# http://deniace.blogspot.com/2017/01/oracle-database-programming-with-sql\_15.html

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# 

# Полусеместр 1

## DP Section 1 Quiz

### 1. Every time you shop online, it is likely you will be accessing a database. True or False?

True (\*)

False

### 2. Columns in a database table contain data with the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

Key

Row

Field

Type (\*)

### 3. A Relational Database generally contains two or more tables. True or False?

True (\*)

False

### 4. Every row in a relational database table is unique.

True (\*)

False

### 5. What language is used to query data in a Relational Database?

Java

C++

SQL (\*)

BASIC

### 6. You cannot use computers unless you completely understand exactly how they work. True or False?

True

False (\*)

### 7. All computers in the world speak the same languages, so you only need to learn one programming language - Oracle SQL. True or False?

True

False (\*)

### 8. What command do you use to add rows to a table

NEW\_ROW

ADD

INSERT (\*)

ADD\_ROW

### 9. What command will return data from the database to you?

GET

RETURN

FETCH

SELECT (\*)

### 10. What command retrieves data from the database?

DESCRIBE

ALTER

INSERT

SELECT (\*)

### 11. What is a NULL value?

An unknown value (\*)

A perfect zero

A blank space

A known value less than zer

### 

### 12. You query the database with this SQL statement:

SELECT \*

FROM transaction

WHERE product\_id = 4569;

*Which SQL SELECT statement capabilities are achieved when this statement is executed?*

Projection, selection and joining

Selection and projection only (\*)

Selection only

Projection only

### 13. When listing columns in the SELECT list, what should you use to separate the columns?

Commas (\*)

Semicolons

Dashes

Underscores

### 14. If a SQL statement returns data from two or more tables, which SQL capability is being used?

Projection

Joining (\*)

Selection

Insertion

### 15. You want to create a list of all albums that have been produced by the company. The list should include the title of the album, the artist's name, and the date the album was released. The ALBUMS table includes the following columns:

ALB\_TITLE VARCHAR2(150) NOT NULL

ALB\_ARTIST VARCHAR2(150) NOT NULL

ALB\_DATE DATE NOT NULL

*Which statement can you use to retrieve the necessary information?*

SELECT alb\_title, alb\_artist, alb\_dates FROM album;

SELECT alb\_title, alb\_artist, alb\_dates FROM albums;

SELECT alb\_title; alb\_artist; alb\_date FROM albums;

SELECT \* FROM albums; (\*)

### 16. In a SELECT clause, what is the result of 2 + 3 \* 2?

6

10

8 (\*)

13

### 17. In which clause of a SELECT statement would you specify the name of the table or tables being queried?

The FROM clause (\*)

The SELECT clause

The WHERE clause

Any of the above options; you can list tables wherever you want in a SELECT statement.

### 18. In the default order of precedence, which operator would be evaluated first?

Multiplications and Divisions are at the same level and would be evaluated first based on left to right order (\*)

Additions and Multiplications are at the same level and would be evaluated first based on left to right order

Subtractions and Additions are at the same level and would be evaluated first based on left to right order

Divisions and Subtractions are at the same level and would be evaluated first based on left to right order

### 

### 19. The order of operator precedence is

/ + - \*

\* - + /

\* / + - (\*)

None of the above

### 20. In the real world, databases used by businesses generally have a single table . True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

### 21. Databases are used in most countries and by most governments. Life, as we know it, would change drastically if we no longer had access to databases. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

### 22. Examine the follolowing SELECT statement.

SELECT \*

FROM employees;

*This statement will retrieve all the rows in the employees table. True or False?*

Правда (\*)

Ложь

### 23. What command can be used to create a new row in a table in the database?

NEW

ADD

INSERT

CREATE

### 

### 24. Most of the well know Internet search engines use databases to store data. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

### 8. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause can be added to a SELECT statement to return a subset of the data.

ANYWHERE

WHICH

WHERE (\*)

EVERY

### 10. The DESCRIBE command returns all rows from a table. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

### 11. You query the database with this SQL statement:

SELECT \* FROM students;

*Why would you use this statement?*

To insert data

To display the table structure

To view data (\*)

To delete data

### 12. In a SQL statement, which clause specifies one or more columns to be returned by the query?

SELECT (\*)

FROM

WHERE

Any of the above options; you can list columns wherever you want to in a SELECT statement.

### 14. When you use the SELECT clause to list one or two columns only from a table and no WHERE clause, which SQL capability is used?

Projection only (\*)

Projection and Selection

Joining only

Selection only

### 15. The SELECT statement retrieves information from the database. In a SELECT statement, you can do all of the following EXCEPT:

Projection

Manipulation (\*)

Selection

Joining

### 16. The basic storage structure in a Relational Database is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

Key

Field

Table\*

Row

### 17. Which statement best describes how arithmetic expressions are handled?

Multiplication and subtraction operations are handled before any other operations.

Division and multiplication operations are handled before subtraction and addition operations.

Addition operations are handled before any other operations.

Multiplication and addition operations are handled before subtraction and division operations.

### 

### 18. Which SQL statement will return an error?

select star from sky;

SELECT star FROM sky;

SELECT \* FROM sky;

SEL \* FR sky;

### 19. SELECT \* FROM departments; is a:

Declaration

Strategy

Statement

Keyword

### 20.What command can be added to a select statement to return a subset of the data?

WHEN

EVERYONE

WHERE (\*)

ALL

### 21.If you want to see just a subset of the columns in a table, you use what symbol?

&

%

\*

None of the above; instead of using a symbol, you name the columns for which you want to see data. (\*)

### 22.The SQL SELECT statement is capable of:

Selection and protection

Selection and projection (\*)

Projection and updating

None of the above

23. There is only one kind of software used by all computers. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

## DP Section 2 Quiz

### 1. The structure of the table can be displayed with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command:

Desc

Dis

Describe

Desc and the Describe (\*)

### 2. Which clause would you include in a SELECT statement to restrict the data returned to only the employees in department 10?

WHERE (\*)

FROM

SELECT

IS

### 3. Which of the following elements cannot be included in a WHERE clause?

A column name

A constant

A comparison condition

A column alias (\*)

### 4. Which symbol represents the not equal to condition?

~

#

!= (\*)

+'

### 5. In order to eliminate duplicate rows use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword

SINGLES\_ONLY

EXCLUSIVE

FIRST\_ONLY

DISTINCT (\*)

### 6. Which SELECT statement will display both unique and non-unique combinations of the MANAGER\_ID and DEPARTMENT\_ID values from the EMPLOYEES table?

SELECT manager\_id, department\_id FROM employees; (\*)

SELECT DISTINCT manager\_id, department\_id FROM employees;

SELECT manager\_id, department\_id DISTINCT FROM employees;

SELECT manager\_id, DISTINCT department\_id FROM employees;

### 7. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN(10, 20, 30)

AND salary > 20000;

*Which values would cause the logical condition to return TRUE?*

DEPARTMENT\_ID = 20 and SALARY = 20000

DEPARTMENT\_ID = null and SALARY = 20001

DEPARTMENT\_ID = 10 and SALARY = 20000

DEPARTMENT\_ID = 10 and SALARY = 20001 (\*)

### 8. If the EMPLOYEES table has the following columns, and you want to write a SELECT statement to return the employee last name and department number for employee number 176, which of the following SQL statements should you use?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type | Length |
| EMPLOYEE\_ID | NUMBER | 22 |
| FIRST\_NAME | VARCHAR2 | 20 |
| LAST\_NAME | VARCHAR2 | 25 |
| EMAIL | VARCHAR2 | 25 |
| PHONE\_NUMBER | VARCHAR2 | 20 |
| SALARY | NUMBER | 22 |
| COMMISSION\_PCT | NUMBER | 22 |
| MANAGER\_ID | NUMBER | 22 |
| DEPARTMENT\_ID | NUMBER | 22 |

SELECT first\_name, employee\_id

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 176;

SELECT last\_name, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id equals 176;

SELECT last\_name, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 176; (\*)

SELECT last\_name, employee\_id

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id equals 176;

### 9. Which example would limit the number of rows returned?

SELECT title FROM d\_songs WHEN type\_code = 88;

SELECT title FROM d\_songs WHEN type\_code = = 88;

SELECT title FROM d\_songs WHERE type\_code = = 88;

SELECT title FROM d\_songs WHERE type\_code = 88; (\*)

### 10. You need to display all the employees whose last names (of any length) start with the letters 'Sm' . Which WHERE clause should you use?

WHERE last\_name LIKE '%Sm'

WHERE last\_name LIKE '\_Sm'

WHERE last\_name LIKE 'Sm\_'

WHERE last\_name LIKE 'Sm%' (\*)

### 11. Which two statements would select salaries that are greater than or equal to 2500 and less than or equal to 3500? (Choose two)

WHERE salary <=2500 AND salary >= 3500

WHERE salary >= 2500 AND salary <= 3500 (\*)

WHERE salary BETWEEN 2500 AND 3500 (\*)

WHERE salary BETWEEN 3500 AND 2500

### 12. Which of the following WHERE clauses would not select the number 10?

WHERE hours BETWEEN 10 AND 20

WHERE hours IN (8,9,10)

WHERE hours <>10 (\*)

WHERE hours <= 10

### 13. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

EMAIL VARCHAR2(50)

*You are writing a SELECT statement to retrieve the names of employees that have an email address.*

SELECT last\_name||', '||first\_name "Employee Name"

FROM employees;

*Which WHERE clause should you use to complete this statement?*

WHERE email IS NULL;

WHERE email != NULL;

WHERE email IS NOT NULL; (\*)

WHERE email = NULL;

### 14. Which of the following are examples of comparison operators used in the WHERE clause?

=, >, <, <=, >=, <>

between \_\_\_ and \_\_\_

in (..,..,.. )

like

is null

All of the above (\*)

### 15. If you write queries using the BETWEEN operator, it does not matter in what order you enter the values, i.e. BETWEEN low value AND high value will give the same result as BETWEEN high value and low value. True or False?

True

False (\*)

### 16. Where in a SQL statement can you not use arithmetic operators?

FROM

SELECT

WHERE

NONE

### 17. You need to display employees with salaries that are at least 30000 or higher. Which comparison operator should you use?

>= (\*)

>

"=>"

!=

### 

### 18. You need to display employees whose salary is in the range of 10000 through 25000 for employees in department 50 . What does the WHERE clause look like?

WHERE department\_id = 50

AND salary BETWEEN 25001 AND 10001

WHERE department\_id = 50

AND salary BETWEEN 10000 AND 25000

WHERE department\_id > 50

AND salary BETWEEN 10000 AND 25000

WHERE department\_id < 50

AND salary BETWEEN 10000 AND 25000

### 19. Which comparison condition would you use to select rows that match a character pattern?

ALMOST

LIKE (\*)

SIMILAR

IN

### 20. The EMPLOYEES table includes these columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(15) NOT NULL

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL

HIRE\_DATE DATE NOT NULL

*You want to produce a report that provides the last names, first names, and hire dates of those employees who were hired between March 1, 2000, and August 30, 2000. Which statements can you issue to accomplish this task?*

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, hire\_date

FROM employees

GROUP BY hire\_date >= '01-Mar-2000' and hire\_date <= '30- Aug-2000';

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, hire\_date

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date BETWEEN '01-Mar-2000' AND '30-Aug-2000'; (\*)

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, hire\_date

FROM employees

AND hire\_date >= '01-Mar-2000' and hire\_date <= '30-Aug-2000';

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, hire\_date

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date BETWEEN '30-Aug-2000' AND '01-Mar-2000';

### 21. You need write a SELECT statement that should only return rows that contain 34, 46, or 48 for the DEPARTMENT\_ID column. Which operator should you use in the WHERE clause to compare the DEPARTMENT\_ID column to this specific list of values?

=

!=

BETWEEN..AND..

IN (\*)

### 22. Which of the following are true? (Choose Two)

Date values are format-sensitive (\*)

Character strings are enclosed in double quotation marks

Character values are not case-sensitive

Date values are enclosed in single quotation marks (\*)

### 23. When using the LIKE condition to search for \_ symbols, which character can you use as the default ESCAPE option?

%

&

^

\ (\*)

### 24. The Concatenation Operator does which of the following?

Is represented by the asterisk (\*) symbol

Separates columns.

Links rows of data together inside the database.

Links two or more columns or literals to form a single output column (\*)

### 25. Which of the following commands will display the last name concatenated with the job ID from the employees table, separated by a comma and space, and label the resulting column "Employee and Title"?

SELECT last\_name||', '|| job\_id "Employee and Title" FROM employees; (\*)

SELECT " last name" ||', '|| "job\_id" + "Employee and Title" FROM emp;

SELECT " last name" ||', '|| "job\_id" + "Employee and Title" FROM employees;

SELECT last\_name||","|| job\_id "Employee and Title" FROM employees;

### 26. When using the "LIKE" operator, the % and \_ symbols can be used to do a pattern-matching, wild card search. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

### 27. You want to determine the orders that have been placed by customers who reside in the city of Chicago. You write this partial SELECT statement:

SELECT orderid, orderdate, total

FROM orders;

*What should you include in your SELECT statement to achieve the desired results?*

AND city = 'Chicago';

WHERE city = 'Chicago'; (\*)

WHERE city = Chicago;

AND city = Chicago;

### 28. You want to retrieve a list of customers whose last names begin with the letters 'Fr' . Which keyword should you include in the WHERE clause of your SELECT statement to achieve the desired result?

IN

AND

LIKE (\*)

BETWEEN

### 

### 29. The PLAYERS table contains these columns:

PLAYER\_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

TEAM\_ID NUMBER (4)

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER (9)

POSITION\_ID NUMBER (4)

*Which SELECT statement should you use if you want to display unique combinations of the TEAM\_ID and MANAGER\_ID columns?*

SELECT DISTINCT team\_id, manager\_id FROM players (\*);

SELECT team\_id, manager\_id FROM players;

SELECT \* FROM players;

SELECT team\_id, DISTINCT manager\_id FROM players;

SELECT team\_id, manager\_id DISTINCT FROM players;

### 30. Which of the following statements will work?

SELECT first\_name ||' '||last\_name NAME, department\_id DEPARTMENT, salary\*12 'ANNUAL SALARY'

FROM employees

WHERE name = 'King';

SELECT first\_name ||' '||last\_name NAME, department\_id DEPARTMENT, salary\*12 "ANNUAL SALARY"

FROM employees

WHERE name = 'King';

SELECT first\_name ||' '||last\_name NAME, department\_id DEPARTMENT, salary\*12 "ANNUAL SALARY"

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'King';

SELECT first\_name ||' '||last\_name NAME, department\_id DEPARTMENT, salary\*12 'ANNUAL SALARY'

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'King';

### 

### 31. To restrict the rows returned from an SQL Query, you should use the \_\_\_\_\_ clause:

SELECT

WHERE

GROUP BY

CONDITION

All of the Above

### 32. You need to display all the rows in the EMPLOYEES table that contain a null value in the DEPARTMENT\_ID column. Which comparison operator should you use?

ISNULL

NULL!

"= NULL"

IS NULL

### 33. How can you write "not equal to" in the WHERE-clause?

!=

^=

<>

All of the above

### 34. You need to combine the FIRST\_NAME and LAST\_NAME columns in the EMPLOYEES table and display the columns as a combined character string. Which operator should you use?

AND

|

+

||

35. You want to retrieve a list of customers whose last names begin with the letters 'Fr' . Which symbol should you include in the WHERE clause of your SELECT statement to achieve the desired result?

#

\*

~

%

36. You need to display all the values in the EMAIL column that contains the underscore (\_) character as part of that email address. The WHERE clause in your SELECT statement contains the LIKE operator. What must you include in the LIKE operator?

A percent sign (%)

The (+) operator

The ESCAPE option (\) and one or more percent signs (%)

The ESCAPE option (\)

----------

## DP Section 3 Quiz

### 1. Will the following statement return one row?

SELECT MAX(salary), MIN(Salary), AVG(SALARY)

FROM employees;

Yes, it will return the highest salary, the lowest salary, and the average salary from all employees. \*

No, it is illegal. You cannot use more than one multi-row function in a SELECT statement.

Yes, it will return the average salary from the employees table.

Yes, it will return the highest salary from each employee.

### 2. The PLAYERS table contains these columns:

PLAYERS TABLE:

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

TEAM\_ID NUMBER(4)

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER(9)

POSITION\_ID NUMBER(4)

*You want to display all players' names with position 6900 or greater.*

*You want the players names to be displayed alphabetically by last name and then by first name.*

*Which statement should you use to achieve the required results?*

SELECT last\_name, first\_name

FROM players

WHERE position\_id <= 6900

ORDER BY last\_name, first\_name;

SELECT last\_name, first\_name

FROM players

WHERE position\_id >= 6900

ORDER BY last\_name, first\_name; \*

SELECT last\_name, first\_name

FROM players

WHERE position\_id >= 6900

ORDER BY last\_name DESC, first\_name;

SELECT last\_name, first\_name

FROM players

WHERE position\_id > 6900

ORDER BY last\_name, first\_name;

### 3. The conversion function TO\_CHAR is a single row function. True or False?

Правда \*

Ложь

### 4. The following statement represents a multi-row function. True or False?

SELECT UPPER(last\_name)

FROM employees;

Правда

Ложь \*

### 5. Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT e.employee\_id, e.last\_name, e.first\_name, m.manager\_id

FROM employees e, employees m

ORDER BY e.last\_name, e.first\_name

WHERE e.employee\_id = m.manager\_id;

*This statement fails when executed. Which change will correct the problem?*

Remove the table aliases in the WHERE clause.

Remove the table aliases in the ORDER BY clause.

Include a SORT clause.

Reorder the clauses in the query. \*

### 6. Which symbol in the WHERE clause means "Not Equal To"?

=+

NOT IN (..) \*

><

<> \*

### 

### 7. What will be the results of the following selection?

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name NOT LIKE 'A%' AND last\_name NOT LIKE 'B%'

All last names that do not begin with A or B \*

All rows will be returned

All last names that begin with A or B

No rows will be returned. There is a syntax error

### 8. The ORDER BY clause always comes last. True or False?

Правда \*

Ложь

### 9. Which of the following is earliest in the rules of precedence?

Logical condition

Concatenation operator

Comparison condition

Arithmetic operator \*

### 10. Find the clause that will give the same results as:

SELECT \*

FROM d\_cds

WHERE cd\_id NOT IN(90, 91, 92);

WHERE cd\_id <=90 and cd\_id >=92;

WHERE cd\_id != 90 or cd\_id != 91 or cd\_id!= 92;

WHERE cd\_id NOT LIKE (90, 91, 92);

WHERE cd\_id != 90 and cd\_id != 91 and cd\_id != 92;\*

### 11. A column alias can be specified in an ORDER BY Clause. True or False?

Правда \*

Ложь

### 12. Which SELECT statement should you use to limit the display of product information to those products with a price of less than 50?

SELECT product\_id, product\_name

FROM products

WHERE price < 50; \*

SELECT product\_id, product\_name

FROM products

WHERE price < 50.00

GROUP BY price;

SELECT product\_id, product\_name

FROM products

HAVING price < 50;

SELECT product\_id, product\_name

FROM products

GROUP BY price < 50;

SELECT product\_id, product\_name

FROM products

WHERE price <= 50;

### 13 You need to create a report to display all employees that were hired on or before January 1, 1996. The data should display in this format:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Employee | Start Date and Salary |
| 14837 - Smith | 10-May-1992 / 5000 |

*Which SELECT statement could you use?*

SELECT employee\_id || - || last\_name "Employee",

hire\_date || / || salary "Start Date and Salary

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date <= '01-Jan-1996';

SELECT employee\_id ||'"- "|| last\_name "Employee",

hire\_date ||" / "|| salary Start Date and Salary"

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date <= '01-Jan-1996';

SELECT employee\_id ||' - '|| last\_name 'Employee',

hire\_date ||' / '|| salary 'Start Date and Salary"

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date <= '01-Jan-1996';

SELECT employee\_id ||' - '|| last\_name "Employee",

hire\_date ||' / '|| salary "Start Date and Salary"

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date <= '01-Jan-1996'; \*

SELECT employee\_id ||' '|| last\_name "Employee",

hire\_date ||' '|| salary "Start Date and Salary"

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date <= 01-Jan-1996';

### 14. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, department\_id, manager\_id

FROM employees;

*You need to sort data by manager id values and then alphabetically by employee last name and first name values. Which ORDER BY clause could you use?*

ORDER BY department\_id, last\_name

ORDER BY manager\_id, first\_name, last\_name

ORDER BY manager\_id, last\_name, first\_name \*

ORDER BY last\_name, first\_name, manager\_id

### 15. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, first\_name, salary 'Yearly Salary'

FROM employees

WHERE salary IS NOT NULL

ORDER BY last\_name, first\_name;

*Which clause contains an error?*

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, first\_name, salary 'Yearly Salary' \*

WHERE salary IS NOT NULL

FROM employees

ORDER BY last\_name, 3;

### 16. Which statement about the default sort order is true?

Character values are displayed in reverse alphabetical order.

The lowest numeric values are displayed last.

Null values are displayed first.

The earliest date values are displayed first.

### 17. Which logical operator returns TRUE if either condition is true?

AND

BOTH

NOT

OR

### 18. You need to change the default sort order of the ORDER BY clause so that the data is displayed in reverse alphabetical order. Which keyword should you include in the ORDER BY clause?

SORT

CHANGE

DESC

ASC

### 19. Which of the following best describes the meaning of the LIKE operator?

To test for values in a list.

Match a character pattern.

To find Null values.

Display rows based on a range of values.

### 20. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, email

FROM employees

ORDER BY email;

*If the EMAIL column contains null values, which statement is true?*

Null email values will be displayed last in the result.

The result will not be sorted.

Null email values will not be displayed in the result.

Null email values will be displayed first in the result.

### 21. What value will the following SQL statement return?

SELECT employee\_id

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id BETWEEN 100 AND 150

OR employee\_id IN(119, 175, 205)

AND (employee\_id BETWEEN 150 AND 200);

No rows will be returned

19

100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, 124, 141, 142, 143, 144, 149

200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206

### 22. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, email

FROM employees

ORDER BY last\_name;

*Which statement is true?*

The rows will not be sorted.

The rows will be sorted in reverse alphabetical order by the LAST\_NAME values.

The rows will be sorted alphabetically by the LAST\_NAME values.

The rows will be sorted alphabetically by the FIRST\_NAME and then the LAST\_NAME values

### 23. You attempt to query the database with this SQL statement:

SELECT product\_id "Product Number", category\_id "Category", price "Price"

FROM products

WHERE "Category" = 5570

ORDER BY "Product Number";

*This statement fails when executed. Which clause contains a syntax error?*

ORDER BY "Product Number";

FROM products

WHERE "Category" = 5570

SELECT product\_id "Product Number", category\_id "Category", price "price"

### 24. The function COUNT is a single row function. True or False?

Правда

Ложь

### 25. The following statement represents a multi-row function. True or False?

SELECT MAX(salary)

FROM employees

Правда

Ложь

From left to right, what is the correct order of Precedence?

NOT, AND, OR, Arithmetic

Arithmetic, Concatenation, Comparison, OR (\*)

Arithmetic, NOT, Concatenation, Logical

Arithmetic, NOT, Logical, Comparison

7. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, salary  
FROM employees;  
How will the results of this query be sorted?

The database will display the rows in whatever order it finds it in the database, so no particular order. (\*)

The results will be sorted ascending by LAST\_NAME and FIRST\_NAME only.

The results will be sorted ascending by LAST\_NAME, FIRST\_NAME, and SALARY.

The results will be sorted ascending by the LAST\_NAME column only.

The PLAYERS table contains these columns:

PLAYERS TABLE:

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

TEAM\_ID NUMBER(4)

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER(9)

POSITION\_ID NUMBER(4)

You must display the player name, team id, and salary for players whose salary is in the range from 25000 through 100000 and whose team id is in the range of 1200 through 1500. The results must be sorted by team id from lowest to highest and then further sorted by salary from highest to lowest. Which statement should you use to display the desired result?

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, team\_id, salary

FROM players

WHERE (salary > 25000 OR salary < 100000)

AND team\_id BETWEEN 1200 AND 1500

ORDER BY team\_id, salary;

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, team\_id, salary

FROM players

WHERE salary BETWEEN 24999.99 AND 100000.01

AND team\_id BETWEEN 1200 AND 1500

ORDER BY team\_id DESC, salary DESC;

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, team\_id, salary

FROM players

WHERE salary BETWEEN 25000 AND 100000

AND team\_id BETWEEN 1200 AND 1500

ORDER BY team\_id, salary DESC; (\*)

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, team\_id, salary

FROM players

WHERE salary > 24999.99 AND salary < 100000

AND team\_id BETWEEN 1200 AND 1500

ORDER BY team\_id ASC, salary DESC;

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 34

OR department\_id = 45

OR department\_id = 67;

Which operator is the equivalent of the OR conditions used in this SELECT statement?

BETWEEN AND ...

IN (\*)

AND

LIKE

10. What clause must you place in a SQL statement to have your results sorted from highest to lowest salary?

ORDER BY salary ASC

None, the database always sorts from highest to lowest on the salary column.

ORDER salary BY DESC

ORDER BY salary DESC (\*)

13. Which statement about the logical operators is true?

The order of operator precedence is AND, OR, and NOT.

The order of operator precedence is NOT, AND, and OR. (\*)

The order of operator precedence is AND, NOT, and OR.

The order of operator precedence is NOT, OR, and AND.

14. Which comparison condition means "Less Than or Equal To"?

">="

"+<"

"=)"

"<=" (\*)

15. Which of the following would be returned by this SQL statement:

SELECT First\_name, last\_name, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN(50,80)

AND first\_name LIKE ' C% '

OR last\_name LIKE ' %s% '

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FIRST\_NAME | LAST\_NAME | DEPARTMENT\_ID |
| Shelly | Higgins | 110 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FIRST\_NAME | LAST\_NAME | DEPARTMENT\_ID |
| Curtis | Davies | 50 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FIRST\_NAME | LAST\_NAME | DEPARTMENT\_ID |
| Randall | Matos | 50 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FIRST\_NAME | LAST\_NAME | DEPARTMENT\_ID |
| Michael | Hartstein | 20 |

All of the above (\*)

4. Which clause would you include in a SELECT statement to sort the rows returned by the LAST\_NAME column?

FROM

WHERE

ORDER BY

HAVING

7. Which of the following is true of the ORDER BY clause:? (Choose Two)

Defaults to a descending order (DESC)

Displays the fetched rows in no particular order

Must be the last clause of the SQL statement

Defaults to an ascending order (ASC)

10. Which columns can be added to the ORDER BY clause in the following SELECT statement? (Choose Three)

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary, hire\_date

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 50

ORDER BY ?????;

All the columns in the database

The table name, EMPLOYEES, which would then automatically sort by all columns in the table

Any column in the EMPLOYEES table, any expression in the SELECT list or any ALIAS in the SELECT list

last\_name, first\_name

All columns in the EMPLOYEES table

## DP Section 4 Quiz

### 1. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT SYSDATE + 30

FROM dual;

*Which value is returned by the query?*

The current date plus 30 hours.

The current date plus 30 days. \*

The current date plus 30 months.

No value is returned because the SELECT statement generates an error.

