infrastructure is called:  
A.    information warfare.  
B.    infrastructure warfare.  
C.    information combat.  
D.    infrastructure combat.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 5** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

17.    Which of the following types of files is the LEAST likely to contain a computer virus?  
A.    An Excel file, such as taxes.xls  
B.    An operating system file, such as win800.bin  
C.    A program file, such as tictactoe.exe  
D.    A text file, such as memo.txt

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 6** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

43.    Public-key encryption is used to implement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a technique that verifies a message has not been altered during transmission.  
A.    cybertext  
B.    digital signatures  
C.    public key infrastructure  
D.    symmetric key encryption

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 7** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Digital certificates ia a attachment to electronic message used for security purposes (e.g. verify user sending message), and provide receiver with means to encode reply.

A. Using Digital certificates, sender applies for certificate from Certificate Authority (CA).  
  
B. Certificate Authority issues encrypted certificate containing applicant’s public key and other identification information.

C. Certificate Authority makes its own public key readily available.  
  
D. Recipient uses Certificate Authority’s public key to decode certificate attached to message, verifies it as issued by CA, and obtains sender’s public key and identification information held within certificate.

E. All are correct

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | E) |  | | | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 0 / 2 points | |

In DBMS and webs ecuirty, we don't have to wory about the executable content

due to downloading documents since DBMS are equipped to handle them. These

executable contents may contain ActiveX controls, java/script/VBScript, and

java applets.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 0 / 2 points | |

In a Web environment, proxy server is computer that sits between browser and

Web server. One of its job is could be to prevent its employees to access

specific web sits.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True | |
| Incorrect Response |  | False | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

RAID technology increases performance hrough data striping: the data is

segmented into equal-size partitions (the striping unit), which are

transparently distributed across multiple disks.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 2 / 2 points |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to protect sensitive data that is being transmitted via satellite or some other type of communication network.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Mandatory secure system techniques | |
|  | password techniques | |
|  | data encryption techniques | |
|  | Discretionary techniques | |
| **Question 2** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Database security deals with:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Policy issues at the personal, institutional, government or corporate level. | |
|  | Legal and ethical issues regarding the right to assess certain information. | |
|  | System related issues such as appropriate kind of operating system. | |
|  | All other three answers are correct | |
| **Question 3** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

24.    The computers that are commandeered in a denial of service attack are called:  
A.    slaves  
B.    robotons  
C.    attackers  
D.    zombies

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 4** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

21.    A destructive program that remains on a computer system until the occurrence of a special event or time is called a:  
A.    time bomb.  
B.    Trojan horse.  
C.    Web bug.  
D.    worm.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
| Incorrect Response | D | |
| **Question 5** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

29.    What is the best definition of a computer hacker?  
A.    A hacker is a person who investigates a computer system to understand both its full capabilities and vulnerabilities.  
B.    A hacker is a criminal who invades computer systems to obtain information or money.  
C.    A hacker is a slang term for a professional programmer.  
D.    A hacker is a person highly skilled in computer programming who has had no formal education.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 6** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

33.    Making free telephone calls by using a computer to trick the phone system is called:  
A.    phreaking.  
B.    streaking.  
C.    freeloading.  
D.    pumping and dumping.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | |
|  | B | |
|  | C | |
|  | D | |
| **Question 7** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Application gatewy applies security mechanisms to a specific application

such as FTPbut can degrade performance.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery. it works by using private key to encrypt data that is transferred over SSL connection.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 0 / 2 points | |

Main hardware components that should be fault-tolerant include monitor,

printer, keyboard, and network card.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 0 / 2 points | |

Both SSL and S-HTTP use techniques such as encryption, and digital signatures, and:

A. allow browsers to authenticate and servers   
B. allow controlled access to Web site;  
C. A and B  
D. None are correct

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | |
| **Question 1** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

When should you use the %ROWTYPE attribute in creating a record variable?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer | When creating a record variable | |
| Incorrect Response | When using most of the columns from a table | |
|  | When using only a small portion of the columns from a table | |
| **Question 2** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