### 2. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

EVAL\_MONTHS NUMBER(3)

*Evaluate this SELECT statement:*

SELECT hire\_date + eval\_months

FROM employees;

*The values returned by this SELECT statement will be of which data type?*

DATE \*

INTEGER

DATETIME

NUMBER

### 3. Which function would you use to return the current database server date and time?

DATE

CURRENTDATE

SYSDATE \*

DATETIME

### 4. You need to display the current year as a character value (for example: Two Thousand and One). Which element would you use?

RR

YY

YEAR \*

YYYY

### 5. Which query would return a whole number if the sysdate is 26-May-2004?

SELECT TRUNC(MONTHS\_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'19-Mar-1979') /12)

AS YEARS

FROM DUAL; \*

SELECT TRUNC(YEARS\_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'19-Mar-1979') /12)

AS YEARS

FROM DUAL;

SELECT MONTHS\_BETWEEN(SYSDATE,'19-Mar-1979') /12

AS YEARS

FROM DUAL;

None of the above

### 6. You query the database with this SQL statement:

SELECT CONCAT(last\_name, (SUBSTR(LOWER(first\_name), 4))) "Default Password"

FROM employees;

*Which function will be evaluated first?*

CONCAT

SUBSTR

LOWER \*

All three will be evaluated simultaneously.

12. Which of the following SQL statements will correctly display the last name and the number of weeks employed for all employees in department 90?

SELECT last name, (SYSDATE-hire\_date)/7 DISPLAY WEEKS

FROM employees

WHERE department id = 90;

SELECT last\_name, # of WEEKS

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 90;

SELECT last\_name, (SYSDATE-hire\_date)AS WEEK

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 90;

SELECT last\_name, (SYSDATE-hire\_date)/7 AS WEEKS

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 90; (\*)

13. You need to subtract three months from the current date. Which function should you use?

MONTHS\_BETWEEN

TO\_DATE

ROUND

ADD\_MONTHS (\*)

### 14. What function would you use to return the highest date in a month?

### 

FINAL\_DAY

LAST\_DAY (\*)

HIGHEST\_DAY

END\_DAY

### 

### 

### 7. Identify the output from the following SQL statement:

SELECT RPAD('SQL',6, '\*')

FROM DUAL;

\*\*\*\*\*\*SQL

\*\*\*SQL

SQL\*\*\*\*\*\*

SQL\*\*\* (\*)

### 8. Which of the following SQL statements would correctly return a song title identified in the database as "All These Years"?

WHERE title LIKE LOWER('all these years');

WHERE title IN('All','These','Years');

WHERE title CONTAINS 'Years';

WHERE title LIKE INITCAP('%all these years'); \*

### 9. Which three statements about functions are true? (Choose three.)

The SYSDATE function returns the Oracle Server date and time. \*

The CONCAT function can only be used on character strings, not on numbers.

The SUBSTR character function returns a portion of a string beginning at a defined character position to a specified length. \*

The ROUND number function rounds a value to a specified decimal place or the nearest whole number.\*

### 10. You issue this SQL statement:

SELECT INSTR ('organizational sales', 'al')

FROM dual;

*Which value is returned by this command?*

13 \*

17

2

1

### 11. Which comparison operator retrieves a list of values?

BETWEEN IN

LIKE

IN \*

IS NULL

### 12. Which script displays '01-May-2004' when the HIRE\_DATE value is '20-May-2004'?

SELECT TRUNC(hire\_date, 'MONTH') \*

FROM employees;

SELECT TRUNC(hire\_date, 'MI')

FROM employees;

SELECT ROUND(hire\_date, 'MON')

FROM employees;

SELECT ROUND(hire\_date, 'MONTH')

FROM employees;

### 13. What is the result of the following SQL Statement:

SELECT ROUND(45.923,-1)

FROM DUAL;

46

45.9

50 \*

None of the above

### 14. Which two functions can be used to manipulate number or date column values, but NOT character column values? (Choose two.)

CONCAT

TRUNC \*

INSTR

ROUND \*

RPAD

### 15. Evaluate this function: MOD (25, 2) Which value is returned?

25

0

1 \*

2

### 16. Which number function may be used to determine if a value is odd or even?

MOD

ROUND

BINARY

TRUNC

### 17. You issue this SQL statement:

SELECT TRUNC(751.367,-1) FROM dual;

*Which value does this statement display?*

751.3

751

750

700

### 18. ROUND and TRUNC functions can be used with which of the following Datatypes?

Dates and numbers

Dates and characters

Numbers and characters

None of the above

### 

### 19. The answer to the following script is 456. True or False?

SELECT TRUNC(ROUND(456.98))

FROM dual;

Правда

Ложь

### 20. What is the result of the following query?

SELECT ADD\_YEARS ('11-Jan-1994',6)

FROM dual;

11-Jul-2000

This in not a valid SQL statement.

11-Jan-2000

11-Jul-1995

### 21. Which SELECT statement will NOT return a date value?

SELECT (SYSDATE - hire\_date) + 10\*8

FROM employees;

SELECT (30 + hire\_date) + 1440/24

FROM employees;

SELECT SYSDATE - TO\_DATE('25-Jun-2002') + hire\_date

FROM employees;

SELECT (hire\_date - SYSDATE) + TO\_DATE('25-Jun-2002')

FROM employees;

### 22. You want to create a report that displays all orders and their amounts that were placed during the month of January. You want the orders with the highest amounts to appear first. Which query should you issue?

SELECT orderid, total

FROM orders

WHERE order\_date IN ( 01-Jan-2002 , 31-Jan-2002 )

ORDER BY total;

SELECT orderid, total

FROM orders

WHERE order\_date BETWEEN '01-Jan-2002' AND '31-Jan-2002'

ORDER BY total DESC;

SELECT orderid, total

FROM orders

WHERE order\_date LIKE '01-Jan-2002' AND '31-Jan-2002'

ORDER BY total DESC;

SELECT orderid, total

FROM orders

WHERE order\_date BETWEEN '31-Jan-2002' AND '01-Jan-2002'

ORDER BY total DESC;

### 23. You need to display the number of months between today's date and each employee's hiredate. Which function should you use?

ROUND

MONTHS\_BETWEEN

BETWEEN

ADD\_MONTHS

### 24. Which query selects the first names of the DJ On Demand clients who have a first name beginning with "A"?

SELECT UPPER(first\_name)

FROM d\_clients

WHERE first\_name LIKE '%a%'

SELECT UPPER(first\_name)

FROM d\_clients

WHERE first\_name LIKE %a%

SELECT UPPER(first\_name)

FROM d\_clients

WHERE LOWER(first\_name) LIKE 'a%'

SELECT UPPER(first\_name)

FROM d\_clients

WHERE first\_name LIKE 'a%'

### 25. Which character manipulation function always returns a numerical value?

SUBSTR

LENGTH

TRIM

LPAD

### 26. The STYLES table contains this data:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STYLE\_ID** | **STYLE\_NAME** | **CATEGORY** | **COST** |
| 895840 | SANDAL | 85940 | 12.00 |
| 968950 | SANDAL | 85909 | 10.00 |
| 869506 | SANDAL | 89690 | 15.00 |
| 809090 | LOAFER | 89098 | 10.00 |
| 890890 | LOAFER | 89789 | 14.00 |
| 857689 | HEEL | 85940 | 11.00 |
| 758960 | SANDAL | 86979 | 12.00 |

*You query the database and return the value 79. Which script did you use?*

SELECT INSTR(category, 2,2)

FROM styles

WHERE style\_id = 895840;

SELECT INSTR(category, -2,2)

FROM styles

WHERE style\_id = 895840;

SELECT SUBSTR(category, 2,2)

FROM styles

WHERE style\_id = 895840;

SELECT SUBSTR(category, -2,2)

FROM styles

WHERE style\_id = 758960;

### 27. You need to display the number of characters in each customer's last name. Which function should you use?

LPAD

COUNT

LENGTH

SUBSTR

1. You issue this SQL statement:

SELECT ROUND (1282.248, -2) FROM dual;

What value does this statement produce?

1300 (\*)

1282

1200

1282.25

8. You need to return a portion of each employee's last name, beginning with the first character up to the fifth character. Which character function should you use?

INSTR

SUBSTR (\*)

CONCAT

TRUNC

9. Which SQL function can be used to remove heading or trailing characters (or both) from a character string?

CUT

TRIM (\*)

NVL2

LPAD

10. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT LENGTH(email)

FROM employee;

What will this SELECT statement display?

The email address of each employee in the EMPLOYEE table

The longest e-mail address in the EMPLOYEE table

The maximum number of characters allowed in the EMAIL column

The number of characters for each value in the EMAIL column in the employees table (\*)

13. What is the result of the following query?

SELECT ADD\_MONTHS ('11-Jan-1994',6)

FROM dual;

11-Jan-1995

11-Jul-1994 (\*)

17-Jul-1994

17-Jan-1994

## 

## 

## DP Section 5 Quiz

1. Which of the following is a conditional expression used in SQL?

DESCRIBE

WHERE

CASE (\*)

NULLIF

2. CASE and DECODE evaluate expressions in a similar way to IF-THEN-ELSE logic. However, DECODE is specific to Oracle syntax. True or False?

True (\*)

False

3. Which statement will return a listing of last names, salaries, and a rating of 'Low', 'Medium', 'Good' or 'Excellent' depending on the salary value?

SELECT last\_name,sal,

(CASE WHEN sal<5000 THEN 'Low'

WHEN sal<10000 THEN 'Medium'

WHEN sal<20000 THEN 'Good'

ELSE 'Excellent'

END) qualified\_salary

FROM employees;

SELECT last\_name,salary,

(CASE WHEN salary<5000 THEN 'Low'

WHEN salary<10000 THEN 'Medium'

WHEN salary<20000 THEN 'Good'

ELSE 'Excellent'

END) qualified\_salary

FROM employees; (\*)

SELECT last\_name,salary,

(CASE WHEN salary<5000 THEN 'Low'

WHEN sal <10000 THEN 'Medium'

WHEN sal <20000 THEN 'Good'

ELSE 'Excellent'

END) qualified\_salary

FROM employees;

SELECT last\_name,salary,

(RATING WHEN salary<5000 THEN 'Low'

WHEN salary<10000 THEN 'Medium'

WHEN salary<20000 THEN 'Good'

ELSE 'Excellent'

END) qualified\_salary

FROM employees;

4. The following statement returns 0 (zero). True or False?

SELECT 121/NULL

FROM dual;

True

False (\*)

5. The PRODUCT table contains this column: PRICE NUMBER(7,2)

Evaluate this statement:

SELECT NVL(10 / price, '0')

FROM PRODUCT;

What would happen if the PRICE column contains null values?

A value of 10 would be displayed.

A value of 0 would be displayed. (\*)

The statement would fail because values cannot be divided by 0.

The statement would fail because values cannot be divided by null.

6. If quantity is a number datatype, what is the result of this statement?

SELECT NVL(200/quantity, 'zero') FROM inventory;

Null

zero

The statement fails (\*)

ZERO

7. Consider the following data in the Employees table: (last\_name, commission\_pct, manager\_id)

DATA:

King, null, null

Kochhar, null, 100

Vargas, null, 124

Zlotkey, .2, 100

What is the result of the following statement:

SELECT last\_name, COALESCE(commission\_pct, manager\_id, -1) comm

FROM employees ;

King, -1

Kochhar, 100

Vargas, 124

Zlotkey, 100

King, -1

Kochhar, 100

Vargas, 124

Zlotkey, .2 (\*)

King, null

Kochhar, 100

Vargas, 124

Zlotkey, .2

Statement will fail

8. The STYLES table contains this data:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| STYLE\_ID | STYLE\_NAME | CATEGORY | COST |
| 895840 | SANDAL | 85940 | 12.00 |
| 968950 | SANDAL | 85909 | 10.00 |
| 869506 | SANDAL | 89690 | 15.00 |
| 809090 | LOAFER | 89098 | 10.00 |
| 890890 | LOAFER | 89789 | 14.00 |
| 857689 | HEEL | 85940 | 11.00 |
| 758960 | SANDAL | 86979 |  |

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT style\_id, style\_name, category, cost

FROM styles

WHERE style\_name LIKE 'SANDAL' AND NVL(cost, 0) < 15.00

ORDER BY category, cost;

Which result will the query provide?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| STYLE\_ID | STYLE\_NAME | CATEGORY | COST |
| 895840 | SANDAL | 85909 | 12.00 |
| 968950 | SANDAL | 85909 | 10.00 |
| 869506 | SANDAL | 89690 | 15.00 |
| 758960 | SANDAL | 86979 |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| STYLE\_ID | STYLE\_NAME | CATEGORY | COST |
| 968950 | SANDAL | 85909 | 10.00 |
| 895840 | SANDAL | 85940 | 12.00 |
| 758960 | SANDAL | 86979 |  |

(\*)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| STYLE\_ID | STYLE\_NAME | CATEGORY | COST |
| 895840 | SANDAL | 85940 | 12.00 |
| 968950 | SANDAL | 85909 | 10.00 |
| 758960 | SANDAL | 86979 |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| STYLE\_ID | STYLE\_NAME | CATEGORY | COST |
| 895840 | SANDAL | 85909 | 12.00 |
| 968950 | SANDAL | 85909 | 10.00 |
| 758960 | SANDAL | 86979 |  |
| 869506 | SANDAL | 89690 | 15.00 |

9. You need to replace null values in the DEPT\_ID column with the text N/A. Which functions should you use?

TO\_CHAR and NVL (\*)

TO\_CHAR and NULLIF

TO\_CHAR and NULL

TO\_NUMBER and NULLIF

10. Which SQL Statement should you use to display the prices in this format: "$00.30"?

SELECT TO\_CHAR(price, '$99,990.99')

FROM product;

SELECT TO\_NUMBER(price, '$99,900.99')

FROM product;

SELECT TO\_CHAR(price, '$99,900.99')

FROM product; (\*)

SELECT TO\_CHAR(price, '$99,999.99')

FROM product;

11. Which three statements concerning explicit data type conversions are true? (Choose three.)

Use the TO\_NUMBER function to convert a number to a character string.

Use the TO\_DATE function to convert a character string to a date value. (\*)

Use the TO\_DATE function to convert a date value to a character string or number.

Use the TO\_CHAR function to convert a number or date value to a character string. (\*)

Use the TO\_NUMBER function to convert a character string of digits to a number. (\*)

12. If you use the RR format when writing a query using the date 27-Oct-17 and the year is 2001, what year would be the result?

2017 (\*)

1917

1901

2001

13. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

You need to display HIRE\_DATE values in this format:

January 28, 2000

Which SQL statement could you use?

SELECT hire\_date(TO\_CHAR 'Month DD', ' YYYY')

FROM employees;

SELECT TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, Month DD, YYYY)

FROM employees;

f')

FROM employees; (\*)

SELECT TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, 'Month DD', ' YYYY')

FROM employees;

14. Which two statements concerning SQL functions are true? (Choose two.)

Single-row functions manipulate groups of rows to return one result per group of rows.

Conversion functions convert a value from one data type to another data type. (\*)

Not all date functions return date values. (\*)

Number functions can return number or character values.

Character functions can accept numeric input.

15. Which best describes the TO\_CHAR function?

The TO\_CHAR function can only be used on Date columns.

The TO\_CHAR function can be used to remove text from column data that will be returned by the database.

The TO\_CHAR function can be used to display dates and numbers according to formatting conventions that are supported by Oracle. (\*)

The TO\_CHAR function can be used to specify meaningful column names in an SQL statement's result set.

1. For the given data from Employees (last\_name, manager\_id) what is the result of the following statement:

DATA:( King, null

Kochhar, 100

De Haan, 100

Hunold, 102

Ernst, 103)

SELECT last\_name,

DECODE(manager\_id, 100, 'King', 'A N Other') "Works For?"

FROM employees

King, A N Other

Kochhar, King

De Haan, King

Hunold, Kochhar

Ernst, De Haan

Invalid statement.

King, A N Other

Kochhar, King

De Haan, King

Hunold, A N Other

Ernst, A N Other (\*)

King, Null

Kochhar, King

De Haan, King

Hunold, A N Other

Ernst, A N Other

6. Which of the following General Functions will return the first non-null expression in the expression list?

NVL

NULLIF

COALESCE (\*)

NVL2

8. With the following data in Employees (last\_name, commission\_pct, manager\_id) what is the result of the following statement?

DATA:

King, null, null

Kochhar, null, 100

Vargas, null, 124

Zlotkey, .2, 100

SELECT last\_name, NVL2(commission\_pct, manager\_id, -1) comm

FROM employees ;

King, -1

Kochhar, 100

Vargas, 124

Zlotkey, .2

Statement will fail.

King, -1

Kochhar, -1

Vargas, -1

Zlotkey, .2

King, -1

Kochhar, -1

Vargas, -1

Zlotkey, 100 (\*)

9. Which statement about group functions is true?

NVL and COALESCE, but not NVL2, can be used with group functions to replace null values.

NVL, NVL2, and COALESCE can be used with group functions to replace null values. (\*)

NVL and NVL2, but not COALESCE, can be used with group functions to replace null values.

COALESCE, but not NVL and NVL2, can be used with group functions to replace null values.

10. Which statement will return the salary (for example, the salary of 6000) from the Employees table in the following format? $6000.00

SELECT TO\_CHAR(sal, '$99999.00') SALARY

FROM employees

SELECT TO\_CHAR(salary, '$99999.00') SALARY

FROM employees

(\*)

SELECT TO\_CHAR(salary, '$99999') SALARY

FROM employees

SELECT TO\_CHAR(salary, '99999.00') SALARY

FROM employees

12. The following script will run successfully. True or False?

SELECT TO\_CHAR(TO\_DATE('25-Dec-2004','dd-Mon-yyyy'))

FROM dual

True (\*)

False

14. Which statement is true about SQL functions?

Functions can convert values or text to another data type.

Functions can round a number to a specified decimal place.

Functions can convert upper case characters to lower case characters.

a, b and c are true. (\*)

None of the above statements are true.

6. Consider the following data in the Employees table: (last\_name, commission\_pct, manager\_id)

DATA:

King, null, null

Kochhar, null, 100

Vargas, null, 124

Zlotkey, .2, 100

What is the result of the following statement:

SELECT last\_name, COALESCE(commission\_pct, manager\_id, -1) comm

FROM employees ;

King, -1

Kochhar, 100

Vargas, 124

Zlotkey, 100

King, -1

Kochhar, 100

Vargas, 124

Zlotkey, .2

King, null

Kochhar, 100

Vargas, 124

Zlotkey, .2

Statement will fail

14. You have been asked to create a report that lists all customers who have placed orders of at least $2,500. The report's date should be displayed using this format:

Day, Date Month, Year (For example, Tuesday, 13 April, 2004 ).

Which statement should you issue?

SELECT companyname, TO\_CHAR (sysdate, 'fmDay, dd Month, yyyy'), total

FROM customers NATURAL JOIN orders

WHERE total >= 2500;

SELECT companyname, TO\_DATE (date, 'day, dd month, yyyy'), total

FROM customers NATURAL JOIN orders

WHERE total >= 2500;

SELECT companyname, TO\_CHAR (sysdate, 'fmdd, dy month, yyyy'), total

FROM customers NATURAL JOIN orders

WHERE total >= 2500;

SELECT companyname, TO\_DATE (sysdate, 'dd, dy month, yyyy'), total

FROM customers NATURAL JOIN orders

WHERE total >= 2500;

3. Which arithmetic operation will return a numeric value?

NEXT\_DAY(hire\_date) + 5

TO\_DATE('01-Jun-2004') - TO\_DATE('01-Oct-2004')

SYSDATE + 30 / 24

SYSDATE - 6

5. Which functions allow you to perform explicit data type conversions?

ROUND, TRUNC, ADD\_MONTHS

TO\_CHAR, TO\_DATE, TO\_NUMBER

LENGTH, SUBSTR, LPAD, TRIM

NVL, NVL2, NULLIF

6. Which statement concerning single row functions is true?

Single row functions can accept only one argument, but can return multiple values.

Single row functions cannot modify a data type.

Single row functions can be nested.

Single row functions return one or more results per row.

9. Which function compares two expressions?

NVL2

NULL

NVL

NULLIF

10. All Human Resources data is stored in a table named EMPLOYEES. You have been asked to create a report that displays each employee's name and salary. Each employee's salary must be displayed in the following format: $000,000.00. Which function should you include in a SELECT statement to achieve the desired result?

TO\_NUMBER

CHARTOROWID

TO\_DATE

TO\_CHAR (\*)

## 

## DP Section 6 Quiz

1. If you select rows from two tables (employees and departments) using the outer join specified in the example, what will you get?

SELECT employees.last\_name, employees.department\_id, departments.department\_name

FROM employees

LEFT OUTER JOIN departments

ON (employees.department\_id = departments.department\_id);

All employees that do not have a department\_id assigned to them

All employees including those that do not have a departement\_id assigned to them (\*)

No employees as the statement will fail

None of the above

2. Which query represents the correct syntax for a left outer join?

SELECT companyname, orderdate, total

FROM customers

OUTER JOIN orders

ON customers.cust\_id = orders.cust\_id;

SELECT companyname, orderdate, total

FROM customers

LEFT OUTER orders

ON customers.cust\_id = orders.cust\_id;

SELECT companyname, orderdate, total

FROM customers

LEFT JOIN orders

ON customers.cust\_id = orders.cust\_id;

SELECT companyname, orderdate, total

FROM customers

LEFT OUTER JOIN orders

ON customers.cust\_id = orders.cust\_id; (\*)

3. EMPLOYEES Table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Null? | Type |
| EMPLOYEE\_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER(6) |
| FIRST\_NAME |  | VARCHAR2(20) |
| LAST\_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(25) |
| DEPARTMENT\_ID |  | NUMBER (4) |

DEPARTMENTS Table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Null? | Type |
| DEPARTMENT\_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER 4 |
| DEPARTMENT\_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2(30) |
| MANAGER\_ID |  | NUMBER (6) |

A query is needed to display each department and its manager name from the above tables. However, not all departments have a manager but we want departments returned in all cases. Which of the following SQL: 1999 syntax scripts will accomplish the task?

SELECT departments.department\_id, employees.first\_name, employees.last\_name

FROM employees

LEFT OUTER JOIN departments

WHERE (employees.department\_id = departments.department\_id);

SELECT departments.department\_id, employees.first\_name, employees.last\_name

FROM employees

RIGHT OUTER JOIN departments

ON (employees.employee\_id = departments.manager\_id); (\*)

SELECT departments.department\_id, employees.first\_name, employees.last\_name

FROM employees

FULL OUTER JOIN departments

ON (employees.employee\_id = departments.manager\_id);

SELECT departments.department\_id, employees.first\_name, employees.last\_name

FROM employees , departments

WHERE employees.employee\_id

RIGHT OUTER JOIN departments.manager\_id;

4. The following statement is an example of what kind of join?

SELECT car.vehicle\_id, driver.name

FROM car

LEFT OUTER JOIN driver ON (driver\_id) ;

Optimal Join

Outer Join (\*)

Inner Join

5. Which of the following conditions will cause an error on a NATURAL JOIN?

If the columns having the same names have different data types. (\*)

If it selects rows from the two tables that have equal values in all matched columns.

When you attempt to use two tables that have a common field.

When the NATURAL JOIN clause is based on all columns in the two tables that have the same name.

6. You need to join all the rows in the EMPLOYEES table to all the rows in the EMP\_REFERENCE table. Which type of join should you create?

An inner join

A cross join (\*)

A full outer join

An equijoin

7. The join column must be included in the select statement when you use the NATURAL JOIN clause. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

8. Which statement about a self join is true?

The NATURAL JOIN clause must be used.

Table aliases cannot be used to qualify table names.

A self join must be implemented by defining a view.

Table aliases must be used to qualify table names. (\*)

9. Which select statement will return the last name and hire date of an employee and his/ her manager for employees that started in the company before their managers?

SELECT worker.last\_name, worker.hire\_date, manager.last\_name, manager.hire\_date

FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager

ON worker.manager\_id = manager.employee\_id

WHERE worker.hire\_date > manager.hire\_date

SELECT worker.last\_name, worker.hire\_date, manager.last\_name, manager.hire\_date

FROM employees worker JOIN employees worker

ON worker.manager\_id = worker.employee\_id

WHERE worker.hire\_date < worker.hire\_date

SELECT worker.last\_name, worker.hire\_date, manager.last\_name, manager.hire\_date

FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager

ON worker.manager\_id != manager.employee\_id

WHERE worker.hire\_date < manager.hire\_date

SELECT worker.last\_name, worker.hire\_date, manager.last\_name, m.hire\_date

FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager

ON worker.manager\_id = manager.employee\_id

WHERE worker.hire\_date < manager.hire\_date

(\*)

10. Which SELECT statement implements a self join?

SELECT item.part\_id, type.product\_id

FROM part item JOIN product type

ON item.part\_id = type.product\_id (+);

SELECT item.part\_id, type.product\_id

FROM part item JOIN product type

ON item.part\_id =! type.product\_id;

SELECT item.part\_id, type.product\_id

FROM part item JOIN part type

ON item.part\_id = type.product\_id; (\*)

SELECT item.part\_id, type.product\_id

FROM part item JOIN product type

ON item.part\_id = type.product\_id;

11. Which SELECT statement implements a self join?

SELECT worker.employee\_id, manager.manager\_id

FROM employees worker JOIN managers manager

ON worker.employee\_id = manager.manager\_id;

SELECT worker.employee\_id, manager.manager\_id

FROM employees worker JOIN departments manager

ON worker.employee\_id = manager.manager\_id;

SELECT worker.employee\_id, manager.manager\_id

FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager

ON manager.employee\_id = worker.manager\_id; (\*)

SELECT worker.employee\_id, manager.manager\_id

FROM employees worker

NATURAL JOIN employees manager;

12. Which of the following database design concepts is implemented with a self join?

Recursive Relationship (\*)

Arc

Supertype

Non-Transferability

12. The primary advantage of using JOIN ON is:

The join happens automatically based on matching column names and data types.

It will display rows that do not meet the join condition.

It easily produces a Cartesian product between the tables in the statement.

It permits columns with different names to be joined. (\*)

It pe

rmits columns that donﾒt have matching data types to be joined.

13. You created the CUSTOMERS and ORDERS tables by issuing these CREATE TABLE statements in sequence:

CREATE TABLE customers

(custid varchar2(5),

companyname varchar2(30),

contactname varchar2(30),

address varchar2(30),

city varchar2(20),

state varchar2(30),

phone varchar2(20),

constraint pk\_customers\_01 primary key (custid));

CREATE TABLE orders

(orderid varchar2(5) constraint pk\_orders\_01 primary key,

orderdate date,

total number(15),

custid varchar2(5) references customers (custid));

You have been instructed to compile a report to present the information about orders placed by customers who reside in Nashville. Which query should you issue to achieve the desired results?

SELECT orderid, orderdate, total

FROM orders

WHERE city = 'Nashville';

SELECT orderid, orderdate, total

FROM orders

NATURAL JOIN customers ON orders.custid = customers.custid

WHERE city = 'Nashville';

SELECT orderid, orderdate, total

FROM orders

JOIN customers ON orders.custid = customers.custid

WHERE city = 'Nashville'; (\*)

SELECT custid, companyname

FROM customers

WHERE city = 'Nashville';

14. The following is a valid SQL statement.

SELECT employees.employee\_id, employees.last\_name, departments.location\_id, department\_id

FROM employees JOIN departments

USING (department\_id) ;

True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

15. The keywords JOIN \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be used to join tables with the same column names but different datatypes.

WHEN

USING (\*)

NATURAL ON

OVER

1. Which two sets of join keywords create a join that will include unmatched rows from the first table specified in the SELECT statement?

LEFT OUTER JOIN and FULL OUTER JOIN (\*)

USING and HAVING

OUTER JOIN and USING

RIGHT OUTER JOIN and LEFT OUTER JOIN

2. You need to display all the rows (both matching and non-matching) from both the EMPLOYEE and EMPLOYEE\_HIST tables. Which type of join would you use?

An inner join

A full outer join (\*)

A left outer join

A right outer join

4. You need to join the EMPLOYEE\_HIST and EMPLOYEES tables. The EMPLOYEE\_HIST table will be the first table in the FROM clause. All the matched and unmatched rows in the EMPLOYEES table need to be displayed. Which type of join will you use?

A right outer join (\*)

A left outer join

An inner join

A cross join

5. For which condition would you use an equijoin query with the USING keyword?

The CUSTOMER and ORDER tables have no columns with identical names.

The ORDER table contains a column that has a referential constraint to a column in the PRODUCT table.

The CUSTOMER and ORDER tables have a corresponding column, CUST\_ID. The CUST\_ID column in the ORDER table contains null values that need to be displayed.

You need to perform a join of the CUSTOMER and ORDER tables but limit the number of columns in the join condition. (\*)

6. Table aliases MUST be used with columns referenced in the JOIN USING clause. True or False?

True

False (\*)

7. You can do nonequi-joins with ANSI-Syntax. True or False?

True (\*)

False

9. Which of the following database design concepts do you need in your tables to write Hierarchical queries?

Recursive Relationship (\*)

Non-Transferability

Supertype

Arc

12. Hierarchical queries can walk both Top-Down and Bottom-Up. True or False?

True (\*)

False

14. You need to join two tables that have two columns with the same name, datatype, and precision. Which type of join would you create to join the tables on both of the columns?

Self-join

Outer join

Cross join

Natural join (\*)

15. Which select statement will return the last name and hire date of an employee and his/ her manager for employees that started in the company before their managers?

SELECT worker.last\_name, worker.hire\_date, manager.last\_name, m.hire\_date

FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager

ON worker.manager\_id = manager.employee\_id

WHERE worker.hire\_date < manager.hire\_date

(\*)

SELECT worker.last\_name, worker.hire\_date, manager.last\_name, manager.hire\_date

FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager

ON worker.manager\_id = manager.employee\_id

WHERE worker.hire\_date > manager.hire\_date

SELECT worker.last\_name, worker.hire\_date, manager.last\_name, manager.hire\_date

FROM employees worker JOIN employees worker

ON worker.manager\_id = worker.employee\_id

WHERE worker.hire\_date < worker.hire\_date

SELECT worker.last\_name, worker.hire\_date, manager.last\_name, manager.hire\_date

FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager

ON worker.manager\_id != manager.employee\_id

WHERE worker.hire\_date < manager.hire\_date

2. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

BONUS NUMBER(7,2)

COMMISSION\_PCT NUMBER(2,2)

All three columns contain values greater than zero.

There is one row of data in the table and the values are as follows:

Salary = 500, Bonus = 50, Commission\_pct = .5

Evaluate these two SQL statements:

1.

SELECT salary + bonus + commission\_pct \* salary - bonus AS income

FROM employees;

2.

SELECT (salary + bonus ) + commission\_pct \* (salary - bonus) income

FROM employees;

What will be the result?

Statement 1 will display a different column heading.

Statement 2 will return a higher value than statement 1. (\*)

Statement 1 will return a higher value than statement 2.

One of the statements will NOT execute.

When using the LIKE condition, which symbol represents any sequence of characters of any length--zero, one, or more characters?

&

#

\_

%

Which comparison operator searches for a specified character pattern?

IN

LIKE

BETWEEN...AND...

IS NULL

Which of the following are examples of logical operators that might be used in a WHERE clause. (Choose Two)

and, or

< >, =, <=, >=, <>

NOT

LIKES

All of the above

Which of the following are TRUE regarding the logical AND operator?

TRUE AND TRUE return FALSE

FALSE AND TRUE return NULL

TRUE AND FALSE return TRUE

TRUE AND FALSE return FALSE

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE salary > 30000

AND department\_id = 10

OR email IS NOT NULL;

Which statement is true?

The OR and AND conditions have the same precedence and will be evaluated from right to left

The OR condition will be evaluated before the AND condition.

The OR and AND conditions have the same precedence and will be evaluated from left to right

The AND condition will be evaluated before the OR condition.

Which SELECT statement will return a numeric value?

SELECT SYSDATE + 600 / 24

FROM employees;

SELECT ROUND(hire\_date, DAY)

FROM employees;

SELECT SYSDATE - 7

FROM employees;

SELECT (SYSDATE - hire\_date) / 7

FROM employees;

Which statement about the ORDER BY clause is true?

You can use a column alias in the ORDER BY clause. (\*)

The ORDER BY clause should immediately precede the FROM clause in a SELECT statement

The default sort order of the ORDER BY clause is descending.

The ORDER BY clause can only contain columns that are included in the SELECT list.

Which symbol in the WHERE clause means "Not Equal To"? (Choose Two)

><

NOT IN (..) (\*)

<> (\*)

=+

SELECT employee\_id

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id BETWEEN 100 AND 150

OR employee\_id IN(119, 175, 205)

AND (employee\_id BETWEEN 150 AND 200);

100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, 124, 141, 142, 143, 144, 149 (\*)

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No rows will be returned

200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206

The PLAYERS table contains these columns:

PLAYERS TABLE:

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

TEAM\_ID NUMBER(4)

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER(9)

POSITION\_ID NUMBER(4)

You want to display all players' names with position 6900 or greater.

You want the players names to be displayed alphabetically by last name and then by first name.

Which statement should you use to achieve the required results?

SELECT last\_name, first\_name

FROM players

WHERE position\_id >= 6900

ORDER BY last\_name, first\_name; (\*)

SELECT last\_name, first\_name

FROM players

WHERE position\_id >= 6900

ORDER BY last\_name DESC, first\_name;

SELECT last\_name, first\_name

FROM players

WHERE position\_id > 6900

ORDER BY last\_name, first\_name;

SELECT last\_name, first\_name

FROM players

WHERE position\_id <= 6900

ORDER BY last\_name, first\_name;

Round and Trunc cannot be used on Date datatypes. True or False?

Правда

Ложь

What does the following SQL SELECT statement return?

SELECT UPPER( SUBSTR('Database Programming', INSTR('Database Programming','P'),20))

FROM dual;

PROGRAMMING

DATABASE

Database

Programming

Which SQL function is used to return the position where a specific character string begins within a larger character string?

SUBSTR

LENGTH

INSTR

CONCAT

Character functions accept character arguments and only return character values. True or False?

Правда

Ложь

When executed, which statement displays a zero if the TUITION\_BALANCE value is zero and the HOUSING\_BALANCE value is null?

SELECT tuition\_balance + housing\_balance

FROM student\_accounts;

SELECT NVL (tuition\_balance + housing\_balance, 0) "Balance Due"

FROM student\_accounts;

SELECT TO\_NUMBER(tuition\_balance, 0), TO\_NUMBER (housing\_balance, 0), tutition\_balance + housing\_balance "Balance Due"

FROM student\_accounts;

SELECT NVL(tuition\_balance, 0), NVL (housing\_balance), tuition\_balance + housing\_balance "Balance Due"

FROM student\_accounts;

You need to display the HIRE\_DATE values in this format: 25th of July 2002. Which SELECT statement would you use?

SELECT enroll\_date(hire\_date, 'DDspth "of" Month YYYY')

FROM employees;

SELECT TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, 'DDTH "of" Month YYYY')

FROM employees;

SELECT TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, 'DDspth 'of' Month RRRR')

FROM employees;

SELECT TO\_CHAR(hire\_date, 'ddth "of" Month YYYY')

FROM employees;

Sysdate is 12-May-2004.

You need to store the following date: 7-Dec-89

Which statement about the date format for this value is true?

Both the YY and RR date formats will interpret the year as 1989

The RR date format will interpret the year as 2089, and the YY date format will interpret the year as 1989

Both the YY and RR date formats will interpret the year as 2089

The RR date format will interpret the year as 1989, and the YY date format will interpret the year as 2089

What types of joins will return the unmatched values from both tables in the join?

Left outer joins

Full outer joins

Natural joins

Right outer joins

Which query will retrieve all the rows in the EMPLOYEES table, even if there is no match in the DEPARTMENTS table?

SELECT employees.last\_name, employees.department\_id, departments.department\_name

FROM employees

LEFT OUTER JOIN departments ON (employees.department\_id = departments.department\_id);

SELECT employees.last\_name, employees.department\_id, departments.department\_name

FROM employees

NATURAL JOIN departments ;

SELECT employees.last\_name, employees.department\_id, departments.department\_name

FROM employees

JOIN departments USING (employees.department\_id = departments.department\_id);

SELECT employees.last\_name, employees.department\_id, departments.department\_name

FROM employees

RIGHT OUTER JOIN departments ON (employees.department\_id = departments.department\_id);

Which statement about a natural join is true?

Columns with the same names cannot be included in the SELECT list of the query.

Columns with the same names must have the same datatype.

Columns with the same names must not have identical data types.

Columns with the same names must have compatible data types.

Below find the structures of the PRODUCTS and VENDORS tables:

PRODUCTS

PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER

PRODUCT\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

VENDOR\_ID NUMBER

CATEGORY\_ID NUMBER

VENDORS

VENDOR\_ID NUMBER

VENDOR\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)

CITY VARCHAR2 (25)

REGION VARCHAR2 (10)

POSTAL\_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)

You want to create a query that will return an alphabetical list of products, including the product name and associated vendor name, for all products that have a vendor assigned.

Which two queries could you use?

SELECT products.product\_name, vendors.vendor\_name

FROM products

JOIN vendors

ON (vendor\_id)

ORDER BY prodcuts.product\_name;

SELECT products.product\_name, vendors.vendor\_name

FROM products

LEFT OUTER JOIN vendors

ON products.vendor\_id = vendors.vendor\_id

ORDER BY products.product\_name;

SELECT products.product\_name, vendors.vendor\_name

FROM products

JOIN vendors

USING (vendor\_id)

ORDER BY products.product\_name;

SELECT products.product\_name, vendors.vendor\_name

FROM products

NATURAL JOIN vendors

ORDER BY products.product\_name;

SELECT products.product\_name, vendors.vendor\_name

FROM products

JOIN vendors

USING (products.vendor\_id)

ORDER BY products.product\_name;

Hierarchical queries MUST use the LEVEL pseudo column. True or False?

Правда

Ложь

3. Which syntax would be used to retrieve all rows in both the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables, even when there is no match?

FULL OUTER JOIN

Use any equijoin syntax

FULL INNER JOIN

LEFT OUTER JOIN AND RIGHT OUTER JOIN

9. The primary advantages of using JOIN ON is: (Select two)

It will display rows that do not meet the join condition.

The join happens automatically based on matching column names and data types.

It permits columns with different names to be joined.

It permits columns that donﾒt have matching data types to be joined.

13. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT \*

FROM employee worker JOIN employee manager

ON worker.mgr\_id = manager.emp\_id;

Which type of join is created by this SELECT statement?

a self join

a cross join

a full outer join

a left outer join

15. A NATURAL JOIN is based on:

Tables with the same structure

Columns with the same datatype and width

Columns with the same name and datatype

Columns with the same name

3. Which type of join returns rows from one table that have NO direct match in the other table?

Outer join

Self join

Equijoin

Natural join

13. Which keyword in a SELECT statement creates an equijoin by specifying a column name common to both tables?

A USING clause

The SELECT clause

A HAVING clause

The FROM clause

14. Which of the following statements is the simplest description of a nonequijoin

A join condition containing something other than an equality operator (\*)

A join condition that is not equal to other joins

A join condition that includes the (+) on the left hand side

A join that joins a table to itself

15.Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT patient.lname || ', ' || patient.fname as "Patient", physician.lname || ', ' || physician.fname as "Physician", admission.admission

FROM patient

JOIN physician

ON (physician.physician\_id = admission.physician\_id)

JOIN admission

ON (patient.patient\_id = admission.patient\_id);

Which clause generates an error?

ON (patient.patient\_id = admission.patient\_id)

JOIN physician

ON (physician.physician\_id = admission.physician\_id); (\*)

JOIN admission

16. For which of the following tables will all the values be retrieved even if there is no match in the other?

SELECT employees.last\_name, employees.department\_id, departments.department\_name

FROM employees

LEFT OUTER JOIN departments

ON (employees.department\_id = departments.department\_id);

Both

department

Neither. The LEFT OUTER JOIN limits the value to the matching department ids.

employees (\*)

Which of the following statements is the simplest description of a nonequijoin?

A join that joins a table to itself

A join condition that is not equal to other joins

A join condition containing something other than an equality operator

A join condition that includes the (+) on the left hand side

Given the following descriptions of the employees and jobs tables, which of the following scripts will display each employeeﾒs possible minimum and maximum salaries based on their job title?

EMPLOYEES Table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Null? | Type |
| EMPLOYEE\_ID | NOT NULL | NUMBER (6) |
| FIRST\_NAME |  | VARCHAR2 (20) |
| LAST\_NAME | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (25) |
| EMAIL | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (25) |
| PHONE\_NUMBER |  | VARCHAR2 (20) |
| HIRE\_DATE | NOT NULL | DATE |
| JOB\_ID | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (10) |
| SALARY |  | NUMBER (8,2) |
| COMMISSION\_PCT |  | NUMBER (2,2) |
| MANAGER\_ID |  | NUMBER (6) |
| DEPARTMENT\_ID |  | NUMBER (4) |

JOBS Table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Null? | Type |
| JOB\_ID | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (10) |
| JOB\_TITLE | NOT NULL | VARCHAR2 (35) |
| MIN\_SALARY |  | NUMBER (6) |
| MAX\_SALARY |  | NUMBER (6) |

SELECT employees.first\_name, employees.last\_name, employees.job\_id, jobs.min\_salary, jobs.max\_salary

FROM employees

NATURAL JOIN jobs;

SELECT employees.first\_name, employees.last\_name, employees.job\_id, jobs.min\_salary, jobs.max\_salary

FROM employees

NATURAL JOIN jobs

USING (job\_id);

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, job\_id, min\_salary, max\_salary

FROM employees

NATURAL JOIN jobs; (\*)

SELECT employees.first\_name, employees.last\_name, employees.job\_id, jobs.min\_salary, jobs.max\_salary

FROM employees

NATURAL JOIN jobs ON (employees.job\_title = jobs.job\_title);

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, job\_id, min\_salary, max\_salary

FROM employees

FULL JOIN jobs (job\_id);

## 

## DP Section 7 Quiz

1. If table A has 10 rows and table B has 5 rows, how many rows will be returned if you perform a equi-join on those two tables?

50

5

It depends on how many rows have matching data in each of the two tables. (\*)

10

2. If table A has 10 rows and table B has 5 rows, how many rows will be returned if you perform a cartesian join on those two tables?

5

10

50 (\*)

15

3. What is produced when a join condition is not specified in a multiple-table query using Oracle proprietary Join syntax?

A Cartesian product (\*)

An equijoin

An outer join

A self-join

4. The PATIENTS and DOCTORS tables contain these columns:

PATIENTS

PATIENT\_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

DOCTORS

DOCTOR\_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

You issue this statement:

SELECT patient\_id, doctor\_id

FROM patients, doctors;

Which result will this statement provide?

A report containing all possible combinations of the PATIENT\_ID and DOCTOR\_ID values (\*)

A report with NO duplicate PATIENT\_ID or DOCTOR\_ID values

A report containing each patient's id value and his doctor's id value

A syntax error

5. Will the following statement work?

SELECT department\_name, last\_name

FROM employees, departments

WHERE department\_id = department\_id;

No, Oracle will not allow joins in the WHERE clause

Yes, there are no syntax errors in that statement

Yes, Oracle will resolve which department\_id colum comes from which table.

No, Oracle will return a Column Ambiguously Defined error. (\*)

6. You have the following EMPLOYEES table:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)

CITY VARCHAR2(25)

STATE VARCHAR2(2)

ZIP NUMBER(9)

TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY

The BONUS table includes the following columns:

BONUS\_ID NUMBER(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY

ANNUAL\_SALARY NUMBER(10)

BONUS\_PCT NUMBER(3, 2)

EMPLOYEE\_ID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY

You want to determine the amount of each employee's bonus as a calculation of salary times bonus. Which of the following queries should you issue?

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, b.annual\_salary \* b. bonus\_pct

FROM employees e, bonus b

WHERE e.employee\_id = b.employee\_id; (\*)

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, annual\_salary \* bonus\_pct

FROM employees, bonus NATURAL JOIN;

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, b.annual\_salary, b. bonus\_pct

FROM employees e, bonus b

WHERE e.employee\_id = b.employee\_id;

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, b.annual\_salary, b. bonus\_pct

FROM employees, bonus

WHERE e.employee\_id = b.employee\_id;

7. Which statement about the join syntax of an Oracle Proprietary join syntax SELECT statement is true?

The JOIN keyword must be included.

The WHERE clause represents the join criteria. (\*)

The FROM clause represents the join criteria.

The ON keyword must be included.

8. Oracle proprietary JOINS can use the WHERE clause for conditions other than the join-condition. True or False?

True (\*)

False

9. To perform a valid outer join between DEPARMENTS and EMPLOYEES to list departments without employees, select the correct WHERE clause for the following select statement:

SELECT d.department\_name, e.last\_name

FROM employees e, departments d

WHERE

e.department\_id(+) = d.department\_id(+)

e.department\_id = d.department\_id(+)

e.department\_id(+) = d.department\_id (\*)

e.department\_id = d.department\_id

10. Which of the following best describes the function of an outer join?

An outer join will return only data from the far left column in one table and the far right column in the other table.

An outer join will return only those rows that do not meet the join criteria.

An outer join will return all rows that meet the join criteria and will return NULL values from one table if no rows from the other table satisfy the join criteria. (\*)

An outer join will return data only if both tables contain an identical pair of columns.

11. Using Oracle Proprietary join syntax, which operator would you use after one of the column names in the WHERE clause when creating an outer join?

(+) (\*)

\*

=

+

12. The following statement is an example of a nonequi-join?

SELECT e.last\_name, e.salary, j.grade\_level

FROM employees e, job\_grades j

WHERE e.salary

BETWEEN j.lowest\_sal AND j.highest\_sal;

True or False?

True (\*)

False

13. The following is a valid outer join statement:

SELECT c.country\_name, d.department\_name

FROM countries c, departments d

WHERE c.country\_id (+) = d.country\_id (+)

True or False?

True

False (\*)

14. The EMPLOYEE\_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table corresponds to the EMPLOYEE\_ID column of the ORDERS table.

The EMPLOYEE\_ID column in the ORDERS table contains null values for rows that you need to display.

Which type of join should you use to display the data?

Outer join (\*)

Natural join

Self-join

Equijoin

15. Using Oracle Proprietary join syntax, which two operators can be used in an outer join condition using the outer join operator (+)?

BETWEEN...AND... and IN

OR and =

IN and =

AND and = (\*)

16. The ID column in the CLIENT table that corresponds to the CLIENT\_ID column of the ORDER table contains null values for rows that need to be displayed. Which type of join should you use to display the data?

Self join

Equijoin

Nonequi-Join

Outer join (\*)

17. Which symbol is used to perform an outer join?

||

\*

#

(+) (\*)

18. Nonequijoins are normally used with which of the following? (Choose two)

Ranges of numbers (\*)

Ranges of text

Ranges of rowids

ranges of columns

Ranges of dates (\*)

19. Which statement about outer joins is true?

Outer joins are always evaluated before other types of joins in the query.

The tables must be aliased.

The FULL, RIGHT, or LEFT keyword must be included.

The OR operator cannot be used to link outer join conditions. (\*)

20. When must column names be prefixed by table names in join syntax?

When the same column name appears in more than one table of the query (\*)

When the more than two tables participate in the join

Only when query speed and database performance is a concern

Never

21. When joining 3 tables in a SELECT statement, how many join conditions are needed in the WHERE clause?

2 (\*)

1

0

3

22. You have been asked to create a report that lists all corporate customers and all orders that they have placed. The customers should be listed alphabetically beginning with the letter 'A', and their corresponding order totals should be sorted from the highest amount to the lowest amount.

Which of the following statements should you issue?

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid

ORDER BY companyname, amount DESC; (\*)

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid

ORDER BY amount DESC, companyname;

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid

ORDER BY companyname, amount;

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid

ORDER BY companyname ASC, amount ASC;

22. You have two tables named EMPLOYEES and SALES. You want to identify the sales representatives who have generated at least $100,000 in revenue. Which query should you issue?

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, s.sales

FROM employees e, sales s

WHERE e.employee\_id = s.employee\_id AND revenue >= 100000; (\*)

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, sales

FROM employees e, sales s

WHERE e.employee\_id = s.employee\_id AND revenue > 100000;

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, s.sales

FROM employees e, sales s

WHERE e.employee\_id = s.employee\_id AND revenue > 100000;

SELECT e.first\_name, e.last\_name, s.sales

FROM employees, sales

WHERE e.employee\_id = s.employee\_id AND revenue >= 100000;

23. The CUSTOMERS and SALES tables contain these columns:

CUSTOMERS

CUST\_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY

COMPANY VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATION VARCHAR2(20)

SALES

SALES\_ID NUMBER(5) PRIMARY KEY

CUST\_ID NUMBER(10) FOREIGN KEY

TOTAL\_SALES NUMBER(30) , Which SELECT statement will return the customer ID, the company and the total sales?

SELECT cust\_id, company, total\_sales

FROM customers c, sales s

WHERE c.cust\_id = s.cust\_id;

SELECT c.cust\_id, c.company, s.total\_sales

FROM customers c, sales s

WHERE c.cust\_id = s.cust\_id; (\*)

SELECT cust\_id, company, total\_sales

FROM customers, sales

WHERE cust\_id = cust\_id;

SELECT c.cust\_id, c.company, s.total\_sales

FROM customers c, sales s

WHERE c.cust\_id = s.cust\_id (+);

24. What is the result of a query that selects from two tables but includes no join condition?

A selection of rows from the first table only

A syntax error

A Cartesian product (\*)

A selection of matched rows from both tables

25. Which operator is typically used in a nonequijoin?

OR

\*

IN

>=, <=, or BETWEEN ...AND

NOT

7. Which statement about joining tables with a non-equijoin is false?

A WHERE clause must specify a column in one table that is compared to a column in the second table

The number of join conditions required is always one less than the number of tables being joined

The columns being joined must have compatible data types

None of the above

10. You need to provide a list of the first and last names of all employees who work in the Sales department who earned a bonus and had sales over $50,000. The company president would like the sales listed starting with the highest amount first. The EMPLOYEES table and the SALES\_DEPT table contain the following columns:

EMPLOYEES

EMP\_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

DEPTARTMENT\_ID VARCHAR2(20)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER(10)

SALES\_DEPT

SALES\_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY

SALES NUMBER(20)

QUOTA NUMBER(20)

MANAGER VARCHAR2(30)

BONUS NUMBER(10)

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(10) FOREIGN KEY

Which SELECT statement will accomplish this task?

SELECT e.employee\_id, e.last\_name, e.first\_name, s.employee\_id, s.bonus, s.sales

FROM employees e, sales\_dept s

ORDER BY sales DESC

WHERE e.employee\_id = s.employee\_id AND sales > 50000 AND s.bonus IS NOT NULL;

SELECT e.employee\_id, e.last\_name, e.first\_name, s.employee\_id, s.bonus, s. sales

FROM employees e, sales\_dept s

WHERE e.employee\_id = s.employee\_id AND s.bonus IS NOT NULL AND sales > 50000

ORDER BY sales DESC;

SELECT e.employee\_id, e.last\_name, e.first\_name, s.employee\_id, s.bonus, s. sales

WHERE e.employee\_id = s.employee\_id

FROM employees e, sales\_dept s AND s.bonus IS NOT NULL AND sales > 50000

ORDER BY sales DESC;

SELECT e.employee\_id, e.last\_name, e.first\_name, s.employee\_id, s.bonus, s. sales

ORDER BY sales DESC

FROM employees e, sales\_dept s

WHERE e.employee\_id = s.employee\_id AND s.bonus IS NOT NULL AND sales > 50000;

13. What happens when you create a Cartesian product?

All rows from one table are joined to all rows of another table

The table is joined to another equal table

All rows that do not match in the WHERE clause are displayed

The table is joined to itself, one column to the next column, exhausting all possibilities

1. You need to create a report that lists all employees in department 10 (Sales) whose salary is not equal to $25,000 per year. Which query should you issue to accomplish this task?

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary <= 25000 AND dept\_id = 10;

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary != 25000 AND dept\_id = 10; (\*)

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary > 25000 AND dept\_id = 10;

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary = 25000 AND dept\_id = 10;

2. You have been asked to create a report that lists all corporate customers and all orders that they have placed. The customers should be listed alphabetically beginning with the letter 'A', and their corresponding order totals should be sorted from the highest amount to the lowest amount.

Which of the following statements should you issue?

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid

ORDER BY amount DESC, companyname;

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid

ORDER BY companyname ASC, amount ASC;

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid

ORDER BY companyname, amount DESC; (\*)

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid

ORDER BY companyname, amount;

4. Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT e.employee\_id, e.last\_name, e.first\_name, d.department\_name

FROM employees e, departments d

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id AND employees.department\_id > 5000

ORDER BY 4;

Which clause contains a syntax error?

FROM employees e, departments d

AND employees.department\_id > 5000 (\*)

ORDER BY 4;

SELECT e.employee\_id, e.last\_name, e.first\_name, d.department\_name

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id

6. If table A has 10 rows and table B has 5 rows, how many rows will be returned if you perform a cartesian join on those two tables?

15

50 (\*)

5

10

10. You need to join the EMPLOYEES table and the SCHEDULES table, but the two tables do not have any corresponding columns. Which type of join will you create?

An equijoin

It is not possible to join these two tables.

A non-equijoin (\*)

A full outer join

11. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT p.player\_id, m.last\_name, m.first\_name, t.team\_name

FROM player p

LEFT OUTER JOIN player m ON (p.manager\_id = m.player\_id)

LEFT OUTER JOIN team t ON (p.team\_id = t.team\_id);

Which join is evaluated first?

The self-join of the player table (\*)

The join between the player table and the team table on MANAGER\_ID

The join between the player table and the team table on TEAM\_ID

The join between the player table and the team table on PLAYER\_ID

14. The following is a valid outer join statement:

SELECT c.country\_name, d.department\_name

FROM countries c, departments d

WHERE c.country\_id (+) = d.country\_id (+)

True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

15. What is the minimum number of join conditions required to join 5 tables together?

5

One more than the number of tables

4 (\*)

3

2. You have been asked to create a report that lists all corporate customers and all orders that they have placed. The customers should be listed alphabetically beginning with the letter 'A', and their corresponding order totals should be sorted from the highest amount to the lowest amount.

Which of the following statements should you issue?