In a CURSOR FOR loop, which command is used to open the cursor?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | FETCH | |
| Correct Answer | FOR loop | |
| Incorrect Response | OPEN | |
|  | The cursor is opened implicitly by a CURSOR FOR loop | |
| **Question 3** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

What keyword is used to check multiple conditions with an IF statement?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response | ELSE IF | |
|  | ELSEIF | |
|  | ELSIFS | |
| Correct Answer | ELSIF | |
| **Question 4** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

In Oracle, physical table will not be created for View resolution but will be created for View Materialization

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 5** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

The difference between an anonymous PL/SQL block and a named program unit is that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | An anonymous block cannot issue transaction control |
|  | A named block cannot issue transaction control |
|  | A named block has a header |
|  | An anonymous block has a header |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 2 / 2 points |

Which statement successfully deletes the SHIP\_SP procedure from the system?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | DELETE PROCEDURE ship\_sp; | |
|  | DROP PROCEDURE ship\_sp; | |
|  | REMOVE PROCEDURE ship\_sp; | |
|  | DELETE ship\_sp; | |
| **Question 2** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

When does a WHILE loop evaluate the condition that determines if the looping action will continue?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | At the end of the loop | |
|  | At the beginning of the loop | |
|  | Somewhere within the loop | |
| **Question 3** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

In PL/SQL, stored procedures can be invoked by their name or could be assigned into a variable (using the assignment operator ":="

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 2 / 2 points | |

What type of statement should be avoided in structured programming?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | PRAGMA | |
|  | CASE | |
|  | IF/THEN | |
|  | GOTO | |
| **Question 5** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

Review the following block.  How many times does the FOR loop process?

DECLARE

        Lv\_cnt\_num NUMBER(3);

BEGIN

        FOR I IN 1..7 LOOP

                        lv\_cnt\_num := lv\_cnt\_num + 2;

        END LOOP;

END;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 6 |
|  | 7 |
|  | 3 |
|  | 4 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 2 / 2 points |

What does a RETURN statement in a function body accomplish?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | RETURN statements cannot be used in a function body | |
|  | It returns a value to the calling statement | |
|  | It stops execution | |
|  | It changes the flow of execution | |
| **Question 2** |  | 0 / 2 points | |

Which of the following is not true regarding CURSOR FOR loops?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Opening the cursor is handled implicitly by the loop | |
|  | Fetching rows is handled implicitly by the loop | |
| Correct Answer | A record variable must be declared to hold a row of the cursor | |
| Incorrect Response | No exit condition is needed to end the looping action | |
| **Question 3** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

What would be used in the data type creation of a record variable that needs to hold all the column values from the shopper table?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | %ROWTYPE | |
|  | %TYPE | |
|  | list of columns | |
|  | %ROWCOUNT | |
| **Question 4** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

The top section of a named program unit containing the program unit name and parameters is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Named unit | |
|  | Title | |
|  | Cap | |
|  | Header | |
| **Question 5** |  | 2 / 2 points | |

How many values can a procedure return to a calling environment?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The same as the number of parameters |
|  | The same as the number of parameters that include an OUT mode |
|  | At least one |
|  | None |
|  | |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

The top section of a named program unit containing the program unit name and parameters is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Named unit | |
|  | Title | |
|  | Header | |
|  | Cap | |
| **Question 2** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

When should you use the %ROWTYPE attribute in creating a record variable?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | When using only a small portion of the columns from a table | |
|  | When creating a record variable | |
|  | When using most of the columns from a table | |
| **Question 3** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Create a function that gives the lname of the staff, if staffno is given. This function should take STAFFNO as input and should return lname of the staff.

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION f\_staff

(v\_staffno IN VARCHAR2)

RETURN VARCHAR2

IS

  V\_LNAME VARCHAR2(20);

BEGIN

SELECT LNAME  INTO V\_LNAME

FROM STAFF

WHERE STAFFNO = v\_staffno;

RETURN V\_LNAME;

END;

/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Using PROP database, create a stored procedure that gives the name of the staff, if staffno is given. This stored procedure should take STAFFNO as input and should give lname of the staff.