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid

ORDER BY amount DESC, companyname;

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid

ORDER BY companyname, amount;

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid

ORDER BY companyname ASC, amount ASC;

SELECT c.custid, c.companyname, o.orderdate, o. custid, o.amount

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid

ORDER BY companyname, amount DESC;

## 

## DP Section 8 Quiz

1. Which aggregate function can be used on a column of the DATE data type?

MAX (\*)

SUM

AVG

STDDEV

2. You need to calculate the standard deviation for the cost of products produced in the Birmingham facility. Which group function will you use?

VAR\_SAMP

STDDEV (\*)

VARIANCE

STDEV

3. Group functions return a value for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ null values in their computations.

a row set, include

each row, include

each row, ignore

a row set, ignore (\*)

4. Examine the data in the PAYMENT table:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PAYMENT\_ID | CUSTOMER\_ID | PAYMENT\_DATE | PAYMENT\_TYPE | PAYMENT\_AMOUNT |
| 86590586 | 8908090 | 10-Jun-2003 | BASIC | 859.00 |
| 89453485 | 8549038 | 15-Feb-2003 | INTEREST | 596.00 |
| 85490345 | 5489304 | 20-Mar-2003 | BASIC | 568.00 |

You need to determine the average payment amount made by each customer in January, February, and March of 2003.

Which SELECT statement should you use?

SELECT SUM(payment\_amount)

FROM payment

WHERE payment\_date BETWEEN '01-Jan-2003' and '31-Mar-2003';

SELECT AVG(payment\_amount)

FROM payment;

SELECT AVG(payment\_amount)

FROM payment

WHERE payment\_date

BETWEEN '01-Jan-2003' AND '31-Mar-2003'; (\*)

SELECT AVG(payment\_amount)

FROM payment

WHERE TO\_CHAR(payment\_date) IN (Jan, Feb, Mar);

5. The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:

PROD\_ID NUMBER(4)

PROD\_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

PROD\_CAT VARCHAR2(30)

PROD\_PRICE NUMBER(3)

PROD\_QTY NUMBER(4)

The following statement is issued:

SELECT AVG(prod\_price, prod\_qty)

FROM products;

What happens when this statement is issued?

Both the average price and the average quantity of the products are returned.

An error occurs. (\*)

The values in the PROD\_PRICE column and the PROD\_QTY column are averaged together.

Only the average quantity of the products is returned.

6. The following statement will work, even though it contains more than one GROUP function:

SELECT AVG(salary), MAX(salary), MIN(salary), SUM(salary)

FROM employees;

True or False?

True (\*)

False

7. What two group functions can be used with any datatype?

SUM, AVG

MIN, MAX (\*)

COUNT, SUM

STDDEV, VARIANCE

8. You need to calculate the average salary of employees in each department. Which group function will you use?

MEDIAN

MEAN

AVG (\*)

AVERAGE

9. What would the following SQL statement return?

SELECT COUNT(first\_name)

FROM employees;

The total number of non-null first names in the employees table (\*)

The total number of rows in the employees table

A listing of all unique first names in the employees table

A listing of all non-null first names in the employees table

10. Given the following data in the employees table (employee\_id, salary, commission\_pct)

DATA: (143, 2600, null

144, 2500, null

149, 10500, .2

174, 11000, .3

176, 8600, .2

178, 7000, .15)

What is the result of the following statement:

SELECT SUM(commission\_pct), COUNT(commission\_pct)

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id IN( 143,144,149,174,176,178);

SUM = 1.85 and COUNT = 6

SUM = 1.85 and COUNT = 4

SUM = .85 and COUNT = 6

SUM = .85 and COUNT = 4

11. Which SELECT statement will calculate the number of rows in the PRODUCTS table?

SELECT ROWCOUNT FROM products;

SELECT COUNT (\*) FROM products; (\*)

SELECT COUNT(products);

SELECT COUNT FROM products;

12. The STYLES table contains this data:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| STYLE\_ID | STYLE\_NAME | CATEGORY | COST |
| 895840 | SANDAL | 85940 | 12.00 |
| 968950 | SANDAL | 85909 | 10.00 |
| 869506 | SANDAL | 89690 | 15.00 |
| 809090 | LOAFER | 89098 | 10.00 |
| 890890 | LOAFER | 89789 | 14.00 |
| 857689 | HEEL | 85940 | 11.00 |
| 758960 | SANDAL | 86979 |  |

You issue this SELECT statement:

SELECT COUNT(category)

FROM styles;

Which value is displayed?

0

The statement will NOT execute successfully.

7 (\*)

6

13. Which statement about the COUNT function is true?

The COUNT function always ignores null values by default. (\*)

The COUNT function can be used to find the maximum value in each column.

The COUNT function can be used to determine the number of unique, non-null values in a column.

The COUNT function ignores duplicates by default.

14. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM products;

Which statement is true?

An error occurs because no WHERE clause is included in the SELECT statement.

The number of unique PRODUCT\_IDs in the table is displayed.

An error occurs due to an error in the SELECT clause.

The number of rows in the table is displayed. (\*)

15. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM employees

WHERE salary > 30000;

Which result will the query display?

The number of employees that have a salary less than 30000

The number of rows in the EMPLOYEES table that have a salary greater than 30000 (\*)

The total of the SALARThe STYLES table contains this data:Y column for all employees that have a salary greater than 30000

The query generates an error and returns no results.

16. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER(9)

You need to display the number of employees whose salary is greater than $50,000? Which SELECT would you use?

SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM employees

WHERE salary < 50000;

SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM employees

WHERE salary > 50000

GROUP BY employee\_id, last\_name, first\_name, salary, department\_id;

SELECT \* FROM employees

WHERE salary > 50000;

SELECT \* FROM employees

WHERE salary < 50000;

SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM employees

WHERE salary > 50000; (\*)

17. Using your existing knowledge of the employees table, would the following two statements produce the same result?

SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM employees;

SELECT COUNT(commission\_pct)

FROM employees;

Yes

The first statement is invalid

No (\*)

The second statement is invalid

18. Group functions can avoid computations involving duplicate values by including which keyword?

SELECT

DISTINCT (\*)

NULL

UNLIKE

19. To include null values in the calculations of a group function, you must:

Precede the group function name with NULL

Group functions can never use null values

Count the number of null values in that column using COUNT

Convert the null to a value using the NVL( ) function (\*)

20. What would the following SQL statement return?

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary)

FROM employees;

The total number of rows in the employees table

The total amount of salaries in the employees table

A listing of all unique salaries in the employees table

The number of unique salaries in the employees table (\*)

21. You need to compute the total salary amount for all employees in department 10. Which group function will you use?

SUM(\*)

MAX

COUNT

VARIANCE

22. Which group function would you use to display the total of all salary values in the EMPLOYEES table?

AVG

COUNT

MAX

SUM (\*)

23. You can use GROUP functions in all clauses of a SELECT statement. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

24. The AVG, SUM, VARIANCE, and STDDEV functions can be used with which of the following?

Only numeric data types (\*)

Any data type

All except numeric

25. Which group function would you use to display the average price of all products in the PRODUCTS table?

COUNT

SUM

AVG (\*)

MAX

26. The TRUCKS table contains these columns:

TRUCKS:

TYPE VARCHAR2(30)

YEAR DATE

MODEL VARCHAR2(20)

PRICE NUMBER(10)

Which SELECT statement will return the average price for the 4x4 model?

SELECT AVG(price), model

FROM trucks

WHERE model IS '4x4';

SELECT AVG(price)

FROM trucks

WHERE model IS '4x4';

SELECT AVG(price)

FROM trucks

WHERE model = '4x4'; (\*)

SELECT AVG(price)

FROM trucks

WHERE model IS 4x4;

27. Which group functions below act on character, number, and date data types? (Choose all that are correct.)

AVG

MIN (\*)

COUNT (\*)

MAX (\*)

SUM

2. What would the following SQL statement return?

SELECT COUNT(first\_name)

FROM employees;

A listing of all unique first names in the employees table

The total number of non-null first names in the employees table

The total number of rows in the employees table

A listing of all non-null first names in the employees table

8. Given the following data in the employees table (employee\_id, salary, commission\_pct)

DATA: (143, 2600, null

144, 2500, null

149, 10500, .2

174, 11000, .3

176, 8600, .2

178, 7000, .15)

What is the result of the following statement:

SELECT AVG(commission\_pct)

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id IN( 143,144,149,174,176,178);

This statement is invalid

1.2125

0.2125 (\*)

0.0425

12. Which group function would you use to display the highest salary value in the EMPLOYEES table?

AVG

MAX

MIN

COUNT

15. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

BONUS NUMBER(7,2)

COMM\_PCT NUMBER(4,2)

Which three functions could be used with the HIRE\_DATE, LAST\_NAME, or SALARY columns? (Choose three.)

MIN

COUNT

MAX

SUM

AVG

16. The VENDORS table contains these columns:

VENDOR\_ID NUMBER Primary Key

NAME VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATION\_ID NUMBER

ORDER\_DT DATE

ORDER\_AMOUNT NUMBER(8,2)

Which two clauses represent valid uses of aggregate functions for this table?

WHERE MAX(order\_dt) = order\_dt

SELECT SUM(order\_amount) (\*)

SELECT SUM(order\_dt)

SELECT MIN(AVG(order\_amount)) (\*)

FROM MAX(order\_dt)

17. The CUSTOMER table contains these columns:

CUSTOMER\_ID NUMBER(9)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

CREDIT\_LIMIT NUMBER (7,2)

CATEGORY VARCHAR2(20)

You need to calculate the average credit limit for all the customers in each category. The average should be calculated based on all the rows in the table excluding any customers who have not yet been assigned a credit limit value.

Which group function should you use to calculate this value?

COUNT

AVG (\*)

SUM

STDDEV

18. Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT COUNT (amount)

FROM inventory;

What will occur when the statement is issued?

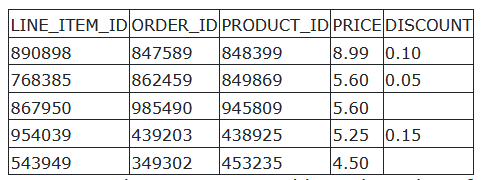
The statement will replace all NULL values that exist in the AMOUNT column.

The statement will return the total number of rows in the AMOUNT column.

The statement will count the number of rows in the INVENTORY table where the AMOUNT column is not null. (\*)

The statement will return the greatest value in the INVENTORY table.

19. Examine the data from the LINE\_ITEM table:



You query the LINE\_ITEM table and a value of 5 is returned. Which SQL statement did you execute?

SELECT COUNT(discount)

FROM line\_item;

SELECT SUM(discount)

FROM line\_item;

SELECT AVG(discount)

FROM line\_item;

SELECT COUNT(\*)

FROM line\_item; (\*)

20. Given the following data in the employees table (employee\_id, salary, commission\_pct)

DATA: (143, 2600, null

144, 2500, null

149, 10500, .2

174, 11000, .3

176, 8600, .2

178, 7000, .15)

What is the result of the following statement:

SELECT SUM(commission\_pct), COUNT(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id IN( 143,144,149,174,176,178);

SUM = 1.85 and COUNT =4

SUM = 1.85 and COUNT = 6

SUM = .85 and COUNT = 4

SUM = .85 and COUNT = 6 (\*)

## DP Section 9 Quiz

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operator returns all rows from both tables, after eliminating duplicates.

MINUS

UNION (\*)

INTERSECT

UNION ALL

2. MINUS will give you rows from the first query that are not present in the second query. (True or False?)

True (\*)

False

3. To control the order of rows returned using SET operators, the ORDER BY clause is used \_\_\_\_\_\_ and is placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ SELECT statement of the query.

ONCE; LAST (\*)

TWICE; FIRST

ONCE; FIRST

IN ALL; LAST

4. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT SUM(salary), department\_id, manager\_id

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id, manager\_id;

Which SELECT clause allows you to restrict the rows returned, based on a group function?

WHERE salary > 100000

HAVING SUM(salary) > 100000 (\*)

WHERE SUM(salary) > 100000

HAVING salary > 100000

5. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT COUNT(emp\_id), mgr\_id, dept\_id

FROM employees

WHERE status = 'I'

GROUP BY dept\_id

HAVING salary > 30000

ORDER BY 2;

Why does this statement return a syntax error?

The HAVING clause must specify an aggregate function.

MGR\_ID must be included in the GROUP BY clause. (\*)

The ORDER BY clause must specify a column name in the EMPLOYEE table.

A single query cannot contain a WHERE clause and a HAVING clause.

6. Evaluate this statement:

SELECT department\_id, AVG(salary)  
FROM employees  
WHERE job\_id <> 69879  
GROUP BY job\_id, department\_id  
HAVING AVG(salary) > 35000  
ORDER BY department\_id;  
Which clauses restricts the result? Choose two.

GROUP BY job\_id, department\_id

WHERE job\_id <> 69879 (\*)

SELECT department\_id, AVG(salary)

HAVING AVG(salary) > 35000 (\*)

7. Which statement about group functions is true?

Group functions ignore null values. (\*)

Group functions can be used in a WHERE clause.

A query that includes a group function in the SELECT list must include a GROUP BY clause.

Group functions can only be used in a SELECT list.

2. How would you alter the following query to list only employees where two or more employees have the same last name?

SELECT last\_name, COUNT(employee\_id)

FROM EMPLOYEES

GROUP BY last\_name;

SELECT last\_name, COUNT(last\_name)

FROM EMPLOYEES

GROUP BY last\_name

HAVING COUNT(last\_name) > 1; (\*)

SELECT last\_name, COUNT(employee\_id)

FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE COUNT(\*) > 1

GROUP BY last\_name

SELECT employee\_id, DISTINCT(last\_name)

FROM EMPLOYEES

GROUP BY last\_name

HAVING last\_name > 1;

SELECT last\_name, COUNT(last\_name)

FROM EMPLOYEES

GROUP BY last\_name

EXISTS COUNT(last\_name) > 1;

3. You want to write a report that returns the average salary of all employees in the company, sorted by departments.

The EMPLOYEES table contains the following columns:

EMPLOYEES:

EMP\_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY

LNAME VARCHAR2(20)

FNAME VARCHAR2(20)

DEPT VARCHAR2(20)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER(10)

Which SELECT statement will return the information that you require?

SELECT AVG (salary)

FROM employees

BY dept;

SELECT dept, AVG(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY dept; (\*)

SELECT AVG salary

FROM employees

BY dept;

SELECT salary(AVG), dept

FROM employees

GROUP BY dept;

8. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT COUNT(employee\_id), department\_id  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY department\_id;  
You only want to include employees who earn more than 15000.  
Which clause should you include in the SELECT statement?

HAVING SUM(salary) > 15000

WHERE salary > 15000 (\*)

HAVING salary > 15000

WHERE SUM(salary) > 15000

9. The PLAYERS and TEAMS tables contain these columns:

PLAYERS  
PLAYER\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY  
LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30) NOT NULL  
FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25) NOT NULL  
TEAM\_ID NUMBER  
POSITION VARCHAR2 (25)  
TEAMS  
TEAM\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY  
TEAM\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

You need to create a report that lists the names of each team with more than three goal keepers.

Which SELECT statement will produce the desired result?

SELECT t.team\_name, COUNT(p.player\_id)

FROM players p

JOIN teams t ON (p.team\_id = t.team\_id)

WHERE UPPER(p.position) = 'GOAL KEEPER'

GROUP BY t.team\_name

HAVING COUNT(p.player\_id) > 3; (\*)

SELECT t.team\_name, COUNT(p.player\_id)

FROM players p, teams t

ON (p.team\_id = t.team\_id)

WHERE UPPER(p.position) = 'GOAL KEEPER'

GROUP BY t.team\_name

HAVING COUNT(p.player\_id) > 3;

SELECT t.team\_name, COUNT(p.player\_id)

FROM players

JOIN teams t ON (p.team\_id = t.team\_id)

WHERE UPPER(p.position) = 'GOAL KEEPER'

HAVING COUNT(p.player\_id) > 3;

SELECT t.team\_name, COUNT(p.player\_id)

FROM players p, teams t

ON (p.team\_id = t.team\_id)

WHERE UPPER(p.position) = 'GOAL KEEPER'

GROUP BY t.team\_name;

10. You use GROUPING functions to \_\_\_\_\_\_ database rows from tabulated rows.

COMPUTE

COUNT

CREATE

DISTINGUISH (\*)

11. GROUPING SETS is another extension to the GROUP BY clause and is used to specify multiple groupings of data but provide a single result set. True or False?

True (\*)

False

12. CUBE can be applied to all aggregate functions including AVG, SUM, MIN, MAX, and COUNT. True or False?

True (\*)

False

GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((department\_id, manager\_id), (department\_id, SUM(salary), (manager\_id, job\_id))

GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((department\_id, manager\_id), (department\_id, job\_id), (manager\_id, job\_id)) (\*)

GROUP BY GROUPING SETS (department\_id, AVG(salary)), (department\_id, job\_id), (department\_id, manager\_id)

GROUP BY GROUPING SETS (department\_id, salary), (department\_id, job\_id), (department\_id, manager\_id)

14. Examine the following statement:

SELECT department\_id, manager\_id, job\_id, SUM(salary)  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS((department\_id, manager\_id), (department\_id, job\_id))  
What data will this query generate?

Sum of salaries for (department\_id, job\_id) and (department\_id, manager\_id) (\*)

Sum of salaries for (department\_id, job\_id, manager\_id)

Subtotals for (job\_id, manager\_id)

The statement will fail.

15. If you want to include subtotals and grand totals for all columns mentioned in a GROUP BY clause, you should use which of the following extensions to the GROUP BY clause?

ROLLUP

GROUP BY ALL COLUMNS

CUBE (\*)

HAVING

16.When using SET operators, the names of the matching columns must be identical in all of the SELECT statements used in the query. True or False?

True

False (\*)

17. INTERSECT will give you the common rows found in both queries. (True or False?)

Правда (\*)

Ложь

18. The PAYMENT table contains these columns:

PAYMENT\_ID NUMBER(9) PK

PAYMENT\_DATE DATE

CUSTOMER\_ID NUMBER(9)

Which SELECT statement could you use to display the number of times each customer payment was made between January 1, 2003 and June 30, 2003 ?

SELECT COUNT(payment\_id)

FROM payment

WHERE payment\_date BETWEEN '01-Jan-2003' AND '30-Jun-2003'

GROUP BY customer\_id;

SELECT customer\_id, COUNT(payment\_id)

FROM payment

WHERE payment\_date BETWEEN '01-Jan-2003' AND '30-Jun-2003'

GROUP BY customer\_id; (\*)

SELECT COUNT(payment\_id)

FROM payment

WHERE payment\_date BETWEEN '01-Jan-2003' AND '30-Jun-2003';

SELECT customer\_id, COUNT(payment\_id)

FROM payment

WHERE payment\_date BETWEEN '01-Jan-2003' AND '30-Jun-2003';

19. If a select list contains both a column as well as a group function then what clause is required?

GROUP BY clause (\*)

ORDER BY clause

HAVING clause

JOIN clause

20. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT SUM(salary), department\_id, department\_name

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 1

GROUP BY department;

Which clause of the SELECT statement contains a syntax error?

FROM

GROUP BY (\*)

SELECT

WHERE

21. Which statement about the GROUP BY clause is true?

By default, rows are not sorted when a GROUP BY clause is used.

You must use the HAVING clause with the GROUP BY clause.

To exclude rows before dividing them into groups using the GROUP BY clause, you should use a WHERE clause. (\*)

You can use a column alias in a GROUP BY clause.

22. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT COUNT(emp\_id), mgr\_id, dept\_id

FROM employees

WHERE status = 'I'

GROUP BY dept\_id

HAVING salary > 30000

ORDER BY 2;

Why does this statement return a syntax error?

The HAVING clause must specify an aggregate function.

The ORDER BY clause must specify a column name in the EMPLOYEE table.

MGR\_ID must be included in the GROUP BY clause. (\*)

A single query cannot contain a WHERE clause and a HAVING clause.

23. You use ROLLUP to:

produce subtotal values (\*)

produce a single result set

cross-tabulate values

24. CUBE will cross-reference the columns listed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ clause to create a superset of groups.

GROUP BY (\*)

WHERE

SELECT

25. Examine the following statement:

SELECT department\_id, manager\_id, job\_id, SUM(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY GROUPING SETS(.......);

Select the correct GROUP BY GROUPING SETS clause from the following list:

GROUP BY GROUPING SETS (department\_id, AVG(salary)), (department\_id, job\_id), (department\_id, manager\_id)

GROUP BY GROUPING SETS (department\_id, salary), (department\_id, job\_id), (department\_id, manager\_id)

GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((department\_id, manager\_id), (department\_id, SUM(salary), (manager\_id, job\_id))

GROUP BY GROUPING SETS ((department\_id, manager\_id), (department\_id, job\_id), (manager\_id, job\_id)) (\*)

26. You use GROUPING functions to:

Aggregate rows using SUM, MIN, MAX, and COUNT

Identify the extra row values created by either a ROLLUP or CUBE operation (\*)

Produce subtotal and cross-tabulated values

1. Examine the following statement:

SELECT department\_id, manager\_id, job\_id, SUM(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY ROLLUP(department\_id, manager\_id)

What extra data will this query generate?

Subtotals for department\_id, and grand totals for salary

Subtotals for department\_id, job\_id and grand totals for salary

Subtotals for department\_id, job\_id, manager\_id and grand totals for salary

The statement will fail. (\*)

11. The MANUFACTURER table contains these columns:

MANUFACTURER\_ID NUMBER

MANUFACTURER\_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

TYPE VARCHAR2(25)

LOCATION\_ID NUMBER

You need to display the number of unique types of manufacturers at each location. Which SELECT statement should you use?

SELECT location\_id, COUNT(type)

FROM manufacturer

GROUP BY location\_id;

SELECT location\_id, COUNT(DISTINCT type)

FROM manufacturer

GROUP BY location\_id; (\*)

SELECT location\_id, COUNT(DISTINCT type)

FROM manufacturer;

SELECT location\_id, COUNT(DISTINCT type)

FROM manufacturer

GROUP BY type;

12. The PLAYERS table contains these columns:

PLAYER\_ID NUMBER PK

PLAYER\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

TEAM\_ID NUMBER

HIRE\_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER (8,2)

Which clauses represent valid uses of aggregate functions? (Choose three.)

ORDER BY AVG(salary) (\*)

GROUP BY MAX(salary)

WHERE hire\_date > AVG(hire\_date)

HAVING MAX(salary) > 10000 (\*)

SELECT AVG(NVL(salary, 0)) (\*)

14. Which of the following are correct SET operators? (choose two)

MINUS, PLUS

UNION ALL, INTERSECT (\*)

UNION ALL, PLUS ALL

UNION, MINUS (\*)

When using SET operators, the number of columns and the data types of the columns must be identical in all of the SELECT statements used in the query. True or False.

True (\*)

False

The difference between UNION and UNION ALL is

UNION ALL is more like a NATURAL JOIN.

UNION will remove duplicates; UNION ALL returns all rows from all queries including the duplicates. (\*)

There is no difference; you get exactly the same result from both.

UNION is a synomym for UNION ALL.

Read the following SELECT statement. Choose the column or columns that must be included in the GROUP BY clause.

SELECT COUNT(last\_name), grade, gender

FROM STUDENTS

GROUP\_BY ?????;

last\_name, grade

last\_name, gender

grade, gender (\*)

last\_name

What is the best explanation as to why this SQL statement will NOT execute?

SELECT department\_id "Department", AVG (salary)"Average"

FROM employees

GROUP BY Department;

The department id is not listed in the departments table.

You cannot use a column alias in the GROUP BY clause. (\*)

Salaries cannot be averaged as not all the numbers will divide evenly.

The GROUP BY clause must have something to GROUP.

What is the correct order of clauses in a SELECT statement?

SELECT

FROM

WHERE

GROUP BY

HAVING

ORDER BY (\*)

SELECT

FROM

WHERE

ORDER BY

GROUP BY

HAVING

SELECT

FROM

HAVING

GROUP BY

WHERE

ORDER BY

SELECT

FROM

WHERE

HAVING

ORDER BY

GROUP BY

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT MIN(hire\_date), department\_id

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id;

Which values are displayed?

The latest hire date in the EMPLOYEES table

The earliest hire date in the EMPLOYEES table

The earliest hire date in each department (\*)

The hire dates in the EMPLOYEES table that contain NULL values

## DP Section 10 Quiz

1. The SQL multiple-row subquery extends the capability of the single-row syntax through the use of which three comparison operators?

IN, ANY, and ALL (\*)

IN, ALL, and EVERY

IN, ANY, and EVERY

IN, ANY, and EQUAL

2. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT customer\_id, name

FROM customer

WHERE customer\_id IN

(SELECT customer\_id

FROM customer

WHERE state\_id = 'GA' AND credit\_limit > 500.00);

What would happen if the inner query returned null?

Only the rows with CUSTOMER\_ID values equal to null would be selected.

An error would be returned.

No rows would be returned by the outer query. (\*)

All the rows in the table would be selected.

3. You need to create a SELECT statement that contains a multiple-row subquery. Which comparison operator(s) can you use?

IN, ANY, and ALL (\*)

LIKE

=, <, and >

BETWEENﾅANDﾅ

4. Which comparison operator would you use to compare a value to every value returned by a subquery?

IN

ALL (\*)

SOME

ANY

5. Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT player\_id, name

FROM players

WHERE team\_id IN

(SELECT team\_id

FROM teams

WHERE team\_id > 300 AND salary\_cap > 400000);

What would happen if the inner query returned a NULL value?

A syntax error in the outer query would be returned.

A syntax error in the inner query would be returned.

All the rows in the PLAYER table would be returned by the outer query.

No rows would be returned by the outer query. (\*)

6. Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN

(SELECT department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE salary > 30000 AND salary < 50000);

Which values will be displayed?

All employees who work in a department with employees who earn more than $30,000, but less than $50,000. (\*)

Only employees who earn more than $30,000.

All employees who work in a department with employees who earn more than $30,000 and more than $50,000.

Only employees who earn less than $50,000.

7. Correlated Subqueries must reference the same tables in both the inner and outer queries. (True or False?)

True

False (\*)

8. A correlated subquery will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a candidate row from an outer query, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the inner query using candidate row value, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ values from the inner query to qualify or disqualify the candidate row.

ROLLUP; GRANT; DROP

GET; EXECUTE; USE (\*)

CREATE; EXECUTE; USE

DELETE; UPDATE; INSERT

9. The WITH clause enables a SELECT statement to define the subquery block at the start of the query, process the block just once, label the results, and then refer to the results multiple times. True or False?

True (\*)

False

10. What will the following statement return:

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name

FROM employees

WHERE salary =

(SELECT MIN(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id);

Nothing. It is an invalid statement. (\*)

A list of first\_names and salaries of employees in Department 50

A list of last\_names and salaries of employees grouped by department\_id.

A list of last\_names and salaries of employees

11. You need to create a report to display the names of products with a cost value greater than the average cost of all products. Which SELECT statement should you use?

SELECT AVG(cost), product\_name

FROM products

WHERE cost > AVG(cost)

GROUP by product\_name;

SELECT product\_name

FROM products

WHERE cost > AVG(cost);

SELECT product\_name

FROM (SELECT AVG(cost) FROM product)

WHERE cost > AVG(cost);

SELECT product\_name

FROM products

WHERE cost > (SELECT AVG(cost)

FROM products); (\*)

12. Which statement about subqueries is true?

Subqueries should be enclosed in double quotation marks.

Subqueries generally execute last, after the main or outer query executes.

Subqueries cannot contain group functions.