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE p\_staff

(v\_staffno IN VARCHAR2)

IS

V\_LNAME VARCHAR2(20) ;

BEGIN

SELECT LNAME  INTO V\_LNAME

FROM STAFF

WHERE STAFFNO = v\_staffno;

DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Last name is: '||V\_LNAME);

END;

/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 5** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Which of the statement is not true for the difference between Procedure and function?  
  
A)  Function can return a single values at maximum, where as procedure returns one or more than one value and might not return a even a single value.  
B)  Functions can be used in select statement while procedure cannot be used.  
C)  Function returns a value using the return statement, where as a procedure may return through parameters.  
D)  Function is a database objects that reside within the database in a compiled form, where as a procedure is not.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 6** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Which of the following is correct code for stored procedure?  
  
A)   
create or replace procedure firstproc in  
begin  
dbms\_output.put\_line ('Stored Procedure');  
end; /  
  
B)   
create or replace firstproc is  
begin dbms\_output.put\_line ('Stored Procedure');  
end; /  
  
  
C)   
create or replace procedure firstproc  
begin  
dbms\_output.put\_line ('Stored Procedure');  
end; /  
  
D)  None of the above

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER EMP\_TRIAFTER UPDATE ON EMPLOYEE FOR EACH ROWBEGIN    
IF UPDATING  THEN   UPDATE ORDERS   
  SET EMPLOYEE\_NO = :NEW.EMPLOYEE\_NO   
  WHERE EMPLOYEE\_NO = :OLD.EMPLOYEE\_NO;   
  DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('EMPLOYEE\_NO in ORDERS table is also updated.');  
END IF;  
END;/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 0.8 / 1 point | |

Using PROP database, Create a trigger on STAFF table which will automatically update the foreign key of column STAFFNO in property\_for\_rent table if primary key STAFFNO of STAFF table is updated.

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER STAFF\_AUR

 AFTER UPDATE  ON STAFF

 FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

 IF UPDATING  THEN

  UPDATE PROPERTY\_FOR\_RENT

  SET STAFFNO = :NEW.STAFFNO

  WHERE STAFFNO = :OLD.STAFFNO;

 DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('STAFFNO in PROPERTY\_FOR\_RENT table is also updated.');

 END IF;

END STAFF\_AUR;

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (80 %) |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

1. How many possible triggers (excluding INSTEAD OF trigger) are there for a database table?

 A)  11B)  10C)  13D)  12

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

1. UPDATE employee SET salary=salary +1;

The above SQL statement is the example of row-level trigger. A.  TrueB.  False

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

What does a RETURN statement in a function body accomplish?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | RETURN statements cannot be used in a function body | |
|  | It returns a value to the calling statement | |
|  | It stops execution | |
|  | It changes the flow of execution | |
| **Question 2** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

What keyword is used to check multiple conditions with an IF statement?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | ELSE IF | |
|  | ELSIF | |
|  | ELSEIF | |
|  | ELSIFS | |
| **Question 3** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Which of the following CREATE FUNCTION statement produces a compile error?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calc\_it                          (p\_num NUMBER(8))                          RETURN NUMBER;          IS                          v\_num NUMBER(8);          BEGIN                          v\_num := p\_num \* 100;                          RETURN v\_num;          END; | |
|  | CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calc\_it    \*  RETURN NUMBER;  IS  v\_num NUMBER(8);  BEGIN  v\_num := : p\_num \* 100;  RETURN v\_num; | |
|  | CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calc\_it  (p\_num NUMBER)  RETURN VARCHAR2;  IS  v\_num VARCHAR2(8);  BEGIN  v\_num := TO\_CHAR(p\_num \* 100);  RETURN v\_num;  END; | |
|  | CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION calc\_it                          (p\_num NUMBER)                          RETURN NUMBER;          IS                          v\_num NUMBER(8);          BEGIN                          v\_num := p\_num \* 100;                          RETURN v\_num;          END; | |
| **Question 4** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Given the following function, which statement would execute successfully?