Subqueries are often used in a WHERE clause to return values for an unknown conditional value. (\*)

13. In a non-correlated subquery, the outer query always executes prior to the inner query's execution. True or False?

True

False (\*)

14. Which best describes a single-row subquery?

A query that returns only one column value from the inner SELECT statement

A query that returns one or more column values from the inner SELECT statement

A query that returns only one row from the inner SELECT statement (\*)

A query that returns one or more rows from the inner SELECT statement

15. If a single-row subquery returns a null value and uses the equality comparison operator, what will the outer query return?

An error

All the rows in the table

No rows (\*)

A null value

16. Oracle allows you to write named subqueries in one single statement, as long as you start your statement with the keyword WITH. True or False?

True (\*)

False

17. The WITH clause is a way of creating extra tables in the database. (True or False?)

Правда

Ложь (\*)

18. What would happen if you attempted to use a single-row operator with a multiple-row subquery?

No rows will be selected.

An error would be returned. (\*)

All the rows will be selected.

The data returned may or may not be correct.

19. In a subquery, the ALL operator compares a value to every value returned by the inner query. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

20. You are looking for Executive information using a subquery.

What will the following SQL statement display?

SELECT department\_id, last\_name, job\_id

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN

(SELECT department\_id FROM departments WHERE department\_name = 'Executive');

The department ID, last name, and job ID for every employee in the Executive department (\*)

The department ID, last name, and department name for every Executive in the employees table

The department ID, department name, and last name for every employee in the Executive department

The department ID, last name, and job ID from departments for Executive employees

21. What is wrong with the following query?

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name

FROM employees

WHERE salary =

(SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id);

Subquery references the wrong table in the WHERE clause.

Nothing, it will run without problems.

Single rows contain multiple values and a logical operator is used.

Subquery returns more than one row and single row comparison operator is used. (\*)

22. Which best describes a multiple-row subquery?

A query that returns one or more column values from the inner SELECT statement

A query that returns only one row from the inner SELECT statement

A query that returns only one column value from the inner SELECT statement

A query that returns one or more rows from the inner SELECT statement (\*)

23. A multiple-row operator expects how many values?

One or more (\*)

Only one

Two or more

None

24. The result of this statement will be:

SELECT last\_name, job\_id, salary, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE job\_id =

(SELECT job\_id

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 141) AND

department\_id =

(SELECT department\_id

FROM departments

WHERE location\_id =1500);

An error since you canﾒt get data from two tables in the same subquery

Only the employees whose job id matches employee 141 and who work in location 1500 (\*)

All employees with the department id of 141

All employees from Location 1500 will be displayed

25. Which statement about the <> operator is true?

The <> operator can be used when a single-row subquery returns only one row. (\*)

The <> operator returns the same result as the ANY operator in a subquery.

The <> operator is NOT a valid SQL operator.

The <> operator CANNOT be used in a single-row subquery.

26. Subqueries can only be placed in the WHERE clause. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

27. Which operator can be used with subqueries that return only one row?

ANY

ALL

LIKE (\*)

IN

28. The TEACHERS and CLASS\_ASSIGNMENTS tables contain these columns:

TEACHERS

TEACHER\_ID NUMBER(5) Primary Key

NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

SUBJECT\_ID NUMBER(5)

CLASS\_ID NUMBER(5)

CLASS\_ASSIGNMENTS

CLASS\_ID NUMBER (5) Primary Key

TEACHER\_ID NUMBER (5)

DATE

MAX\_CAPACITY NUMBER (3)

All MAX\_CAPACITY values are greater than 10. Which two SQL statements correctly use subqueries? (Choose two.)

SELECT \*

FROM teachers

WHERE teacher\_id = (SELECT teacher\_id, class\_assignments WHERE max\_capacity > 0);

SELECT \*

FROM teachers

WHERE teacher\_id LIKE (SELECT teacher\_id FROM class\_assignments WHERE max\_capacity > 1000);

SELECT \*

FROM class\_assignments

WHERE max\_capacity = (SELECT AVG(max\_capacity) FROM class\_assignments); (\*)

SELECT \*

FROM teachers

WHERE teacher\_id = (SELECT teacher\_id FROM class\_assignments WHERE class\_id = 45963); (\*)

SELECT \*

FROM class\_assignments

max\_capacity = (SELECT AVG(max\_capacity) FROM class\_assignments GROUP BY teacher\_id);

2. Which comparison operator can only be used with a single-row subquery?

<> (\*)

ANY

IN

ALL

3. Examine the structure of the EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT, and ORDERS tables.

EMPLOYEE:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER(9)

DEPARTMENT:

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER(9)

DEPARTMENT\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

CREATION\_DATE DATE

ORDERS:

ORDER\_ID NUMBER(9)

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(9)

DATE DATE

CUSTOMER\_ID NUMBER(9)

You want to display all employees who had an order after the Sales department was established. Which of the following constructs would you use?

A single-row subquery (\*)

The HAVING clause

A MERGE statement

A group function

4. If you use the equality operator (=) with a subquery, how many values can the subquery return?

Up to 5

Only 1 (\*)

Unlimited

Up to 2

9. Which operator can be used with a multiple-row subquery?

LIKE

IN (\*)

<>

=

8. You need to display all the players whose salaries are greater than or equal to John Brown's salary. Which comparison operator should you use?

<=

>

=

>= (\*)

5. Subqueries are limited to four per SQL transaction. True or False?

True

False (\*)

13. Which statement about single-row and multiple-row subqueries is true?

Single-row operators can be used with both single-row and multiple-row subqueries.

Multiple-row subqueries cannot be used with the LIKE operator. (\*)

Multiple-row subqueries can only be used in SELECT statements.

Multiple-row subqueries can be used with both single-row and multiple-row operators.

5. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the order of subquery execution?

The subquery executes once after the main query.

The subquery executes once before the main query. (\*)

The outer query is executed first.

The result of the main query is used with the subquery.

8. Which of the following is a valid reason why the query below will not execute successfully?

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id =

(SELECT department\_id FROM employees WHERE last\_name like '%u%');

Second subquery found on the right instead of the left side of the operator.

A single, rather than a multiple value operator was used. (\*)

The greater than operator is not valid.

First subquery not enclosed in parentheses.

9. Evaluate this SELECT statement that includes a subquery:

SELECT last\_name, first\_name

FROM customer

WHERE area\_code IN

(SELECT area\_code

FROM sales

WHERE salesperson\_id = 20);

Which statement is true about the given subquery?

The outer query executes before the nested subquery.

An error occurs if either the inner or outer queries do not return a value.

The results of the inner query are returned to the outer query. (\*)

Both the inner and outer queries must return a value, or an error occurs.

10. Which operator or keyword cannot be used with a multiple-row subquery?

ALL

>

ANY

= (\*)

11. When a multiple-row subquery uses the NOT IN operator (equivalent to <>ALL), if one of the values returned by the inner query is a null value, the entire query returns:

All rows that were selected by the inner query including the null values

No rows returned (\*)

All rows that were selected by the inner query minus the null values

A list of Nulls

12. Which of the following statements contains a comparison operator that is used to restrict rows based on a list of values returned from an inner query?

SELECT description

FROM d\_types

WHERE code

IN (SELECT type\_code FROM d\_songs);

SELECT description

FROM d\_types

WHERE code = ANY (SELECT type\_code FROM d\_songs);

SELECT description

FROM d\_types

WHERE code <> ALL (SELECT type\_code FROM d\_songs);

All of the above. (\*)

13. When creating a report of all employees earning more than the average salary for their department, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be used to first calculate the average salary of each department, and then compare the salary for each employee to the average salary of that employeeﾒs department.

CORRELATED SUBQUERY (\*)

WITH CLAUSE

GROUP BY

14. Table aliases must be used when you are writing correlated subqueries. (True or false?)

Правда

Ложь (\*)

15. Which statement is false?

The WITH clause decreases performance. (\*)

The WITH clause retrieves the results of one or more query blocks.

The WITH clause makes the query simple to read.

The WITH clause stores the results for the user who runs the query.

1. Examine the structures of the CUSTOMER and ORDER\_HISTORY tables:

CUSTOMER

CUSTOMER\_ID NUMBER(5)

NAME VARCHAR2(25)

CREDIT\_LIMIT NUMBER(8,2)

OPEN\_DATE DATE

ORDER\_HISTORY

ORDER\_ID NUMBER(5)

CUSTOMER\_ID NUMBER(5)

ORDER\_DATE DATE

TOTAL NUMBER(8,2)

Which of the following scenarios would require a subquery to return the desired results?

You need to display each date that a customer placed an order.

You need to display the date each customer account was opened.

You need to display all the orders that were placed on the same day as order number 25950. (\*)

You need to display all the orders that were placed on a certain date.

2. What will the following statement return:

SELECT last\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE (department\_id, job\_id) = (SELECT department\_id, job\_id

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 103)

A list of last\_names and salaries of employees that works in the same department and has the same job\_id as that of employee 103. (\*)

A list of last\_names or salaries of employees that works in the same department and has the same job\_id as that of employee 103.

A list of last\_names and salaries of employees that works in the same department or has the same job\_id as that of employee 103.

Nothing. It is an invalid statement.

5. The Oracle server performs a correlated subquery when the subquery references a column from a table referred to in the parent. True or False?

True (\*)

False

8. Examine the data in the PAYMENT table:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PAYMENT\_ID | CUSTOMER\_ID | PAYMENT\_DATE | PAYMENT\_TYPE | PAYMENT\_AMOUNT |
| 86590586 | 8908090 | 10-Jun-2003 | BASIC | 859.00 |
| 89453485 | 8549038 | 15-Feb-2003 | INTEREST | 596.00 |
| 85490345 | 5489304 | 20-Mar-2003 | BASIC | 568.00 |

This statement fails when executed:

SELECT payment\_date, customer\_id, payment\_amount

FROM payment

WHERE payment\_id =

(SELECT payment\_id

FROM payment

WHERE payment\_date >= '05-Jan-2002' OR payment\_amount > 500.00);

Which change could correct the problem?

Remove the subquery WHERE clause.

Remove the single quotes around the date value in the inner query WHERE clause.

Change the outer query WHERE clause to 'WHERE payment\_id IN'. (\*)

Include the PAYMENT\_ID column in the select list of the outer query.

9. Multiple-row subqueries must have NOT, IN, or ANY in the WHERE clause of the inner query. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

10. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEES and DEPART\_HIST tables:

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER(9)

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER(9)

SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

DEPART\_HIST:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(9)

OLD\_DEPT\_ID NUMBER(9)

NEW\_DEPT\_ID NUMBER(9)

CHANGE\_DATE DATE

You want to generate a list of employees who are in department 10, but used to be in department 15. Which query should you use?

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, first\_name, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE (employee\_id, department\_id) IN

(SELECT employee\_id, dept\_id

FROM employees

WHERE old\_dept\_id = 15);

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, first\_name, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE (employee\_id, department\_id) =

(SELECT employee\_id, new\_dept\_id

FROM depart\_hist

WHERE new\_dept\_id = 15);

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, first\_name, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE (employee\_id) IN

(SELECT employee\_id

FROM employee\_hist

WHERE old\_dept\_id = 15);

SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, first\_name, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE (employee\_id, department\_id) IN

(SELECT employee\_id, new\_dept\_id

FROM depart\_hist

WHERE old\_dept\_id = 15 AND new\_dept\_id = 10); (\*)

14. If the subquery returns no rows, will the outer query return any values?

No, because the subquery will be treated like a null value. (\*)

No, because you are not allowed to return empty values from a subquery.

Yes. It will just run and ignore the subquery.

Yes, Oracle will find the nearest value and rewrite your statement implicitly when you run it.

1. Which answer is INCORRECT? The parent statement of a correlated subquery can be:

A DELETE statement

A SELECT statement

An INSERT statement (\*)

An UPDATE statement

7. Examine the structures of the PARTS and MANUFACTURERS tables:

PARTS:

PARTS\_ID VARCHAR2(25) PK

PARTS\_NAME VARCHAR2(50)

MANUFACTURERS\_ID NUMBER

COST NUMBER(5,2)

PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

MANUFACTURERS:

ID NUMBER PK

NAME VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATION VARCHAR2(20)

Assume that the tables have been populated with data including 100 rows in the PARTS table, and 20 rows in the MANUFACTURERS table. Which SQL statement correctly uses a subquery?

SELECT parts\_name, price, cost

FROM parts

WHERE manufacturers\_id IN

(SELECT id

FROM manufacturers m

JOIN parts p

ON (m.id = p.manufacturers\_id)); (\*)

SELECT parts\_name

FROM (SELECT AVG(cost) FROM manufacturers)

WHERE cost > AVG(cost);

SELECT parts\_name, price, cost

FROM parts

WHERE manufacturers\_id !=

(SELECT id

FROM manufacturers

WHERE LOWER(name) = 'cost plus');

UPDATE parts SET price = price \* 1.15

WHERE manufacturers\_id =

(SELECT id

FROM manufacturers

WHERE UPPER(location) IN("ATLANTA", "BOSTON", "DALLAS"));

10. The EMPLOYEES and ORDERS tables contain these columns:

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(10) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2(25)

CITY VARCHAR2(20)

STATE VARCHAR2(2)

ZIP NUMBER(9)

TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)

ORDERS

ORDER\_ID NUMBER(10) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(10) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY

ORDER\_DATE DATE

TOTAL NUMBER(10)

Which SELECT statement will return all orders generated by a sales representative named Franklin during the year 2001?

SELECT (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE last\_name = 'Franklin') AND order\_id, total

FROM ORDERS

WHERE order\_date BETWEEN '01-Jan-2001' AND '31-Dec-2001';

SELECT order\_id, total

FROM ORDERS (SELECT employee\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'Franklin')

WHERE order\_date BETWEEN '01-Jan-2001' AND '31-Dec-2001';

SELECT order\_id, employee\_id, total

FROM ORDERS

WHERE order\_date BETWEEN '01-Jan-2001' AND '31-Dec-2001' AND emp\_id = 'Franklin';

SELECT order\_id, total

FROM ORDERS

WHERE employee\_id = (SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE last\_name = 'Franklin')

AND order\_date BETWEEN '01-Jan-2001' AND '31-Dec-2001'; (\*)

13. Single row subqueries may not include this operator:

>

ALL (\*)

=

<>

Which of the following best describes the meaning of the ANY operator?

Equal to each value in the list

Compare value to each value returned by the subquery (\*)

Equal to any member in the list

Compare value to the first value returned by the subquery

Which of the following statements is a true guideline for using subqueries?

Only one WHERE clause can be used for a SELECT statement, and if specified, it must be the outer query.

The outer and inner queries can reference more than one table. They can get data from different tables. (\*)

Do not enclose the subquery in parentheses.

Place the subquery on the left side of the comparison condition.

## 

## DP Section 12 Quiz

1. Using MERGE accomplishes an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ simultaneously.

INSERT; UPDATE (\*)

INSERT; SELECT

UPDATE; SELECT

UPDATE; DELETE

2.Which statement below will not insert a row of data into a table?

INSERT INTO student\_table (id, lname, fname, lunch\_num)

VALUES (143352, 'Roberts', 'Cameron', DEFAULT);

INSERT INTO student\_table (id, lname, fname, lunch\_num)

VALUES (143354, 'Roberts', 'Cameron', 6543);

INSERT INTO (id, lname, fname, lunch\_num)

VALUES (143354, 'Roberts', 'Cameron', 6543); (\*)

INSERT INTO student\_table

VALUES (143354, 'Roberts', 'Cameron', 6543);

3.A column in a table can be given a default value. This option prevents NULL values from automatically being assigned to the column if a row is inserted without a specified value for the column. True or False ?

True (\*)

False

4. A DEFAULT value can be specified for a column when the table is created. True or false?

True (\*)

False

5. The MERGE statement first tries to update one or more rows in a table that match the criteria; if no row matches the criteria for the update, a new row will automatically be inserted instead. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

6. The PLAYERS table contains these columns:

PLAYER\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL

PLAYER\_LNAME VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL

PLAYER\_FNAME VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL

TEAM\_ID NUMBER

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

You need to increase the salary of each player for all players on the Tiger team by 12.5 percent. The TEAM\_ID value for the Tiger team is 5960. Which statement should you use?

UPDATE players (salary)

SET salary = salary \* 1.125;

UPDATE players

SET salary = salary \* .125

WHERE team\_id = 5960;

UPDATE players

SET salary = salary \* 1.125

WHERE team\_id = 5960;

UPDATE players (salary) (\*)

VALUES(salary \* 1.125)

WHERE team\_id = 5960;

7. Assuming there are no Foreign Keys on the EMPLOYEES table, if the following subquery returns one row, how many rows will be deleted from the EMPLOYEES table?

DELETE FROM employees

WHERE department\_id =

(SELECT department\_id

FROM departments

WHERE department\_name LIKE '%Public%');

All the rows in the EMPLOYEES table with department\_ids matching the department\_id returned by the subquery. (\*)

All rows in the EMPLOYEES table will be deleted, regardless of their department\_id.

One row will be deleted, as the subquery only returns one row.

No rows will be deleted.

8. The TEACHERS and CLASS\_ASSIGNMENTS tables contain these columns:

TEACHERS:

TEACHER\_ID NUMBER(5)

NAME VARCHAR2(25)

SUBJECT\_ID NUMBER(5)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

CLASS\_ASSIGNMENTS:

CLASS\_ID NUMBER(5)

TEACHER\_ID NUMBER(5)

START\_DATE DATE

MAX\_CAPACITY NUMBER(3)

Which scenario would require a subquery to return the desired results?

You need to display the start date for each class taught by a given teacher.

You need to create a report to display the teachers who were hired more than five years ago.

You need to display the names of the teachers who teach classes that start within the next week.

You need to create a report to display the teachers who teach more classes than the average number of classes taught by each teacher. (\*)

9. Which of the following represents the correct syntax for an INSERT statement?

INSERT VALUES INTO customers (3178 J. Smith 123 Main Street Nashville TN 37777;

INSERT INTO customers VALUES '3178' 'J.' 'Smith' '123 Main Street' 'Nashville' 'TN' '37777';

INSERT INTO customers VALUES ('3178', 'J.', 'Smith', '123 Main Street', 'Nashville', 'TN', '37777'); (\*)

INSERT customers VALUES 3178, J., Smith, 123 Main Street, Nashville, TN, 37777;

10. You need to update both the DEPARTMENT\_ID and LOCATION\_ID columns in the EMPLOYEES table using one UPDATE statement. Which clause should you include in the UPDATE statement to update multiple columns?

The ON clause

The SET clause (\*)

The USING clause

The WHERE clause

11. To return a table summary on the customers table, which of the following is correct?

SHOW customers, or SEE customers

DISTINCT customers, or DIST customers

DEFINE customers, or DEF customers

DESCRIBE customers, or DESC customers (\*)

12. Assume all the column names are correct. The following SQL statement will execute which of the following?

INSERT INTO departments

(department\_id, department\_name, manager\_id, location\_id)

VALUES (70, 'Public Relations', 100, 1700);

1700 will be inserted into the manager\_id column.

70 will be inserted into the department\_id column. (\*)

100 will be inserted into the department\_id column.

'Public Relations' will be inserted into the manager\_name column.

13. When inserting rows into a table, all columns must be given values. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

14. Which of the following statements will add a new customer to the customers table in the Global Fast Foods database?

INSERT INTO customers (id, first\_name, last\_name, address, city, state, zip, phone\_number)

VALUES ("145", 'Katie', 'Hernandez', '92 Chico Way', 'Los Angeles', 'CA', "98008", "8586667641");

INSERT IN customers (id, first\_name, last\_name, address, city, state, zip, phone\_number);

INSERT INTO customers

(id 145, first\_name 'Katie', last\_name 'Hernandez', address '92 Chico Way', city 'Los Angeles', state 'CA', zip 98008, phone\_number 8586667641);

INSERT INTO customers (id, first\_name, last\_name, address, city, state, zip, phone\_number)

VALUES (145, 'Katie', 'Hernandez', '92 Chico Way', 'Los Angeles', 'CA', 98008, 8586667641); (\*)

15. The STUDENTS table contains these columns:

STU\_ID NUMBER(9) NOT NULL

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30) NOT NULL

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25) NOT NULL

DOB DATE

STU\_TYPE\_ID VARCHAR2(1) NOT NULL

ENROLL\_DATE DATE

You create another table, named FT\_STUDENTS, with an identical structure.You want to insert all full-time students who have a STU\_TYPE\_ID value of "F" into the new table. You execute this INSERT statement:

INSERT INTO ft\_students

(SELECT stu\_id, last\_name, first\_name, dob, stu\_type\_id, enroll\_date

FROM students

WHERE UPPER(stu\_type\_id) = 'F');

What is the result of executing this INSERT statement?

An error occurs because you CANNOT use a subquery in an INSERT statement.

An error occurs because the FT\_STUDENTS table already exists.

An error occurs because the INSERT statement does NOT contain a VALUES clause.

All full-time students are inserted into the FT\_STUDENTS table. (\*)

16. You need to copy rows from the EMPLOYEE table to the EMPLOYEE\_HIST table. What could you use in the INSERT statement to accomplish this task?

An ON clause

A function

A subquery(\*)

A SET clause

17. You need to add a row to an existing table. Which DML statement should you use?

UPDATE

INSERT (\*)

DELETE

CREATE

18. What is the quickest way to use today's date when you are creating a new row?

Simply use the keyword DATE in the insert statement.

Use the SYSDATE function. (\*)

Simply write today's date in the format 'dd-mon-rrrr'.

Use the TODAYS\_DATE function.

19. You have been instructed to add a new customer to the CUSTOMERS table. Because the new customer has not had a credit check, you should not add an amount to the CREDIT column.

The CUSTOMERS table contains these columns:

CUST\_ID NUMBER(10)

COMPANY VARCHAR2(30)

CREDIT NUMBER(10)

POC VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATION VARCHAR2(30)

Which two INSERT statements will accomplish your objective?

INSERT INTO customers

VALUES (200, InterCargo, 0, tflanders, samerica);

INSERT INTO customers

VALUES (200, 'InterCargo', null, 'tflanders', 'samerica'); (\*)

INSERT INTO customers

VALUES (cust\_id, company, credit, poc, location) (200, 'InterCargo', 0, 'tflanders', 'samerica');

INSERT INTO customers (cust\_id, company, poc, location)

VALUES (200, 'InterCargo', 'tflanders', 'samerica'); (\*)

20. The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:

PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL

PRODUCT\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

SUPPLIER\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL

LIST\_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)

COST NUMBER (5,2)

QTY\_IN\_STOCK NUMBER(4)

LAST\_ORDER\_DT DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NUL

Which INSERT statement will execute successfully?

INSERT INTO products

VALUES (2958, 'Cable', 8690, 7.09, 4.04, SYSDATE);

INSERT INTO products(product\_id, product\_name, supplier\_id

VALUES (2958, 'Cable', 8690, SYSDATE);

INSERT INTO products (product\_id, product\_name, supplier\_id, list\_price, cost, qty\_in\_stock)

VALUES(2958, 'Cable', 8690, 7.09, 4.04, 700) (\*)

INSERT INTO products(product\_id, product\_name)

VALUES (2958, 'Cable');

21. The default value must match the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the column.

Table

Column name

Datatype(\*)

Size

22. In developing the Employees table, you create a column called hire\_date. You assign the hire\_date column a DATE datatype with a DEFAULT value of 0 (zero). A user can come back later and enter the correct hire\_date. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A great idea. When a new employee record is entered, if no hire\_date is specified, the 0 (zero) will be automatically specified.

A great idea. When new employee records are entered, they can be added faster by allowing the 0's (zeroes) to be automatically specified.

Both a and b are correct.

A bad idea. The default value must match the DATE datatype of the column. (\*)

23. You need to remove a row from the EMPLOYEES table. Which statement would you use?

DELETE with a WHERE clause (\*)

UPDATE with a WHERE clause

MERGE with a WHERE clause

INSERT with a WHERE clause

24. You need to update the area code of employees that live in Atlanta. Evaluate this partial UPDATE statement:

UPDATE employee

SET area\_code = 770

Which of the following should you include in your UPDATE statement to achieve the desired results?

LIKE 'At%';

WHERE city = 'Atlanta'; (\*)

SET city = 'Atlanta';

UPDATE city = Atlanta;

25. Examine the structures of the PRODUCTS and SUPPLIERS tables:

SUPPLIERS:

SUPPLIER\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

SUPPLIER\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)

CITY VARCHAR2 (25)

REGION VARCHAR2 (10)

POSTAL\_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)

PRODUCTS:

PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

PRODUCT\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

SUPPLIER\_ID NUMBER Foreign key to SUPPLIER\_ID of the SUPPLIERS table

CATEGORY\_ID NUMBER

QTY\_PER\_UNIT NUMBER

UNIT\_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)

QTY\_IN\_STOCK NUMBER

QTY\_ON\_ORDER NUMBER

REORDER\_LEVEL NUMBER

You want to delete any products supplied by the five suppliers located in Atlanta. Which script should you use?

DELETE FROM products

WHERE UPPER(city) = 'ATLANTA';

DELETE FROM products

WHERE supplier\_id =

(SELECT supplier\_id FROM suppliers WHERE UPPER(city) = 'ATLANTA');

DELETE FROM products

WHERE supplier\_id IN

(SELECT supplier\_id FROM suppliers WHERE UPPER(city) = 'ATLANTA'); (\*)

DELETE FROM suppliers

WHERE supplier\_id IN

(SELECT supplier\_id FROM suppliers WHERE UPPER(city) = 'ALANTA');

26. What keyword in an UPDATE statement specifies the column that you want to change?

HAVING

SELECT

SET (\*)

WHERE

27. If the subquery returns one row, how many rows will be deleted from the employees table?

No rows will be deleted.

One row will be deleted, as the subquery only returns one row.

All rows in the employees table will be deleted, no matter the department\_id.

All rows in the employees table of employees who work in the given department will be deleted. (\*)

1. You have been instructed to add a new customer to the CUSTOMERS table. Because the new customer has not had a credit check, you should not add an amount to the CREDIT column.

The CUSTOMERS table contains these columns:

CUST\_ID NUMBER(10)

COMPANY VARCHAR2(30)

CREDIT NUMBER(10)

POC VARCHAR2(30)

LOCATION VARCHAR2(30)

Which two INSERT statements will accomplish your objective?

INSERT INTO customers

VALUES (cust\_id, company, credit, poc, location) (200, 'InterCargo', 0, 'tflanders', 'samerica');

INSERT INTO customers

VALUES (200, 'InterCargo', null, 'tflanders', 'samerica'); (\*)

INSERT INTO customers (cust\_id, company, poc, location)

VALUES (200, 'InterCargo', 'tflanders', 'samerica'); (\*)

INSERT INTO customers

VALUES (200, InterCargo, 0, tflanders, samerica);

2. The STUDENTS table contains these columns:

STU\_ID NUMBER(9) NOT NULL

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30) NOT NULL

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25) NOT NULL

DOB DATE

STU\_TYPE\_ID VARCHAR2(1) NOT NULL

ENROLL\_DATE DATE

You create another table, named FT\_STUDENTS, with an identical structure.You want to insert all full-time students who have a STU\_TYPE\_ID value of "F" into the new table. You execute this INSERT statement:

INSERT INTO ft\_students

(SELECT stu\_id, last\_name, first\_name, dob, stu\_type\_id, enroll\_date

FROM students

WHERE UPPER(stu\_type\_id) = 'F');

What is the result of executing this INSERT statement?

An error occurs because you CANNOT use a subquery in an INSERT statement.

An error occurs because the FT\_STUDENTS table already exists.

All full-time students are inserted into the FT\_STUDENTS table. (\*)

An error occurs because the INSERT statement does NOT contain a VALUES clause.

3. If the employees table has 7 rows, how many rows are inserted into the copy\_emps table with the following statement:

INSERT INTO copy\_emps (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary, department\_id)

SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary, department\_id

FROM employees

7 rows, as no WHERE-clause restricts the rows returned on the subquery. (\*)

No rows, as you cannot use subqueries in an insert statement.

10 rows will be created.

No rows, as the SELECT statement is invalid.

4. Using the INSERT statement and assuming that a column can accept null values, how can you implicitly insert a null value in a column?

Omit the column in the column list. (\*)

Use the NULL keyword.

Use the ON clause

It is not possible to implicitly insert a null value in a column.

5. Is it possible to insert more than one row at a time using an INSERT statement with a VALUES clause?

Yes, you can just list as many rows as you want; just remember to separate the rows with commas.

No, there is no such thing as INSERT ... VALUES.

No, you can only create one row at a time when using the VALUES clause. (\*)

6. The EMPLOYEES table contains the following columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

FAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

DEPARTMENT\_ID VARCHAR2(20)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

BONUS NUMBER(9,2)

You want to execute one DML statement to change the salary of all employees in department 10 to equal the new salary of employee number 89898. Currently, all employees in department 10 have the same salary value. Which statement should you execute?

UPDATE employees

SET salary = SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 89898;

UPDATE employees

SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 89898 AND department\_id = 10);

UPDATE employees

SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 89898);

UPDATE employees

SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 89898)

WHERE department\_id = 10; (\*)

7. What would happen if you issued a DELETE statement without a WHERE clause?

An error message would be returned.

No rows would be deleted.

Only one row would be deleted.

All the rows in the table would be deleted. (\*)

8. DELETE statements can use correlated subqueries? (True or False)

True (\*)

False

9. To change an existing row in a table, you can use the UPDATE or INSERT statements. True or False?

True

False (\*)

10. Which of the following represents the correct syntax for an INSERT statement?

INSERT VALUES INTO customers (3178 J. Smith 123 Main Street Nashville TN 37777;

INSERT INTO customers VALUES '3178' 'J.' 'Smith' '123 Main Street' 'Nashville' 'TN' '37777';

INSERT INTO customers VALUES ('3178', 'J.', 'Smith', '123 Main Street', 'Nashville', 'TN', '37777'); (\*)

INSERT customers VALUES 3178, J., Smith, 123 Main Street, Nashville, TN, 37777;

11. A DEFAULT value can be specified for a column when the table is created. True or false?

True (\*)

False

12. Multi-table inserts are used when the same source data should be inserted into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ target table.

Ten

More than one (\*)

A data warehouse

A very large

13. The DEFAULT keyword can be used in the following statements:

INSERT and UPDATE (\*)

INSERT and DELETE

DELETE and UPDATE

All of the above

14. A multi-table insert statement can insert into more than one table. (True or False?)

True (\*)

False

2. If the subquery returns one row, how many rows will be deleted from the employees table?

DELETE FROM employees

WHERE department\_id =

(SELECT department\_id

FROM departments

WHERE department\_name LIKE '%Public%');

All rows in the employees table will be deleted, no matter the department\_id.

One row will be deleted, as the subquery only returns one row.

All rows in the employees table of employees who work in the given department will be deleted. (\*)

No rows will be deleted.

3. You need to update the expiration date, but only for products manufactured before June 30th . In which clause of the UPDATE statement will you specify this condition?

The SET clause

The ON clause

The WHERE clause (\*)

The USING clause

5 . You need to delete a record in the EMPLOYEES table for Tim Jones, whose unique employee identification number is 348. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(5) PRIMARY KEY

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2(30)

PHONE NUMBER(10)

Which DELETE statement will delete the appropriate record without deleting any additional records?

DELETE FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 348; (\*)

DELETE FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = jones;

DELETE 'jones'

FROM employees;

DELETE \*

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 348;

15. If a default value was set for a null column, Oracle sets the column to the default value. However, if no default value was set when the column was created, Oracle inserts a space. True or False?

True

False (\*)

2. The MERGE function combines the:

CREATE and UPDATE commands

INSERT and UPDATE commands

ALTER and UPDATE commands

All of the above

3. In a conditional multi-table insert, you can specify either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

All; First

First; Second

All; Second

Null; Default

4. A multi-table insert statement must have a subquery at the end of the statement. (True or False?)

Правда

Ложь

5. In developing the Employees table, you create a column called hire\_date. You assign the hire\_date column a DATE datatype with a DEFAULT value of 0 (zero). A user can come back later and enter the correct hire\_date. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A great idea. When a new employee record is entered, if no hire\_date is specified, the 0 (zero) will be automatically specified.

A great idea. When new employee records are entered, they can be added faster by allowing the 0's (zeroes) to be automatically specified.

Both a and b are correct.

A bad idea. The default value must match the DATE datatype of the column. (\*)

6. Which statement about the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement is true?

To specify a null value in the VALUES clause, use an empty string (" ").

Character, date, and numeric data must be enclosed within single quotes in the VALUES clause.

If no column list is specified, the values must be listed in the same order that the columns are listed in the table. (\*)

The VALUES clause in an INSERT statement is mandatory in a subquery.

12. The EMPLOYEES table contains the following columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

DEPTARTMENT\_ID VARCHAR2(20)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

BONUS NUMBER(9,2)

You need to increase the salary for all employees in department 10 by 10 percent. You also need to increase the bonus for all employees in department 10 by 15 percent. Which statement should you use?

UPDATE employees

SET (salary = salary \* 1.10) SET (bonus = bonus \* 1.15)

WHERE department\_id = 10;

UPDATE employees

SET salary = salary \* .10, bonus = bonus \* .15

WHERE department\_id = 10;

UPDATE employees

SET salary = salary \* 1.10 AND bonus = bonus \* 1.15

WHERE department\_id = 10;

UPDATE employees

SET salary = salary \* 1.10, bonus = bonus \* 1.15

WHERE department\_id = 10; (\*)

14. Which two commands can be used to modify existing data in a database row?

DELETE

SELECT

MERGE (\*)

UPDATE (\*)

15. The EMPLOYEES table contains the following columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(10) PRIMARY KEY

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

FAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

DEPARTMENT\_ID VARCHAR2(20)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

BONUS NUMBER(9,2)

You want to execute one DML statement to change the salary of all employees in department 10 to equal the new salary of employee number 89898. Currently, all employees in department 10 have the same salary value. Which statement should you execute?

UPDATE employees

SET salary = SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 89898;

UPDATE employees

SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 89898 AND department\_id = 10);

UPDATE employees

SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 89898);

UPDATE employees

SET salary = (SELECT salary FROM employees WHERE employee\_id = 89898)

WHERE department\_id = 10; (\*)

When inserting a new row, the null keyword can be included in the values list for any column that allows nulls. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:

PROD\_ID NUMBER(4)

PROD\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

PROD\_PRICE NUMBER(3)

You want to add the following row of data to the PRODUCTS table:

(1) a NULL value in the PROD\_ID column

(2) "6-foot nylon leash" in the PROD\_NAME column

(3) "10" in the PROD\_PRICE column

You issue this statement:

INSERT INTO products

VALUES (null,'6-foot nylon leash', 10);

What row data did you add to the table?

The row was created completely wrong. No data ended up in the correct columns.

The row was created with the correct data in all three columns. (\*)

The row was created with the correct data in one of the three columns.

The row was created with the correct data in two of three columns.

One employee has the last name of 'King' in the employees table. How many rows will be deleted from the employees table with the following statement?

DELETE FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'king';

No rows will be deleted, as no employees match the WHERE-clause. (\*)

All rows with last\_name = 'King' will be deleted.

All the rows in the employees table will be deleted.

One will be deleted, as there exists one employee named King.

You want to enter a new record into the CUSTOMERS table. Which two commands can be used to create new rows?

INSERT, CREATE

MERGE, CREATE

INSERT, MERGE (\*)

INSERT, UPDATE

The default value must match the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the column.

Datatype (\*)

Size

Column name

Table

8. When the WHERE clause is missing in a DELETE statement, what is the result?

All rows are deleted from the table. (\*)

An error message is displayed indicating incorrect syntax.

Nothing. The statement will not execute.

The table is removed from the database.

9. Is the following statement valid, i.e. is it allowed to update rows in one table, based on a subquery from another table?

UPDATE copy\_emp

SET department\_id = (SELECT department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 100)

WHERE job\_id = (SELECT job\_id

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 200);

Yes, this is a perfectly valid statement. (\*)

No, this statement will return an error.

The statement will fail because the subqueries are returning data from different rows.

No, this does nothing.

If you are performing an UPDATE statement with a subquery, it MUST be a correlated subquery? (True or False)

Правда

Ложь (\*)

## 

## DP Section 13 Quiz

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

commission\_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT = 0.10

commission\_pct NUMBER(4,2) IS DEFAULT 0.10

commission\_pct NUMBER(4,2) (DEFAULT, 0.10)

commission\_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT 0.10 (\*)

2. CREATE TABLE student\_table

(id NUMBER(6),

lname VARCHAR(20),

fname VARCHAR(20),

lunch\_num NUMBER(4));

Which of the following statements best describes the above SQL statement:

Creates a table named student\_table with four columns: lname, fname, lunch, num

Creates a table named student\_table with four columns: lname, fname, lunch, num

Creates a table named student\_table with four columns: id, lname, fname, lunch\_num (\*)

Creates a table named student with four columns: id, lname, fname, lunch\_num

3. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE line\_item ( line\_item\_id NUMBER(9), order\_id NUMBER(9), product\_id NUMBER(9));

You are a member of the SYSDBA role, but are logged in under your own schema. You issue this CREATE TABLE statement. Which statement is true?

You created the table in the SYSDBA schema.

You created the LINE\_ITEM table in the public schema.

You created the table in your schema (\*)

You created the LINE\_ITEM table in the SYS schema.

4. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE customer#1 (cust\_1 NUMBER(9), sales$ NUMBER(9), 2date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);

Which line of this statement will cause an error?

1

3

4 (\*)

2

5. Given this employee table:

(employee\_id NUMBER(10) NOT NULL,

first\_name VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,

last\_name VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL,

hire\_date DATE DEFAULT sysdate)

What will be the result in the hire\_date column following this insert statement:

INSERT INTO employees VALUES (10, 'Natacha', 'Hansen', DEFAULT);

Statement will fail, as you must list the columns into which you are inserting.

The character string SYSDATE.

Statement will work and the hire\_date column will have the value of the date when the statement was run. (\*)

The column for hire\_date will be null.

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

ALTER TABLE products SET UNUSED COLUMN color;

What will be the result of issuing this command?

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

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

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

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

7. When should you use the SET UNUSED command?

Never, there is no SET UNUSED command.

You should use it when you need a quick way of dropping a column. (\*)

You should use it if you think the column may be needed again later.

You should only use this command if you want the column to still be visible when you DESCRIBE the table.

8. Which command could you use to quickly remove all data from the rows in a table without deleting the table itself?

ALTER TABLE

TRUNCATE TABLE (\*)

MODIFY

DROP TABLE

9. You need to change the name of the EMPLOYEES table to the EMP table. Which statement should you use?

RENAME employees emp;

RENAME employees TO emp; (\*)

ALTER TABLE employees RENAME TO emp;

ALTER TABLE employees TO emp;

10. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEE table:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER(9)

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER(9)

SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

Which statement should you use to increase the LAST\_NAME column length to 35 if the column currently contains 200 records?

ALTER TABLE employee

RENAME last\_name VARCHAR2(35);

ALTER employee TABLE

ALTER COLUMN (last\_name VARCHAR2(35));

You CANNOT increase the width of the LAST\_NAME column.

ALTER TABLE employee

MODIFY (last\_name VARCHAR2(35)); (\*)

11. To store large amounts of text you should simply create a series of VARCHAR2 columns in a table. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

11. Which statement about data types is true?

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

The TIMESTAMP data type is a character data type.

The CHAR data type should be defined with a size that is not too large for the data it contains (or could contain) to save space in the database. (\*)

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

13. Which of the following are valid Oracle datatypes?

TIMESTAMP, LOB, VARCHAR2, NUMBER

SYSDATE, TIMESTAMP, DATE, LOCAL TIME ZONE

DATE, BLOB, LOB, VARCHAR2

DATE, TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE, BLOB (\*)

14. The BLOB datatype can max hold 128 Terabytes of data. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

15. The ELEMENTS column is defined as:

NUMBER(6,4)

How many digits to the right of the decimal point are allowed for the ELEMENTS column?

Two

Six

Zero

Four (\*)

16. You are designing a table for the Sales department. You need to include a column that contains each sales total. Which data type should you specify for this column?

CHAR

NUMBER (\*)

VARCHAR2

DATE

17. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

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

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

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

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

18. The SPEED\_TIME column should store a fractional second value.

Which data type should you use?

TIMESTAMP (\*)

DATETIME

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

DATE

19. You need to store the SEASONAL data in months and years. Which data type should you use?

DATE

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH (\*)

20. The TEAMS table contains these columns:

TEAM\_ID NUMBER(4) Primary Key

TEAM\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

MGR\_ID NUMBER(9)

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

ALTER teams

MODIFY (mgr\_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER TABLE teams

REPLACE (mgr\_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER TABLE teams

MODIFY (mgr\_id VARCHAR2(15)); (\*)

ALTER teams TABLE

MODIFY COLUMN (mgr\_id VARCHAR2(15));

You CANNOT modify the data type of the MGR\_ID column.

21. A column's data type can always be changed from NUMBER to VARCHAR2 but not from VARCHAR2 to NUMBER, provided the table is empty. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

22. Comments can be added to a table by using the COMMENT ON TABLE statement. The comments being added are enclosed in:

Single quotes ' ' (\*)

Parentheses ( )

Double quotes " "

Brackets { }

23. Evaluate this statement:

Which statement about this TRUNCATE TABLE statement is true?

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

You can reverse this statement by issuing the ROLLBACK statement.

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

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

24. You want to create a database table that will contain information regarding products that your company released during 2001. Which name can you assign to the table that you create?

2001\_PRODUCTS

PRODUCTS--2001

PRODUCTS\_2001 (\*)

PRODUCTS\_(2001)

25. Which column name is valid?

NUMBER\_1$ (\*)

1NUMBER

NUMBER

1\_NUMBER#

26. It is possible to create a table by using the CREATE TABLE command in conjunction with a subquery. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

27. I have a table named School\_Friends in my schema. You want to build a table in your schema named School\_Friends. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

impossible; no matter what, there can never be two tables with the same name, even if they are in separate schemas.

impossible; School\_Friends is a reserved term in SQL.

possible; my schema is separate from yours, and it is okay for us to have like-named tables in our separate schemas. (\*)

possible; our data will merge into one table, and we can more easily access our mutual friends information.

1. DCL, which is the acronym for Data Control Language, allows:

A Database Administrator the ability to grant privileges to users. (\*)

The TRUNCATE command to be used.

The CONROL TRANSACTION statement can be used.

The ALTER command to be used.

2. Given this employee table:

(employee\_id NUMBER(10) NOT NULL,

first\_name VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,

last\_name VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL,

hire\_date DATE DEFAULT sysdate)

What will be the result in the hire\_date column following this insert statement:

INSERT INTO employees VALUES (10, 'Natacha', 'Hansen', DEFAULT);

Statement will fail, as you must list the columns into which you are inserting.

The column for hire\_date will be null.

The character string SYSDATE.

Statement will work and the hire\_date column will have the value of the date when the statement was run. (\*)

3. CREATE TABLE student\_table

(id NUMBER(6),

lname VARCHAR(20),

fname VARCHAR(20),

lunch\_num NUMBER(4));

Which of the following statements best describes the above SQL statement:

Creates a table named student\_table with four columns: lname, fname, lunch, num

Creates a table named student\_table with four columns: lname, fname, lunch, num

Creates a table named student with four columns: id, lname, fname, lunch\_num

Creates a table named student\_table with four columns: id, lname, fname, lunch\_num (\*)

4. Which statement about creating a table is true?

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

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

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

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

5. CREATE TABLE bioclass

(hire\_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE,

first\_name varchar2(15),

last\_name varchar2(15));

The above CREATE TABLE statement is acceptable, and will create a Table named bioclass that contains a hire\_date, first\_name, and last\_name column. True or False?

True (\*)

False

4. Which CREATE TABLE statement will fail?

CREATE TABLE time (time\_id NUMBER(9));

CREATE TABLE date\_1 (date\_1 DATE);

CREATE TABLE date (date\_id NUMBER(9)); (\*)

CREATE TABLE time\_date (time NUMBER(9));

6. You are designing a table for the Human Resources department. This table must include a column that contains each employee's hire date. Which data type should you specify for this column?

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

DATE (\*)

CHAR

8. Which data types stores variable-length character data? Select two.

CLOB (\*)

CHAR

NCHAR

VARCHAR2 (\*)

11.The PLAYERS table contains these columns:

PLAYER\_ID NUMBER(9) PRIMARY KEY

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

TEAM\_ID NUMBER(4)

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

Which statement should you use to decrease the width of the FIRST\_NAME column to 10 if the column currently contains 1500 records, but none are longer than 10 bytes or characters?

ALTER players TABLE

MODIFY COLUMN first\_name VARCHAR2(10);

ALTER TABLE players

RENAME first\_name VARCHAR2(10);

ALTER players TABLE

MODIFY COLUMN (first\_name VARCHAR2(10));

ALTER TABLE players

MODIFY (first\_name VARCHAR2(10)); (\*)

12. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEE table:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER(9)

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER(9)

SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

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

ALTER TABLE employee

REPLACE (employee\_id VARCHAR2(9));

ALTER employee TABLE

MODIFY COLUMN (employee\_id VARCHAR2(15));

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

ALTER TABLE employee

MODIFY (employee\_id VARCHAR2(9));

13. To completely get rid of a table, its contents, its structure, AND release the storage space the keyword is:

DELETE

DROP (\*)

KILL

TRUNCATE

14. The previous administrator created a table named CONTACTS, which contains outdated data. You want to remove the table and its data from the database. Which statement should you issue?

DELETE

DROP TABLE (\*)

TRUNCATE TABLE

ALTER TABLE

6. RENAME old\_name to new\_name can be used to:

Rename a row.

Rename a column.

Rename a table. (\*)

All of the above.

7. Evaluate this statement:

Which statement about this TRUNCATE TABLE statement is true?

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

You can reverse this statement by issuing the ROLLBACK statement.

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

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

8. Evaluate this statement:

ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED (fax);

Which task will this statement accomplish?

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

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

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

Deletes the FAX column

9. Which of the following will correctly change the name of the LOCATIONS table to NEW\_LOCATIONS?

ALTER TABLE LOCATIONS RENAME NEW\_LOCATIONS

MODIFY TABLE LOCATIONS RENAME NEW\_LOCATIONS

RENAME LOCATIONS TO NEW\_LOCATIONS (\*)

None of the above; you cannot rename a table, you can only CREATE, ALTER and DROP a table.

10. You can use the ALTER TABLE statement to:

Add a new column

Modify an existing column

Drop a column

All of the above (\*)

11. The SPEED\_TIME column should store a fractional second value.

Which data type should you use?

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP (\*)

DATE

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

12. You need to store the HIRE\_DATE value with a time zone displacement value and allow data to be returned in the user's local session time zone. Which data type should you use?

TIMESTAMP

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE

TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE (\*)

13. Which of the following are valid Oracle datatypes?

TIMESTAMP, LOB, VARCHAR2, NUMBER

SYSDATE, TIMESTAMP, DATE, LOCAL TIME ZONE

DATE, TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE, BLOB (\*)

DATE, BLOB, LOB, VARCHAR2

14. INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND stores a period of time in terms of days, hours, minutes, and seconds. True or False?

True (\*)

False

15. A column that will be used to store binary data up to 4 Gigabytes in size should be defined as which datatype?

LONGRAW

LONG

BLOB (\*)

NUMBER

3. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE sales

(sales\_id NUMBER,

customer\_id NUMBER,

employee\_id NUMBER,

sale\_date TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE,

sale\_amount NUMBER(7,2));

Which statement about the SALE\_DATE column is true?

Data stored will not include seconds.

Data will be normalized to the client time zone.

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

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

8. Which statement about decreasing the width of a column is true?

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

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

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

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

11. Which of the following SQL statements will create a table called Birthdays with three columns for storing employee number, name and date of birth?

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

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

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

CREATE table BIRTHDAYS (EMPNO, EMPNAME, BIRTHDATE);

15. Which SQL statement below will correctly create the EMP table based on the structure of the EMPLOYEES table? Include only the EMPLOYEE\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, SALARY, and DEPARTMENT\_ID columns.

CREATE TABLE emp (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary, department\_id);

CREATE TABLE employee

AS SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary, department\_id

FROM employees;

CREATE TABLE emp

SELECT (employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary, department\_id FROM employees);

CREATE TABLE emp

AS SELECT employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, salary, department\_id

FROM employees; (\*)

8. Examine this CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE emp\_load

(employee\_number CHAR(5),

employee\_dob CHAR(20),

employee\_last\_name CHAR(20),

employee\_first\_name CHAR(15),

employee\_middle\_name CHAR(15),

employee\_hire\_date DATE)

ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL

(TYPE ORACLE\_LOADER

DEFAULT DIRECTORY def\_dir1

ACCESS PARAMETERS

(RECORDS DELIMITED BY NEWLINE

FIELDS (employee\_number CHAR(2),

employee\_dob CHAR(20),

employee\_last\_name CHAR(18),

employee\_first\_name CHAR(11),

employee\_middle\_name CHAR(11),

employee\_hire\_date CHAR(10) date\_format DATE mask "mm/dd/yyyy"))

LOCATION ('info.dat'));

What kind of table is created here?

An external table with the data stored in a file outside the database. (\*)

A View.

An external table with the data stored in a file inside the database.

None. This is in invalid statement.

12. The TIMESTAMP data type allows what?

Time to be stored as an interval of years and months.

Time to be stored as a date with fractional seconds. (\*)

Time to be stored as an interval of days to hours, minutes and seconds.

None of the above.

10. You want to create a table named TRAVEL that is a child of the EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following statements should you issue?

CREATE TABLE travel

(destination\_id number primary key, departure\_date date, return\_date date, emp\_id number(10) REFERENCES employees (emp\_id)); (\*)

CREATE TABLE travel

(destination\_id number primary key, departure\_date date, return\_date date, t.emp\_id = e.emp\_id);

CREATE TABLE travel

(destination\_id number primary key, departure\_date date, return\_date date, JOIN emp\_id number(10) ON employees (emp\_id));

CREATE TABLE travel

(destination\_id primary key, departure\_date date, return\_date date, emp\_id REFERENCES employees (emp\_id));

Comments on tables and columns can be stored for documentation by:

Using the ALTER TABLE CREATE COMMENT syntax

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

Using an UPDATE statement on the USER\_COMMENTS table

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

When you use ALTER TABLE to add a column, the new column:

Becomes the last column in the table (\*)

Can be placed by adding a GROUP BY clause

Will not be created because you cannot add a column after the table is created

Becomes the first column in the table

You need to remove all the rows from the SALES\_HIST table. You want to release the storage space, but do not want to remove the table structure. Which statement should you use?

The ALTER TABLE statement

The DELETE statement

The DROP TABLE statement

The TRUNCATE TABLE statement (\*)

A table has a column: RESPONSE\_TIME. This is used to store the difference between the time the problem was reported and the time the problem was resolved. Data in the RESPONSE\_TIME column needs to be stored in days, hours, minutes and seconds. Which data type should you use?

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

DATETIME

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND (\*)

To store time with fractions of seconds, which datatype should be used for a table column?

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

DATE

TIMESTAMP (\*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Once they are created, external tables are accessed with normal SQL statements. (True or False?)

Правда (\*)

Ложь

Which statement about table and column names is true?

Table and column names cannot include special characters.

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

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

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

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

(1/1) Точки

DELETE TABLE orders;

CREATE TABLE orders

(orderno varchar2(5) CONSTRAINT pk\_orders\_01 PRIMARY KEY,

customerid varchar2(5) REFERENCES customers (customerid),

orderdate date,

amount DEFAULT 250);

ALTER TABLE orders

MODIFY (amount DEFAULT 250); (\*)

ALTER TABLE orders

CHANGE DATATYPE amount TO DEFAULT 250;

DROP TABLE orders;

CREATE TABLE orders

(orderno varchar2(5) CONSTRAINT pk\_orders\_01 PRIMARY KEY,

customerid varchar2(5) REFERENCES customers (customerid),

orderdate date,

amount DEFAULT 250);

## DP Section 14 Quiz

1. Which of the following would definitely cause an integrity constraint error?

Using the DELETE command on a row that contains a primary key with a dependent foreign key declared without either an ON DELETE CASCADE or ON DELETE SET NULL. (\*)

Using the UPDATE command on rows based in another table.

Using the MERGE statement to conditionally insert or update rows.

Using a subquery in an INSERT statement.

2. You need to add a NOT NULL constraint to the EMAIL column in the EMPLOYEES table. Which clause should you use?

MODIFY (\*)

CHANGE

ADD

DISABLE

3. What mechamisn does Oracle use in the background to enforce uniqueness in Primary and Unique key constraints?

Ordered Lists

Internal Pointers

Unique key indexes are created in the background by Oracle when Primary key and Unique key constraints are created or enabled (\*)

Nothing extra is created when Primary Keys and Unique Keys are created

4. The PO\_DETAILS table contains these columns:

PO\_NUM NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

PO\_LINE\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT\_ID column of the PRODUCTS table

QUANTITY NUMBER

UNIT\_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

Evaluate this statement:

ALTER TABLE po\_details

DISABLE CONSTRAINT product\_id\_pk CASCADE;

For which task would you issue this statement?

To drop and recreate the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO\_NUM column

To disable the constraint on the PO\_NUM column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index

To create a new PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO\_NUM column

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

5. The LINE\_ITEM table contains these columns:

LINE\_ITEM\_ID NUMBER PRIMARY KEY

PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER(9) FOREIGN KEY references the ID column of the PRODUCT table

QUANTITY NUMBER(9)

UNIT\_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

You need to disable the FOREIGN KEY constraint. Which statement should you use?

ALTER TABLE line\_item

DISABLE CONSTRAINT product\_id\_fk; (\*)

ALTER TABLE line\_item

DELETE CONSTRAINT product\_id\_fk;

ALTER TABLE line\_item

DROP CONSTRAINT product\_id\_fk;

ALTER TABLE line\_item

ENABLE CONSTRAINT product\_id\_fk;

6. What is the highest number of NOT NULL constraints you can have on a table?

5

10

3

You can have as many NOT NULL constraints as you have columns in your table. (\*)

7. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE customers

(customer\_id NUMBER,

customer\_name VARCHAR2(25),

address VARCHAR2(25),

city VARCHAR2(25),

region VARCHAR2(25),

postal\_code VARCHAR2(11),

CONSTRAINT customer\_id\_un UNIQUE(customer\_id),

CONSTRAINT customer\_name\_nn NOT NULL(customer\_name));

Why does this statement fail when executed?

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

The NUMBER data types require precision values.

The CREATE TABLE statement does NOT define a PRIMARY KEY.