CREATE FUNCTION calc\_it

                (p\_cost NUMBER)

                RETURN NUMBER

IS

v\_num NUMBER(8);

BEGIN

                v\_num : = p\_cost\*100;

                RETURN v\_num;

END;

/

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | EXECUTE calc\_it(55); | |
|  | SELECT calc\_it(cost) FROM orders; | |
|  | SELECT calc\_it(p\_cost => 55) FROM orders; | |
|  | calc\_it(55); | |
| **Question 5** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Which of the following command will execute the given procedure?  
  
set serveroutput  
oncreate or replace procedure firstproc is  
begin    
dbms\_output.put\_line ('Hello to you from Stored Procedure');  
end; /   
  
A)  exec firstproc;  
B)  execute firstproc;  
C)  None are correcr  
D)  A and B

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
| **Question 6** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

The syntax for the declaration in header section of stored procedure is  
  
A)  (Parameter\_name1 mode datatype, parameter\_name2 mode datatype, ...)  
B)  (Parameter\_name1 datatype mode, parameter\_name2 datatype mode, ...)  
C)  (datatype Parameter\_name1 mode, datatype parameter\_name2 mode, ...)  
D)  (datatype mode Parameter\_name1, datatype mode parameter\_name2, ...)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trig\_branch  
AFTER UPDATE ON branch  
FOR EACH ROWBEGIN  
IF UPDATING THEN  
  UPDATE employee  
  SET branch\_no=:new.branch\_no  
  WHERE branch\_no=:old.branch\_no;  
  DBMS\_OUTPUT.PUT\_LINE('Branch number in employee table is also updated.');  
END IF;  
END trig\_emp;/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True | |
| Incorrect Response |  | False | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Read the following code for trigger. Which of the following line of code has errors?   
  
1.  CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG\_VEMP\_DELETE  
2.  INSTEAD OF DELETE  
3.  ON V\_EMP  
4.  BEGIN  
5.  DELETE FROM BRANCH WHERE BRANCH\_NO = :new.BRANCH\_NO;  
6.  DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE EMPLOYEE\_NO = :new.EMPLOYEE\_NO;  
7.  END;     
  
A)  Line 1 and 2  
B)    Line 5 and 6  
C)  Line 3  
D)  No errors

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

1.  Triggers can be invoked on demand.  
  
A)  True  
B)  False

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

1. Most triggers can update more than one table at time.

A.  True  
B.  False

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |

Your quiz has been submitted successfully.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

Which of the following is not true regarding CURSOR FOR loops?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Opening the cursor is handled implicitly by the loop | |
|  | No exit condition is needed to end the looping action | |
|  | A record variable must be declared to hold a row of the cursor | |
|  | Fetching rows is handled implicitly by the loop | |
| **Question 2** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

What would be used in the data type creation of a record variable that needs to hold all the column values from the shopper table?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | %TYPE | |
|  | %ROWCOUNT | |
|  | list of columns | |
|  | %ROWTYPE | |
| **Question 3** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Using PROP database, create a simple PROCEDURE to update DURATN column in LEASE table which will simply calculate the duration and will update the column.

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE p\_update\_lease

UPDATE PROP.LEASE

SET DURATN = MONTHS\_BETWEEN(RENT\_FINISH, RENT\_START)

WHERE DURATN IS NULL

AND RENT\_FINISH IS NOT NULL;

END;

/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Create a function to get the age by giving in birthdate.  
  
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION F\_AGE (DOB IN DATE)  
IS  
AGE NUMBER;  
BEGIN  
AGE:= TRUNC((SYSDATE-DOB)/365.25);  
  
OUTPUT AGE;  
  
END;  
/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 5** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Which of the following is optional in the header section of the stored procedure?  
  
A)   The type of PL/SQL object (i.e., function or procedure)  
B)   The name of the object  
C)   Parameters   
D)   The keyword IS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
|  |  | |
| **Question 6** |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Which of the following is not true for stored procedure?  
  