UNIQUE constraints must be defined at the column level.

8. A table can have more than one UNIQUE key constraint. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

9. You need to ensure that the LAST\_NAME column only contains certain character values. No numbers or special characters are allowed.

Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST\_NAME column?

CHECK (\*)

PRIMARY KEY

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

10. Which two statements about NOT NULL constraints are true? (Choose two)

Columns with a NOT NULL constraint can contain null values by default.

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

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

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

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

11. A Primary Key that is made up of more than one column is called a:

Multiple Primary Key

Composite Primary Key (\*)

Double Key

Primary Multi-Key

None of the Above

12. A composite primary key may only be defined at the table level. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

13. The main reason that constraints are added to a table is:

Constraints add a level of complexity

Constraints ensure data integrity (\*)

Constraints gives programmers job security

None of the Above

14. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE part( part\_id NUMBER, part\_name VARCHAR2(25), manufacturer\_id NUMBER(9), retail\_price NUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT part\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY(part\_id), CONSTRAINT cost\_nn NOT NULL(cost), CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (manufacturer\_id) REFERENCES manufacturer(id));

Which line will cause an error?

5

6

7 (\*)

8

15. If a Primary Key is made up of more than one column, one of the columns can be null. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

16. What actions can be performed on or with Constraints?

Add, Minus, Enable, Disable, Collapse

Add, Drop, Disable, Disregard

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

Add, Subtract, Enable, Cascade

17. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY to the DEPARTMENTS table. Which statement should you use?

ALTER TABLE departments

ADD CONSTRAINT dept\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY (dept\_id); (\*)

ALTER TABLE departments

ADD PRIMARY KEY dept\_id\_pk (dept\_id);

ALTER TABLE departments

ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY dept\_id\_pk (dept\_id);

ALTER TABLE departments

ADD CONSTRAINT dept\_id\_pk PK (dept\_id);

18. You can view the columns used in a constraint defined for a specific table by looking at which data dictionary table?

US\_CON\_SYS

USER\_CONS\_COLUMNS (\*)

SYS\_DATA\_DICT\_COLUMNS

CONSTRAINTS\_ALL\_COLUMNS

19. You successfully create a table named SALARY in your company's database. Now, you want to establish a parent/child relationship between the EMPLOYEES table and the SALARY table by adding a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the SALARY table that references its matching column in the EMPLOYEES table. You have not added any data to the SALARY table. Which of the following statements should you issue?

ALTER TABLE salary

ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_employee\_id\_01 FOREIGN KEY (employee\_id)

REFERENCES employees (employee\_id); (\*)

ALTER TABLE salary

FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT fk\_employee\_id\_ REFERENCES employees (employee\_id);

ALTER TABLE salary

ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_employee\_id\_ FOREIGN KEY

BETWEEN salary (employee\_id) AND employees (employee\_id);

ALTER TABLE salary

ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_employee\_id\_ FOREIGN KEY salary (employee\_id) = employees (employee\_id);

20. Which statement about a FOREIGN KEY constraint is true?

An index is automatically created for a FOREIGN KEY constraint.

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

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

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

21. Which clause could you use to ensure that cost values are greater than 1.00?

CONSTRAINT CHECK part\_cost\_ck (cost > 1.00)

CHECK CONSTRAINT part\_cost\_ck (cost > 1.00)

CONSTRAINT CHECK cost > 1.00

CONSTRAINT part\_cost\_ck CHECK (cost > 1.00) (\*)

22. Which constraint type enforces uniqueness?

FOREIGN KEY

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY (\*)

CHECK

23. Which statement about a non-mandatory foreign key constraint is true?

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

A foreign key value cannot be null.

A foreign key value must be unique.

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

24. The table that contains the Primary Key in a Foreign Key Constraint is known as:

Parent Table (\*)

Detail Table

Child Table

Mother and Father Table

25. Which of the following is not a valid Oracle constraint type?

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

UNIQUE KEY

EXTERNAL KEY (\*)

26. You need to ensure that the LAST\_NAME column does not contain null values. Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST\_NAME column?

CHECK

UNIQUE

NOT NULL (\*)

PRIMARY KEY

27. You need to add a NOT NULL constraint to the COST column in the PART table. Which statement should you use to complete this task?

ALTER TABLE part

MODIFY (cost CONSTRAINT part\_cost\_nn NOT NULL); (\*)

ALTER TABLE part

MODIFY COLUMN (cost part\_cost\_nn NOT NULL);

ALTER TABLE part

ADD (cost CONSTRAINT part\_cost\_nn NOT NULL);

ALTER TABLE part

MODIFY (cost part\_cost\_nn NOT NULL);

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

USER\_CONSTRAINTS (\*)

USER\_CONS\_COLUMNS

ALL\_CONS\_COLUMNS

DBA\_CONSTRAINTS

2. What is the syntax for removing a PRIMARY KEY constraint and all its dependent constraints?

ALTER TABLE table\_name

DROP CONSTRAINT constraint\_name;

ALTER TABLE table\_name

DROP CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY CASCADE;

DROP CONSTRAINT table\_name (constraint\_name);

ALTER TABLE table\_name

DROP CONSTRAINT constraint\_name CASCADE; (\*)

3. What mechamisn does Oracle use in the background to enforce uniqueness in Primary and Unique key constraints?

Internal Pointers

Ordered Lists

Unique key indexes are created in the background by Oracle when Primary key and Unique key constraints are created or enabled (\*)

Nothing extra is created when Primary Keys and Unique Keys are created

4. Once constraints have been created on a table, you will have to live with them as they are unless you drop and re-create the table. True or False?

True

False (\*)

5. The command to 'switch off' a constraint is:

ALTER TABLE DISABLE CONSTRAINT (\*)

ALTER TABLE STOP CONSTRAINTS

ALTER TABLE STOP CHECKING

ALTER TABLE PAUSE CONSTRAINT

6. What is the highest number of NOT NULL constraints you can have on a table?

5

10

3

You can have as many NOT NULL constraints as you have columns in your table. (\*)

7. A column defined as NOT NULL can have a DEFAULT value of NULL. True or False?

True

False (\*)

8. A table must have at least one not null constraint and one unique constraint. True or False?

True

False (\*)

9. Which two statements about NOT NULL constraints are true? (Choose two)

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

Columns with a NOT NULL constraint can contain null values by default.

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

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

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

10. You want to disable the FOREIGN KEY constraint that is defined in the EMPLOYEES table on the DEPARTMENT\_ID column. The constraint is referenced by the name FK\_DEPT\_ID\_01. Which statement should you issue?

ALTER TABLE employees

DISABLE CONSTRAINT fk\_dept\_id\_01; (\*)

ALTER TABLE employees

DISABLE fk\_dept\_id\_01;

ALTER TABLE employees

DISABLE CONSTRAINT 'fk\_dept\_id\_01';

ALTER TABLE employees

DISABLE 'fk\_dept\_id\_01';

8. This SQL command will do what?

ALTER TABLE employees

ADD CONSTRAINT emp\_manager\_fk FOREIGN KEY(manager\_id) REFERENCES employees(employee\_id);

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

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

Alter the table employees and disable the emp\_manager\_fk constraint.

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

8. This SQL command will do what?

ALTER TABLE employees

ADD CONSTRAINT emp\_manager\_fk FOREIGN KEY(manager\_id) REFERENCES employees(employee\_id);

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

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

Alter the table employees and disable the emp\_manager\_fk constraint.

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

4. Foreign Key Constraints are also known as:

Referential Integrity Constraints (\*)

Multi-Table Constraints

Parental Key Constraints

Child Key Constraints

10. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE customers

(customer\_id NUMBER,

customer\_name VARCHAR2(25),

address VARCHAR2(25),

city VARCHAR2(25),

region VARCHAR2(25),

postal\_code VARCHAR2(11),

CONSTRAINT customer\_id\_un UNIQUE(customer\_id),

CONSTRAINT customer\_name\_nn NOT NULL(customer\_name));

Why does this statement fail when executed?

UNIQUE constraints must be defined at the column level.

The NUMBER data types require precision values.

The CREATE TABLE statement does NOT define a PRIMARY KEY.

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

11. A Primary Key that is made up of more than one column is called a:

Multiple Primary Key

Composite Primary Key (\*)

Double Key

Primary Multi-Key

None of the Above

12. The employees table contains a foreign key column department\_id that references the id column in the departments table. Which of the following constraint modifiers will NOT allow the deletion of id values in the department table?

ON DELETE CASCADE

ON DELETE SET NULL

Neither A nor B (\*)

Both A and B

13. Which statement about a non-mandatory foreign key constraint is true?

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

A foreign key value cannot be null.

A foreign key value must be unique.

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

14. You need to create the PROJECT\_HIST table. The table must meet these requirements:

1. The table must contain the EMPLOYEE\_ID and TASKED\_HOURS columns for numeric data.
2. The table must contain the START\_DATE and END\_DATE column for date values.
3. The table must contain the HOURLY\_RATE and PROJECT\_COST columns for numeric data with precision and scale of 5,2 and 10,2 respectively.
4. The table must have a composite primary key on the EMPLOYEE\_ID and START\_DATE columns.

Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE project\_hist

( employee\_id NUMBER,

start\_date DATE,

end\_date DATE,

tasked\_hours NUMBER,

hourly\_rate NUMBER(5,2),

project\_cost NUMBER(10,2),

CONSTRAINT project\_hist\_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee\_id, start\_date));

How many of the requirements does the CREATE TABLE statement satisfy?

None of the four requirements

All four of the requirements (\*)

Only three of the requirements

Only two of the requirements

15. An example of adding a check constraint to limit the salary that an employee can earn is:

ALTER TABLE employees ADD CONSTRAINT emp\_salary\_ck SALARY < 100000

ALTER TABLE employees ADD CONSTRAINT emp\_salary\_ck CHECK (salary < 100000) (\*)

ALTER TABLE employees CONSTRAINT emp\_salary\_ck CHECK(salary < 100000)

MODIFY TABLE employees ADD CONSTRAINT emp\_salary\_ck CHECK(salary < 100000

1. What is an attribute of the data that is entered into a primary key column?

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

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

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

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

6. Primary Key, Foreign Key, Unique Key, and Check Constraints can be added at which two levels? (Choose two)

Column (\*)

Dictionary

Row

Table (\*)

Null Field

13. You want to disable the FOREIGN KEY constraint that is defined in the EMPLOYEES table on the DEPARTMENT\_ID column. The constraint is referenced by the name FK\_DEPT\_ID\_01. Which statement should you issue?

ALTER TABLE employees

DISABLE 'fk\_dept\_id\_01';

ALTER TABLE employees

DISABLE CONSTRAINT 'fk\_dept\_id\_01';

ALTER TABLE employees

DISABLE CONSTRAINT fk\_dept\_id\_01; (\*)

ALTER TABLE employees

DISABLE fk\_dept\_id\_01;

14. You need to remove the EMP\_FK\_DEPT constraint from the EMPLOYEE table in your

DROP CONSTRAINT EMP\_FK\_DEPT FROM employees;

ALTER TABLE employees REMOVE CONSTRAINT EMP\_FK\_DEPT;

DELETE CONSTRAINT EMP\_FK\_DEPT FROM employees;

ALTER TABLE employees DROP CONSTRAINT EMP\_FK\_DEPT; (\*)

A unique key constraint can only be defined on a not null column. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

Which constraint can only be created at the column level?

FOREIGN KEY

UNIQUE

NOT NULL (\*)

CHECK

All of a user's constraints can be viewed in the Oracle Data Dictionary view called:

TABLE\_CONSTRAINTS

CONSTRAINTS

USER\_TABLES

USER\_CONSTRAINTS (\*)

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

ALTER TABLE employees

ENABLE employee\_id\_pk;

Which statement is true?

The statement will achieve the desired result.

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

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

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

The number of check constraints that can be defined on a column is:

10

5

100

There is no limit (\*)

How many PRIMARY KEY constraints can be created for each table?

None

One and only one (\*)

One or two

Unlimited

## Which statement about constraints is true?

## A single column can have only one constraint applied.

## UNIQUE constraints are identical to PRIMARY KEY constraints.

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

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

## You need to add a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the EMP\_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table. Which ALTER TABLE statement should you use?

## ALTER TABLE employees

## ADD CONSTRAINT emp\_emp\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY(emp\_id); (\*)

## ALTER TABLE employees

## MODIFY CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (emp\_id);

## ALTER TABLE employees

## MODIFY emp\_id PRIMARY KEY;

## ALTER TABLE employees

## ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (emp\_id);

Evaluate the structure of the DONATIONS table.

DONATIONS:

PLEDGE\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

DONOR\_ID NUMBER Foreign key to DONOR\_ID column of DONORS table

PLEDGE\_DT DATE

AMOUNT\_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)

AMOUNT\_PAID NUMBER (7,2)

PAYMENT\_DT DATE

Which CREATE TABLE statement should you use to create the DONATIONS table?

CREATE TABLE donations

(pledge\_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,

donor\_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT donor\_id\_fk REFERENCES donors(donor\_id),

pledge\_date DATE,

amount\_pledged NUMBER(7,2),

amount\_paid NUMBER(7,2),

payment\_dt DATE); (\*)

CREATE TABLE donations

pledge\_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,

donor\_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY donor\_id\_fk REFERENCES donors(donor\_id),

pledge\_date DATE,

amount\_pledged NUMBER(7,2),

amount\_paid NUMBER(7,2),

payment\_dt DATE;

CREATE TABLE donations

(pledge\_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,

donor\_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY donors(donor\_id),

pledge\_date DATE,

amount\_pledged NUMBER(7,2),

amount\_paid NUMBER(7,2),

payment\_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations

(pledge\_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,

donor\_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES donors(donor\_id),

pledge\_date DATE,

amount\_pledged NUMBER,

amount\_paid NUMBER,

payment\_dt DATE);

## DP Section 15 Quiz

1. If a database administrator wants to ensure that changes performed through a view do not violate existing constraints, which clause should he include when creating the view?

WITH CONSTRAINT CHECK

WITH CHECK OPTION (\*)

FORCE

WITH READ ONLY

2. Using the pseudocolumn ROWNUM in a view has no implications on the ability to do DML's through the view. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

3. Which of the following DML operations is not allowed when using a Simple View created with read only?

INSERT

UPDATE

DELETE

All of the above (\*)

4. You need to create a new view on the EMPLOYEES table to update salary information for employees in Department 50. You need to ensure that DML operations through the view can not change salary values in other departments. Which clause should be included in the CREATE VIEW statement?

WITH CHECK OPTION (\*)

WITH READ ONLY

FORCE

OR REPLACE

5. Only one type of view exists. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

6. Which statement about an inline view is true?

An inline view is a schema object.

An inline view can be used to perform DML operations.

An inline view is a complex view.

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

7. How do you remove a view?

DELETE VIEW view\_name

REMOVE VIEW view\_name

DROP VIEW view\_name (\*)

You cannot remove a view

8. When you drop a view, the data it contains is also deleted. True or False?

True

False (\*)

11. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

CREATE VIEW pt\_view AS

(SELECT first\_name, last\_name, status, courseid, subject, term

FROM faculty f, course c

WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

Which type of view will this statement create?

Nested

Complex (\*)

Simple

Inline

12. Views must be used to select data from a table. As soon as a view is created on a table, you can no longer select directly from the table. True or False?

True

False (\*)

15. A view can be used to keep a history record of old data from the underlying tables, so even if a row is deleted from a table, you can still select the row through the view. True or False?

True

False (\*)

8. Which of these is not a valid type of View?

ONLINE (\*)

COMPLEX

INLINE

SIMPLE

9. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER

JOB\_ID NUMBER

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

COMMISSOIN NUMBER(7,2)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

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

SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last\_name||' ,'||first\_name "Employee", salary "Salary"

FROM (SELECT last\_name, first\_name, salary

FROM employees

ORDER BY salary)

WHERE ROWNUM <=10 AND job\_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department\_id = 70;

SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking",last\_name||','||first\_name "Employee", salary "Salary"

FROM (SELECT last\_name, first\_name, salary, job\_id

FROM employees

WHERE job\_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department\_id = 70

ORDER BY salary)

WHERE ROWNUM <=10; (\*)

SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last\_name||' ,'||first\_name "Employee", salary "Salary"

FROM (SELECT last\_name, first\_name, salary, job\_id, dept\_id

FROM employees

WHERE ROWNUM <=10

ORDER BY salary)

WHERE job\_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department\_id = 70;

The only way is to use the data dictionary.

10. When you drop a table referenced by a view, the view is automatically dropped as well. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

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

CREATE OR REPLACE NOFORCE VIEW EMP\_SALARY\_V

AS SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, first\_name, salary, department\_id

FROM employees WITH READ ONLY;

SELECT \*

FROM emp\_salary\_v

ORDER BY salary, last\_name, first\_name;

Which statement is true?

To achieve all of the desired results this ORDER ON clause should be added to the CREATE VIEW statement: 'ORDER ON salary, last\_name, first\_name'.

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

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

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

12. Evaluate this view definition:

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW part\_name\_v

AS SELECT DISTINCT part\_name

FROM parts

WHERE cost >= 45;

Which of the following statements using the PART\_NAME\_V view will execute successfully?

UPDATE part\_name\_v

SET cost = cost \* 1.23

WHERE part\_id = 56990;

INSERT INTO part\_name\_v (part\_id, part\_name, product\_id, cost)

VALUES (857986, ﾑcylinderﾒ, 8790, 3.45);

DELETE FROM part\_name\_v

WHERE part\_id = 56897;

SELECT \*

FROM part\_name\_v; (\*)

13. Which of the following keywords cannot be used when creating a view?

HAVING

WHERE

ORDER BY (\*)

They are all valid keywords when creating views.

14. Any select statement can be stored in the database as a view. True or False

Правда (\*)

Ложь

15. In order to query a database using a view, which of the following statements applies?

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

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

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

Use special VIEW SELECT keywords.

16. Given the following view, which operations would be allowed on the emp\_dept view?

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW emp\_dept

AS SELECT SUBSTR(e.first\_name,1,1) ||' '||e.last\_name emp\_name,

e.salary,

e.hire\_date,

d.department\_name

FROM employees e, departments d

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id

AND d.department\_id >=50;

SELECT, UPDATE of all columns

SELECT, INSERT

SELECT, UPDATE of some columns, DELETE (\*)

SELECT, DELETE

## 

17. For a View created using the WITH CHECK OPTION keywords, which of the following statements are true?

Allows for DELETES from other tables, including ones not listed in subquery

Prohibits changing rows not returned by the subquery in the view definition. (\*)

The view will allow the user to check it against the data dictionary

Prohibits DML actions without administrator CHECK approval

18. You create a view on the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables to display salary information per department.

What will happen if you issue the following statement?

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sal\_dept

AS SELECT SUM(e.salary) sal, d.department\_name

FROM employees e, departments d

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id

GROUP BY d.department\_name;

A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department. (\*)

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

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

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

19. What is the purpose of including the WITH CHECK OPTION clause when creating a view?

To make sure that data is not duplicated in the view

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

To insure that no rows are updated through the view that would prevent those rows from being returned by the view in the future. (\*)

To keep views form being queried by unauthorized persons

20. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view?

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

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

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

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

21. The FACULTY table contains these columns:

FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)

CITY VARCHAR2(15)

STATE VARCHAR2(2)

ZIP NUMBER(9)

TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)

STATUS VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL

The COURSE table contains these columns:

COURSEID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY

SUBJECT VARCHAR2(5)

TERM VARCHAR2(6)

FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY

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

CREATE VIEW pt\_view IN (SELECT first\_name, last\_name, status, courseid, subject, term

FROM faculty course);

CREATE VIEW pt\_view AS

(SELECT first\_name, last\_name, status, courseid, subject, term

FROM faculty f, course c

WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid); (\*)

CREATE VIEW

(SELECT first\_name, last\_name, status, courseid, subject, term

FROM faculty, course

WHERE facultyid = facultyid);

CREATE VIEW pt\_view

ON (SELECT first\_name, last\_name, status, courseid, subject, term

FROM faculty f and course c

WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

22. A view can contain group functions. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

23. Which statement about the CREATE VIEW statement is true?

A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a GROUP BY clause.

A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a function.

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

A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain an ORDER BY clause.

24. You want to create a view based on the SALESREP table. You plan to grant access to this view to members of the Sales department. You want Sales employees to be able to update the SALESREP table through the view, which you plan to name SALESREP\_VIEW. What should not be specified in your CREATE VIEW statement?

The IN keyword

A GROUP BY clause (\*)

The AS keyword

A WHERE clause

25. An inline view is an unnamed select statement found:

In the user\_views data dictionary view.

Enclosed in parentheses within the FROM clause of a surrounding query. (\*)

In a special database column of a users table.

Enclosed in parentheses within the select list of a surrounding query.

1. Which of these Keywords is typically used with a Top-N Analysis?

Rownum (\*)

Rowid

Number

Sequence

2. You want to create a view based on the SALESREP table. You plan to grant access to this view to members of the Sales department. You want Sales employees to be able to update the SALESREP table through the view, which you plan to name SALESREP\_VIEW. What should not be specified in your CREATE VIEW statement?

A GROUP BY clause (\*)

The IN keyword

A WHERE clause

The AS keyword

3. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

CREATE VIEW sales\_view

AS SELECT customer\_id, region, SUM(sales\_amount)

FROM sales

WHERE region IN (10, 20, 30, 40)

GROUP BY region, customer\_id;

Which statement is true?

The CREATE VIEW statement generates an error.

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

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

You can modify data in the SALES table using the SALES\_VIEW view.

4. The EMP\_HIST\_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to the remove this view?

DROP emp\_hist\_v;

DELETE emp\_hist\_v;

DROP VIEW emp\_hist\_v; (\*)

REMOVE emp\_hist\_v;

5. A Top-N Analysis is capable of ranking a top or bottom set of results. True or False?

True (\*)

False

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

Simple views can be used to perform DML operations. (\*)

Simple views retrieve data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.

Simple views are not stored in the Data Dictionary.

Simple views contain functions or groups of data.

7. Which option would you use when creating a view to ensure that no DML operations occur on the view?

WITH READ ONLY (\*)

FORCE

WITH ADMIN OPTION

NOFORCE

8. Examine the view below and choose the operation that CANNOT be performed on it.

CREATE VIEW dj\_view (last\_name, number\_events) AS

SELECT c.last\_name, COUNT(e.name)

FROM d\_clients c, d\_events e

WHERE c.client\_number = e.client\_number

GROUP BY c.last\_name

SELECT last\_name, number\_events FROM dj\_view;

CREATE OR REPLACE dj\_view (last\_name, number\_events) AS

SELECT c.last\_name, COUNT (e.name)

FROM d\_clients c, d\_events e

WHERE c.client\_number=e.client\_number

GROUP BY c.last\_name;

DROP VIEW dj\_view;

INSERT INTO dj\_view VALUES ('Turner', 8); (\*)

9. Given the following view, which operations would be allowed on the emp\_dept view?

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW emp\_dept

AS SELECT SUBSTR(e.first\_name,1,1) ||' '||e.last\_name emp\_name,

e.salary,

e.hire\_date,

d.department\_name

FROM employees e, departments d

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id

AND d.department\_id >=50;

SELECT, DELETE

SELECT, UPDATE of all columns

SELECT, INSERT

SELECT, UPDATE of some columns, DELETE (\*)

10. Which action can be performed by using DML statements?

Creating PRIMARY KEY constraints

Deleting records in a table (\*)

Disabling an index

Altering a table

11. Unlike tables, views contain no data of their own. True or False?

True (\*)

False

12. Which statement would you use to alter a view?

MODIFY VIEW

ALTER TABLE

ALTER VIEW

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW (\*)

13. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

CREATE VIEW emp\_view

AS SELECT SUM(salary)

FROM employees;

Which statement is true?

You can delete records from the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP\_VIEW view.

You can update any data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP\_VIEW view.

You cannot update data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP\_VIEW view. (\*)

You can update only the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP\_VIEW view.

3. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true?

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

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

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

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

14. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view?

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

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

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

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

15. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it?

FORCE

WITH ADMIN OPTION

NOFORCE

CREATE OR REPLACE (\*)

You must create a view that will display the name, customer identification number, new balance, finance charge, and credit limit of all customers.

You issue this statement:

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW CUST\_CREDIT\_V

AS SELECT c.last\_name, c.customer\_id, a.new\_balance, a.finance\_charge, a.credit\_limit

FROM customers c, accounts a

WHERE c.account\_id = a.account\_id WITH READ ONLY;

Which type of SQL command can be issued on the CUST\_CREDIT\_V view?

SELECT (\*)

INSERT

DELETE

UPDATE

You need to create a view on the SALES table, but the SALES table has not yet been created. Which statement is true?

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

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

You must create the SALES table before creating the view.

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

## DP Section 16 Quiz

1. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:

CLIENT\_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(15)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(10)

CITY VARCHAR2(15)

STATE VARCHAR2(2)

You want to create an index named ADDRESS\_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the CLIENTS table. You execute this statement:

CREATE INDEX clients

ON address\_index (city, state);

Which result does this statement accomplish?

An index named CLIENTS\_INDEX is created on the CLIENTS table.

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

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

An index named ADDRESS\_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.

2. Barry creates a table named INVENTORY. Pam must be able to query the same table. Barry wants to enable Pam to query the table without being required to specify the table's schema. Which of the following should Barry create?

A view

A synonym (\*)

A schema

An index

3. When creating an index on one or more columns of a table, which of the following statements are true?

(Choose two)

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

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

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

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

4. The EMPLOYEES table has an index named LN\_IDX on the LAST\_NAME column. You want to change this index so that it is on the FIRST\_NAME column instead. Which SQL statement will do this?

ALTER INDEX ln\_idx ON employees(first\_name);

ALTER INDEX ln\_idx TO employees(first\_name);

ALTER INDEX ln\_idx TO fn\_idx ON employees(first\_name);

None of the above; you cannot ALTER an index. (\*)

5. What is the correct syntax for creating an index?

CREATE OR REPLACE INDEX index\_name ON table\_name(column\_name);

CREATE INDEX index\_name ON table\_name(column\_name); (\*)

CREATE index\_name INDEX ON table\_name.column\_name;

CREATE INDEX ON table\_name(column\_name);

6. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMP\_ID NOT NULL, Primary Key

SSNUM NOT NULL, Unique

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

DEPT\_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to DEPT\_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table

SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

You execute this statement:

CREATE INDEX emp\_name\_idx

ON employees(last\_name, first\_name);

Which statement is true?

The statement creates a function-based index.

The statement creates a composite unique index.

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

The statement fails because of a syntax error.

7. The following indexes exist on the EMPLOYEES table:

* A unique index on the EMPLOYEE\_ID primary key column
* A non-unique index on the JOB\_ID column
* A composite index on the FIRST\_NAME and LAST\_NAME columns.

If the EMPLOYEES table is dropped, which indexes are automatically dropped at the same time?

EMP\_ID only

JOB\_ID only

DEPT\_ID only

EMP\_ID and JOB\_ID

All Indexes (\*)

8. Creating a sequence with NOCACHE ensures that all numbers in the sequence's range will be used successfully. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

9. Sequences can be used to: (Choose three)

Ensure primary key values will be unique and consecutive

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

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

Guarantee that no primary key values are unused

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

10. A sequence is a window through which data can be queried or changed. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

11. Which keyword is used to remove a sequence?

Revoke

Drop (\*)

Delete

Remove

12. Which pseudocolumn returns the latest value supplied by a sequence?

NEXTVAL

NEXT

CURRVAL (\*)

CURRENT

1. Which of the following is created automatically by Oracle when a UNIQUE integrity constraint is created?

A FOREIGN KEY constraint

A CHECK constraint

A PRIMARY KEY constraint

An index (\*)

13. You issue this statement:

ALTER SEQUENCE po\_sequence INCREMENT BY 2;

Which statement is true?