A)  Stored procedures reduce network traffic but decline the performance.  
B)  Code for stored procedure resides within the database in a compiled form.  
C)  None are correctA and B

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | | | |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | | | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Create a trigger on property\_for\_rent table, which shows a message 'Very high rent', when rent of current property is changed to more than $1000.

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER high\_rent

AFTER UPDATE OF rent ON property\_for\_rent

FOR EACH ROW

BEGIN

IF :new.rent > 1000 THEN

dbms\_output.put\_line('Very high rent');

END IF;

END;

/

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

UPDATE a Foreign Key. Is it correct?  
  
CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER TRIG\_VEMP\_UPDATE  
INSTEAD OF UPDATE ON V\_EMPBEGIN  
UPDATE BRANCH  
SET BRANCH\_NO = new.BRANCH\_NO,  
    CITY = new.CITY,  
    STATE = new.STATE  
WHERE BRANCH\_NO = new.BRANCH\_NO;  
  
UPDATE V\_EMP S  
    ETEMPLOYEE\_NO = new.EMPLOYEE\_NO,  
    LNAME = new.LNAME,  
    DOB = new.DOB,  
    BRANCH\_NO = new.BRANCH\_NO  
where EMPLOYEE\_NO  = new.EMPLOYEE\_NO;  
END;   
  
A)  Yes  
B)  No

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Triggers can’t be invoked on demand. They get triggered only when an associated action (INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE) happens on the table on which they are defined.   
  
A)  TrueB  
)  False

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

What is the basic difference between Stored Procedure and Trigger?A.  There is no difference between these two. Both are same.  
B.  Trigger works for big objects and stored procedure works for small object.  
C.  Triggers are back dated and stored procedures are new.  
D.  None of the above

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | A) |  | |
|  | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | B) |  | |
|  | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | C) |  | |
|  | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | D) |  | |
|  |  | |
|  | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

User defined procedures can be password protected     
 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 2** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) developed by   

 a) IBM corporation    
 b) Oracle    
 c) Microsoft    
 d) Netscape Communications Corporation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | a | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | b | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | c | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | d | | | |
| **Question 3** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

A heartbeat query is a very simple query (possibly SELECT \* FROM table WHERE some condition) that is run many times during the day by the DBA to monitor variations in processing times     
 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Traditional Database Administration-   

 a) must build Data model    
 b) must understand the data models built by data administration.    
 c) DBA establishes Standard Procedures to design and implement Database    
 d) All options are correct

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | a | | | |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | b | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | c | | | |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | d | | | |
| **Question 5** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Every organization required to devlop a detailed, written disaster recovery plan and should schedule perform testing regularly of that plan     
 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 6** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Reliance on operating system authentication should be encouraged     
 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Biometric devices coupled with the sending of messages are used to establish repudiation.

 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

A comprehensive data security plan will include

 a) establishing administrative policies and procedures    
 b) physical protections    
 c) data management     
 d) software protections    
 e) All options are correct

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a | |
|  | b | |
|  | c | |
|  | d | |
|  | e | |
| **Question 9** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

sequence is implicitly created when the identity clause is applied to one column of a table

 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Select the correct option.

 a) Data dictionaries are replacing Information repositories in many organizations    
 b) Information repositories are replacing data dictionaries in many organizations  
 c) a and b  
 d) none are correct

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | a | |
|  | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | b | |
|  | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | c | |
|  | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | d | |
|  |  | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

client/server architectures are more susceptible to security threats than centralized systems.      
 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 2** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Most contemporary database management systems do not implement an authorization matrix; they normally use simplified versions.     
 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 3** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

A two key method employs

 a)  private key    
 b) public key    
 c)  protected key    
 d) private and public key

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | a | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | b | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | c | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | d | | | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Define Database Administrator

 a) A person (or group of people) responsible for the maintenance and performance of a database and responsible for the planning, implementation, configuration, and administration of relational database management systems.    
 b) The individual or organization responsible for the specification, acquisition, and maintenance of data management software and the design, validation, and security of files or databases.     
 c) The person who is in charge of the data dictionary and data model.    
 d) All options are correct

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | a | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | b | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | c | | | |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | d | | | |
| **Question 5** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

One of the type of security policies and procedures is   

 a) data controls    
 b) Maintenance controls    
 c) local access controls    
 d) global controls

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | a | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | b | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | c | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | d | | | |
| **Question 6** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Unless required the database query and transaction need to be logged to record characteristics of all data use and modifications     
 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

ATMs employs

 a) Single factor authentication scheme    
 b) Two factor authentication scheme    
 c) Three factor authentication scheme    
 d) Four factor authentication scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | a | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | b | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | c | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | d | | | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Assertions are checked manually by the DBMS when transactions are run involving tables or fields on which assertions exist.     
 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Before installation, benchmarks of the workload against the database on a computer supplied by the DBMS vendor should be run.  Why?

 a) Because, its recommended by Vendor    
 b) Because, benchmarks is important to detect the flaws in software    
 c) Because, it anticipates issues that must be addressed during the actual installation    
 d) Because, it performs the genuinity of the hardware on which it is going to reside.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | a | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | b | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | c | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | d | | | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Following is/are type(s) of authorization principles-

 a) authorization tables for subjects    
 b) authorization tables for objects    
 c) a, b are not correct    
 d)  a, b are correct

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | a | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | b | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | c | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | D | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

Choose the correct option

 a) A passive data dictionary is managed by third party software and is modified whenever the structure of the database is changed.   
   
 b) An active data dictionary is managed by the user(s) of the system and is modified whenever the structure of the database is changed.   
   
 c) A passive data dictionary is managed automatically by the database management software  
    
 d) An active data dictionary is managed automatically by the database management software

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | a | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | b | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | c | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | d | | | |
| **Question 2** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

One key method is also called as

 a) Data Encryption standard    
 b) Data Decryption standard    
 c) Symmetric encryption     
 d) Asymmetric encryption

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | a | |
|  | b | |
|  | c | |
|  | d | |
| **Question 3** |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Active Data dictionary may be extended to contain information about organizational data that is not computerized     
 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | i) True | |
|  |  | ii) False | |
| **Question 4** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Define Data Administrator

 a) A person (or group of people) responsible for the maintenance and performance of a database and responsible for the planning, implementation, configuration, and administration of relational database management systems.    
 b) The individual or organization responsible for the specification, acquisition, and maintenance of data management software and the design, validation, and security of files or databases.     
 c) The person who is in charge of the data dictionary and data model.    
 d) All options are correct

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | a | | | |
| Correct Answer | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | b | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | c | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | d | | | |
| **Question 5** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Object-oriented repositories store information about objects.      
 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 6** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Data Administrator is responsible for managing schemes for issuing or creating passwords for DBMS / specific applications.     
 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Incorrect Response |  | True | |
| Correct Answer |  | False | |
| **Question 7** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Choose the correct answer

 a) Smart cards can be a very strong means to authenticate a database user    
 b) smart cards can themselves be database storage devices    
 c) smart cards can store well over 100,000 bytes of data    
 d) All options are correct

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | a | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | b | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | c | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | d | | | |
| **Question 8** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Two key method is

 a) popular method in e-commerce    
 b) used  by encryption algorithm to transform a plain-text message into a cipher    
 c) provides secure transmission    
 d) used in database storage of payment data    
 e) All options are correct

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | i) | a | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ii) | b | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iii) | c | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | iv) | d | | | |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | v) | e | | | |
| **Question 9** | |  | 1 / 1 point | |

Authentication becomes stronger in proportion to the number of authentication factors that are used

 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True | |
|  |  | False | |
| **Question 10** | |  | 0 / 1 point | |

Biometric devices coupled with the sending of messages are used to establish repudiation.

 a) TRUE    
 b) FALSE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True |
| Incorrect Response |  | False |
|  |  | |