Sequence numbers will be cached.

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

If the PO\_SEQUENCE sequence does not exist, it will be created.

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

14. You need to retrieve the next available value for the SALES\_IDX sequence.

Which would you include in your SQL statement?

sales\_idx.NEXTVAL (\*)

sales\_idx

sales\_idx.NEXT

sales\_idx.CURRVAL

15. You created the LOCATION\_ID\_SEQ sequence to generate sequential values for the LOCATION\_ID column in the MANUFACTURERS table. You issue this statement:

ALTER TABLE manufacturers

MODIFY (location\_id NUMBER(6));

Which statement about the LOCATION\_ID\_SEQ sequence is true?

The sequence is deleted and must be recreated.

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

The sequence is unchanged. (\*)

The current value of the sequence is reset to zero.

## 

16. You create a sequence with the following statement:

CREATE SEQUENCE my\_emp\_seq;

Which of the following statements about this sequence are true? (Choose two)

When the sequence exceeds its maximum value it will continue to generate numbers starting with MINVALUE.

The sequence will not cache a range of numbers in memory.

MINVALUE is equal to 1. (\*)

MAXVALUE is 10^27 for an ascending sequence. (\*)

17. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:

CREATE SEQUENCE line\_item\_id\_seq INCREMENT BY -1;

Which statement is true?

The minimum value of the LINE\_ITEM\_ID\_SEQ will be the smallest possible integer value.

The starting value of the LINE\_ITEM\_ID\_SEQ sequence will by -1.

The sequence will generate sequential descending values. (\*)

The statement will not execute successfully.

18. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:

CREATE SEQUENCE line\_item\_id\_seq CYCLE;

Which statement is true?

The sequence preallocates values and retains them in memory.

The sequence will continue to generate values after the maximum sequence value has been generated. (\*)

The sequence cannot be used with more than one table.

The sequence cannot generate additional values after reaching its maximum value.

19. When used in a CREATE SEQUENCE statement, which keyword specifies that a range of sequence values will be preloaded into memory?

CACHE (\*)

NOCACHE

MEMORY

NOCYCLE

LOAD

20. Which is the correct syntax for specifying a maximum value in a sequence?

Maximumvalue

Max\_value

Maxval

Maxvalue (\*)

21. Why do gaps in sequences occur?

A rollback is executed

The system crashes

The sequence is used in another table

All of the above (\*)

22. Which statement would you use to modify the EMP\_ID\_SEQ sequence used to populate the EMPLOYEE\_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table?

CREATE SEQUENCE emp\_id\_seq;

ALTER SEQUENCE emp\_id\_seq; (\*)

ALTER SEQUENCE emp\_id\_seq.employee\_id;

ALTER TABLE employees ;

23. As user Julie, you issue this statement:

CREATE SYNONYM emp FOR sam.employees;

Which task was accomplished by this statement?

You created a public synonym on the EMP table owned by user Sam.

You created a private synonym on the EMPLOYEES table that you own.

You created a public synonym on the EMPLOYEES table owned by user Sam.

You created a private synonym on the EMPLOYEES table owned by user Sam. (\*)

24. Unique indexes are automatically created on columns that have which two types of constraints?

NOT NULL and UNIQUE

PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY

UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY (\*)

UNIQUE and FOREIGN KEY

25. Which one of the following statements about indexes is true?

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

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

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

An index is never created for a unique constraint.

26. For which column would you create an index?

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

A column that is infrequently used as a query search condition

A column which has only 4 distinct values.

A column that is updated frequently

27. Which of the following SQL statements will display the index name, table name, and the uniqueness of the index for all indexes on the EMPLOYEES table?

SELECT index\_name, table\_name, uniqueness

FROM 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index\_name, table\_name, uniqueness

FROM user\_indexes

WHERE index = EMPLOYEES;

SELECT index\_name, table\_name, uniqueness

FROM user\_indexes

WHERE table\_name = 'EMPLOYEES'; (\*)

CREATE index\_name, table\_name, uniqueness

FROM user\_indexes

WHERE table\_name = 'EMPLOYEES';

28. All tables must have indexes on them otherwise they cannot be queried. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

1. A sequence is a window through which data can be queried or changed. True or False?

True

False (\*)

2. Which statement would you use to remove the EMP\_ID\_SEQ sequence?

DROP SEQUENCE emp\_id\_seq; (\*)

REMOVE SEQUENCE emp\_id\_seq;

DELETE SEQUENCE emp\_id\_seq;

ALTER SEQUENCE emp\_id\_seq;

3. Which keyword is used to remove a sequence?

Drop (\*)

Delete

Remove

Revoke

4. What is the most common use for a Sequence?

To improve the performance of some queries

To generate primary key values (\*)

To give an alternative name for an object

To logically represent subsets of data from one or more tables

5. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:

CREATE SEQUENCE line\_item\_id\_seq CYCLE;

Which statement is true?

The sequence preallocates values and retains them in memory.

The sequence will continue to generate values after the maximum sequence value has been generated. (\*)

The sequence cannot generate additional values after reaching its maximum value.

The sequence cannot be used with more than one table.

6. Evaluate this statement:

CREATE SEQUENCE line\_item\_id\_seq

MINVALUE 100 MAXVALUE 130 INCREMENT BY -10 CYCLE;

What will be the first five numbers generated by this sequence?

The CREATE SEQUENCE statement will fail because a START WITH value was not specified. (\*)

The fifth number cannot be generated.

130120110100130

100110120130100

7. The ALTER SEQUENCE statement can be used to:

Change the name of the sequence

Change the amount a sequence increments each time a number is generated (\*)

Change the START WITH value of a sequence

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

8. You need to retrieve the next available value for the SALES\_IDX sequence.

Which would you include in your SQL statement?

sales\_idx.NEXTVAL (\*)

sales\_idx.CURRVAL

sales\_idx

sales\_idx.NEXT

9. Which of the following SQL statements will display the index name, table name, and the uniqueness of the index for all indexes on the EMPLOYEES table?

SELECT index\_name, table\_name, uniqueness

FROM user\_indexes

WHERE index = EMPLOYEES;

SELECT index\_name, table\_name, uniqueness

FROM user\_indexes

WHERE table\_name = 'EMPLOYEES'; (\*)

CREATE index\_name, table\_name, uniqueness

FROM user\_indexes

WHERE table\_name = 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index\_name, table\_name, uniqueness

FROM 'EMPLOYEES';

10. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT\_ID column of the PRODUCT table

HIRE\_DATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE

SALARY NUMBER (8,2) NOT NULL

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

HIRE\_DATE

EMPLOYEE\_ID (\*)

DEPARTMENT\_ID

SALARY

LAST\_NAME

7. You need to determine the table name and column name(s) on which the SALES\_IDX index is defined. Which data dictionary view would you query?

USER\_INDEXES

USER\_TABLES

USER\_IND\_COLUMNS (\*)

USER\_OBJECTS

13. Which dictionary view would you query to display the number most recently generated by a sequence?

USER\_CURRVALUES

USER\_TABLES

USER\_OBJECTS

USER\_SEQUENCES (\*)

11. For which column would you create an index?

A column that is infrequently used as a query search condition

A column that is updated frequently

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

A column which has only 4 distinct values.

12. The EMPLOYEES table has an index named LN\_IDX on the LAST\_NAME column. You want to change this index so that it is on the FIRST\_NAME column instead. Which SQL statement will do this?

ALTER INDEX ln\_idx ON employees(first\_name);

ALTER INDEX ln\_idx TO employees(first\_name);

ALTER INDEX ln\_idx TO fn\_idx ON employees(first\_name);

None of the above; you cannot ALTER an index. (\*)

13. Which statement would you use to remove the LAST\_NAME\_IDX index on the LAST\_NAME column of the EMPLOYEES table?

ALTER TABLE employees

DROP INDEX last\_name\_idx;

DROP INDEX last\_name\_idx; (\*)

DROP INDEX last\_name\_idx(last\_name);

DROP INDEX last\_name\_idx(employees.last\_name);

14. What is the correct syntax for creating an index?

CREATE INDEX ON table\_name(column\_name);

CREATE OR REPLACE INDEX index\_name ON table\_name(column\_name);

CREATE index\_name INDEX ON table\_name.column\_name;

CREATE INDEX index\_name ON table\_name(column\_name); (\*)

2. CURRVAL is a pseudocolumn used to refer to a sequence number that the current user has just generated by referencing NEXTVAL. True or False?

True (\*)

False

3. Which of the following best describes the function of the CURRVAL virtual column?

The CURRVAL virtual column will return a value of 1 for a parent record in a hierarchical result set.

The CURRVAL virtual column will increment a sequence by a specified value.

The CURRVAL virtual column will display the integer that was most recently supplied by a sequence. (\*)

The CURRVAL virtual column will display either the physical locations or the logical locations of the rows in the table.

4. To see the most recent value that you fetched from a sequence named my\_seq you should reference:

my\_seq.nextval

my\_seq.currval (\*)

my\_seq.(lastval)

my\_seq.(currval)

5. When you alter a sequence, a new increased MAXVALUE can be entered without changing the existing number order. True or False?

True (\*)

False

6. Evaluate this statement:

DROP SEQUENCE line\_item\_id\_seq;

What does this statement accomplish?

It sets the current value of the sequence to 0.

It removes the sequence from the data dictionary. (\*)

It sets the next value of the sequence to 0.

It sets the next value of the sequence to 1.

1. Nextval and Currval are known as column aliases. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

4. Evaluate this statement:

DROP SEQUENCE line\_item\_id\_seq;

What does this statement accomplish?

It sets the current value of the sequence to 0.

It sets the next value of the sequence to 0.

It sets the next value of the sequence to 1.

It removes the sequence from the data dictionary. (\*)

7. Which of the following best describes the function of the CURRVAL virtual column?

The CURRVAL virtual column will return a value of 1 for a parent record in a hierarchical result set.

The CURRVAL virtual column will display either the physical locations or the logical locations of the rows in the table.

The CURRVAL virtual column will increment a sequence by a specified value.

The CURRVAL virtual column will display the integer that was most recently supplied by a sequence. (\*)

8. CURRVAL is a pseudocolumn used to extract successive sequence numbers from a specified sequence. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

10. You want to create a composite index on the FIRST\_NAME and LAST\_NAME columns of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement will accomplish this task?

CREATE INDEX fl\_idx

ON employees(first\_name || last\_name);

CREATE INDEX fl\_idx

ON employees(first\_name,last\_name); (\*)

CREATE INDEX fl\_idx ON employees(first\_name);

CREATE INDEX fl\_idx ON employees(last\_name);

CREATE INDEX fl\_idx

ON employees(first\_name), employees(last\_name);

13. Which statement about an index is true?

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

Creating an index reorders the data in the underlying table.

Creating an index will always improve query performance.

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

14. Evaluate this statement:

CREATE INDEX sales\_idx ON oe.sales (status);

Which statement is true?

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

The CREATE INDEX statement fails because of a syntax error.

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a unique index.

The CREATE INDEX creates a function-based index.

15. The CUSTOMERS table exists in user Mary's schema. Which statement should you use to create a synonym for all database users on the CUSTOMERS table?

CREATE SYNONYM cust ON mary.customers;

GRANT SELECT ON cust TO PUBLIC;

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM cust FOR mary.customers; (\*)

CREATE SYNONYM cust ON mary.customers FOR PUBLIC;

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM cust ON mary.customers;

Evaluate this statement:

CREATE SEQUENCE sales\_item\_id\_seq

START WITH 101 MAXVALUE 9000090 CYCLE;

Which statement about this CREATE SEQUENCE statement is true?

The sequence will reuse numbers and will start with 101. (\*)

The statement fails because no INCREMENT BY value is specified.

The sequence will generate decrementing sequence numbers starting at 101.

The sequence will generate sequence numbers starting with 101, but will not reuse numbers.

It is possible to have an indexed column in a table where a value in the table column does not exist in the index. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

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

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE LOWER(last\_name) = 'chang';

A synonym

An index, either a normal or a function\_based index (\*)

A composite index

Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

2. Which of the following SQL statements shows a correct syntax example of creating a synonym accessible to all users of a database?

CREATE UNRESTRICTED SYNONYM emp FOR EMPLOYEES

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp FOR EMPLOYEES (\*)

CREATE SYNONYM emp FOR EMPLOYEES

CREATE SHARED SYNONYM emp FOR EMPLOYEES

6.You want to speed up the following query by creating an index:

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE (salary \* 12) > 100000;

Which of the following will achieve this?

Create an index on (salary).

Create a function\_based index on ((salary \* 12) > 100000).

Create a function-based index on (salary \* 12). (\*)

Create a composite index on (salary,12).

14. Which keyword is used to modify a sequence?

Create

Alter (\*)

Change

Update

## DP Section 17 Quiz

1. Which of these is NOT a System Privilege granted by the DBA?

Create Procedure

Create Session

Create Sequence

Create Index (\*)

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

One or more object privileges have been REVOKEd from Adam.

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

ADAM's CREATE USER privilege has been revoked.

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

3. Object privileges are:

Required to manipulate the content of objects in the database. (\*)

Required to gain access to the database.

A collection of objects, such as tables, views, and sequences.

Named groups of related privileges given to a user.

4. What system privilege must be held in order to login to an Oracle database?

CREATE LOGIN

CREATE SESSION (\*)

CREATE LOGON

No special privilege is needed; if your username exists in the database, you can login.

5. Which of the following are object privileges? (Choose two)

SELECT (\*)

CREATE TABLE

INSERT (\*)

DROP TABLE

6. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates a view EMP\_VIEW which shows only the FIRST\_NAME and LAST\_NAME columns of EMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but no other data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this?

CREATE SYNONYM emp\_view FOR employees;

SELECT \* FROM emp\_view FOR rudi;

GRANT SELECT ON emp\_view TO rudi; (\*)

GRANT SELECT ON emp\_view ONLY TO rudi;

7. Which of the following statements is true?

Database Links are never used in the real world.

Database Links allow users to work on remote database objects without having to log into the other database. (\*)

Database Links can be created by any user of a database. You do not need any special privileges to create them.

Database Links are pointers to another schema in the same database.

8. Roles are:

Named groups of related privileges given to a user or another role. (\*)

Required to gain access to the database.

A collection of objects, such as tables, views, and sequences.

Required to manipulate the content of objects in the database.

9. Which of the following statements about granting object privileges is false?

To grant privileges on an object, the object must be in your own schema, or you must have been granted the object privileges WITH GRANT OPTION.

An object owner can grant any object privilege on the object to any other user or role of the database.

The owner of an object automatically acquires all object privileges on that object.

Object privileges can only be granted through roles.(\*)

10. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant all object privileges on the table to other users. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

11. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the REFERENCES object privilege on a table?

It allows a user's session to read from the table but only so that foreign key constraints can be checked.

It allows a user to refer to the table in a SELECT statement.

It allows a user to create foreign key constraints on the table. (\*)

It allows the user to create new tables which contain the same data as the referenced table.

12. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user?

FORCE

PUBLIC

WITH ADMIN OPTION

WITH GRANT OPTION (\*)

13. REGULAR EXPRESSIONS can be used as part of a contraint definition. (True or False?)

Правда (\*)

Ложь

14. REGULAR EXPRESSIONS can be used on CHAR, CLOB, and VARCHAR2 datatypes? (True or False)

Правда (\*)

Ложь

15. REGULAR EXPRESSIONS does exactly the same as LIKE--no more and no less. (True or False?)

Правда

Ложь (\*)

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are special characters that have a special meaning, such as a wildcard character, a repeating character, a non-matching character, or a range of characters. You can use several of these symbols in pattern matching.

Clip Art

Alphanumeric values

Meta characters (\*)

Reference checks

17. Parentheses are not used to identify the sub expressions within the expression. True or False?

True

False (\*)

18. User JAMES has created a CUSTOMERS table and wants to allow all other users to SELECT from it. Which command should JAMES use to do this?

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM customers FOR james.customers;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO PUBLIC; (\*)

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO ALL;

GRANT customers(SELECT) TO PUBLIC;

19. User Kate wants to create indexes on tables in her schema. What privilege must be granted to Kate so that she can do this?

CREATE INDEX

CREATE ANY INDEX

ALTER TABLE

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

20. Which of the following best describes a role in an Oracle database?

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

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

A role is a type of system privilege.

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

21. You create a view named EMPLOYEES\_VIEW on a subset of the EMPLOYEES table. User AUDREY needs to use this view to create reports. Only you and Audrey should have access to this view. Which of the following actions should you perform?

GRANT SELECT ON employees AND employees\_view TO audrey;

GRANT SELECT ON employees\_view TO public;

Do nothing. As a database user, Audrey's user account has automatically been granted the SELECT privilege for all database objects.

GRANT SELECT ON employees\_view TO audrey; (\*)

22. You want to grant privileges to user CHAN that will allow CHAN to update the data in the EMPLOYEES table. Which type of privileges will you grant to CHAN?

User privileges

System privileges

Object privileges (\*)

Administrator privileges

23. A role can be granted to another role. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

24. Which of the following statements about granting object privileges is false?

Object privileges can only be granted through roles. (\*)

The owner of an object automatically acquires all object privileges on that object.

To grant privileges on an object, the object must be in your own schema, or you must have been granted the object privileges WITH GRANT OPTION.

An object owner can grant any object privilege on the object to any other user or role of the database.

25. To take away a privilege from a user, you use which command?

REMOVE

REVOKE (\*)

ALTER

DELETE

26. Which data dictionary view shows which system privileges have been granted to a user?

USER\_TAB\_PRIVS

USER\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGES

USER\_SYS\_PRIVS (\*)

USER\_SYSTEM\_PRIVS

27. User CRAIG creates a view named INVENTORY\_V, which is based on the INVENTORY table. CRAIG wants to make this view available for querying to all database users. Which of the following actions should CRAIG perform?

He is not required to take any action because, by default, all database users can automatically access views.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for INVENTORY\_V view. (\*)

He must grant each user the SELECT privilege on both the INVENTORY table and INVENTORY\_V view.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for the INVENTORY table.

28. User1 owns a table and grants select on it WITH GRANT OPTION to User2. User2 then grants select on the same table to User3. If User1 revokes select privileges from User2, will User3 be able to access the table?

Yes

No (\*)

29. Which of the following privileges must be assigned to a user account in order for that user to connect to an Oracle database?

ALTER SESSION

OPEN SESSION

CREATE SESSION

RESTRICTED SESSION

30. Regular expressions are a method of describing both simple and complex patterns for searching and manipulating. True or False?

True

False

31. If you are granted privileges to your friend's object, by default you may also grant access to this same object to other users. True or False?

Правда

Ложь

6. By Controlling User Access with Oracle Database Security, you can give access to specific Objects in the Database. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

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

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO mary WITH GRANT OPTION;

Which of the following statements can MARY now execute successfully? (Choose two)

SELECT FROM bob.employees; (\*)

DROP TABLE bob.employees;

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

REVOKE SELECT ON bob.employees FROM bob;

9. Which keyword would you use to grant an object privilege to all database users?

USERS

ALL

ADMIN

PUBLIC (\*)

10. Which statement would you use to grant a role to users?

ALTER USER

CREATE USER

GRANT (\*)

ASSIGN

12. Which statement would you use to remove an object privilege granted to a user?

ALTER USER

REVOKE (\*)

DROP

REMOVE

13. Select the correct REGULAR EXPRESSION functions: (Choose two)

REGEXP\_INSTR, REGEXP\_SUBSTR (\*)

REGEXP\_REPLACE, REGEXP\_REFORM

REGEXP\_LIKE, REGEXP\_NEAR

REGEXP\_LIKE, REGEXP\_REPLACE (\*)

1. If you are granted privileges to your friend's object, by default you may also grant access to this same object to other users. True or False?

True

False (\*)

2. You need to grant user BOB SELECT privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You want to allow BOB to grant this privileges to other users. Which statement should you use?

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;

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

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob;

3. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant all object privileges on the table to other users. True or False?

True

False (\*)

4. What Oracle feature simplifies the process of granting and revoking privileges?

Role (\*)

Data dictionary

Schema

Object

5. Which data dictionary view shows which system privileges have been granted to a user?

USER\_SYSTEM\_PRIVS

USER\_TAB\_PRIVS

USER\_SYS\_PRIVS (\*)

USER\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGES

6. User CRAIG creates a view named INVENTORY\_V, which is based on the INVENTORY table. CRAIG wants to make this view available for querying to all database users. Which of the following actions should CRAIG perform?

He must grant each user the SELECT privilege on both the INVENTORY table and INVENTORY\_V view.

He is not required to take any action because, by default, all database users can automatically access views.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for INVENTORY\_V view. (\*)

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for the INVENTORY table.

7. User CHANG has been granted SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT, and DELETE privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You now want to prevent Chang from adding or deleting rows from the table, while still allowing him to read and modify existing rows. Which statement should you use to do this?

REMOVE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang;

REVOKE ALL ON employees FROM chang;

REVOKE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang; (\*)

REVOKE INSERT AND DELETE ON employees FROM chang;

8. Which of the following privileges must be assigned to a user account in order for that user to connect to an Oracle database?

RESTRICTED SESSION

OPEN SESSION

ALTER SESSION

CREATE SESSION (\*)

9. A schema is:

A collection of objects, such as tables, views, and sequences. (\*)

A named group of related privileges given to a user.

Required to gain access to the database.

Required to manipulate the content of objects in the database.

10. The database administrator wants to allow user Marco to create new tables in his own schema. Which privilege should be granted to Marco?

CREATE OBJECT

SELECT

CREATE TABLE (\*)

CREATE ANY TABLE

11. Which Object Privilege (other than Alter) can be granted to a Sequence?

UPDATE

DELETE

SELECT (\*)

INSERT

12. You want to grant privileges to user CHAN that will allow CHAN to update the data in the EMPLOYEES table. Which type of privileges will you grant to CHAN?

Administrator privileges

System privileges

Object privileges (\*)

User privileges

13. Which of these SQL functions used to manipulate strings is NOT a valid regular expression function?

REGEXP\_SUBSTR

REGEXP\_LIKE

REGEXP\_REPLACE

REGEXP (\*)

14. Parentheses are not used to identify the sub expressions within the expression. True or False?

True

False (\*)

15. REGULAR EXPRESSIONS does exactly the same as LIKE--no more and no less. (True or False?)

True

False (\*)

## DP Section 18 Quiz

1. COMMIT saves all outstanding data changes? True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

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

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');

COMMIT;

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');

ROLLBACK;

Which rows does the table now contain?

A, B, and C

A and B (\*)

C

None of the above

3. If a database crashes, all uncommitted changes are automatically rolled back. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

4. Which of the following best describes the term "read consistency"?

It prevents other users from querying a table while updates are being executed on it

It prevents other users from seeing changes to a table until those changes have been committed (\*)

It prevents users from querying tables on which they have not been granted SELECT privilege

It ensures that all changes to a table are automatically committed

5. Which SQL statement is used to remove all the changes made by an uncommitted transaction?

ROLLBACK; (\*)

REVOKE;

UNDO;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT;

6. Steven King's row in the EMPLOYEES table has EMPLOYEE\_ID = 100 and SALARY = 24000. A user issues the following statements in the order shown:

UPDATE employees

SET salary = salary \* 2

WHERE employee\_id = 100;

COMMIT;

UPDATE employees

SET salary = 30000

WHERE employee\_id = 100;

The user's database session now ends abnormally. What is now King's salary in the table?

30000

24000

48000 (\*)

78000

7. If Oracle crashes, your changes are automatically rolled back. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

8. Examine the following statements:

UPDATE employees SET salary = 15000;

SAVEPOINT upd1\_done;

UPDATE employees SET salary = 22000;

SAVEPOINT upd2\_done;

DELETE FROM employees;

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

ROLLBACK;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT upd1\_done; (\*)

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT upd2\_done;

ROLLBACK TO SAVE upd1\_done;

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

9.A transaction makes several successive changes to a table. If required, you want to be able to rollback the later changes while keeping the earlier changes. What must you include in your code to do this?

An object privilege

A savepoint (\*)

An update statement

A database link

A sequence

10. When you logout of Oracle, your data changes are automatically rolled back. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

11. Examine the following statements:

INSERT INTO emps SELECT \* FROM employees; -- 107 rows inserted.

SAVEPOINT Ins\_Done;

CREATE INDEX emp\_lname\_idx ON employees(last\_name);

UPDATE emps SET last\_name = 'Smith';

What happens if you issue a Rollback statement?

The update of last\_name is undone, but the insert was committed by the CREATE INDEX statement. (\*)

Both the UPDATE and the INSERT will be rolled back.

The INSERT is undone but the UPDATE is committed.

Nothing happens.

12. User BOB's CUSTOMERS table contains 20 rows. BOB inserts two more rows into the table but does not COMMIT his changes. User JANE now executes:

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM bob.customers;

What result will JANE see?

22

2

JANE will receive an error message because she is not allowed to query the table while BOB is updating it.

20 (\*)

13. If UserB has privileges to see the data in a table, as soon as UserA has entered data into that table, UserB can see that data. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

14. You need not worry about controlling your transactions. Oracle does it all for you. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

15. Examine the following statements:

INSERT INTO emps SELECT \* FROM employees; -- 107 rows inserted.

SAVEPOINT Ins\_Done;

DELETE employees; -- 107 rows deleted

SAVEPOINT Del\_Done;

UPDATE emps SET last\_name = 'Smith';

How would you undo the last Update only?

There is nothing you can do.

ROLLBACK to SAVEPOINT Del\_Done; (\*)

COMMIT Del\_Done;

ROLLBACK UPDATE;

1. When you logout of Oracle, your data changes are automatically rolled back. True or False?

True

False (\*)

2. You need not worry about controlling your transactions. Oracle does it all for you. True or False?

True

False (\*)

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INSERT INTO emps SELECT \* FROM employees; -- 107 rows inserted.

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The INSERT is undone but the UPDATE is committed.

Nothing happens.

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DELETE employees; -- 107 rows deleted

SAVEPOINT Del\_Done;

UPDATE emps SET last\_name = 'Smith';

How would you undo the last Update only?

ROLLBACK UPDATE;

There is nothing you can do.

COMMIT Del\_Done;

ROLLBACK to SAVEPOINT Del\_Done; (\*)

5. If a database crashes, all uncommitted changes are automatically rolled back. True or False?

True (\*)

False

6. Which SQL statement is used to remove all the changes made by an uncommitted transaction?

UNDO;

ROLLBACK; (\*)

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT;

REVOKE;

7. If Oracle crashes, your changes are automatically rolled back. True or False?

True (\*)

False

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COMMIT;

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SET salary = 30000

WHERE employee\_id = 100;

The user's database session now ends abnormally. What is now King's salary in the table?

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48000 (\*)

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It prevents other users from seeing changes to a table until those changes have been committed (\*)

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It prevents users from querying tables on which they have not been granted SELECT privilege

It ensures that all changes to a table are automatically committed

10. If UserB has privileges to see the data in a table, as soon as UserA has entered data into that table, UserB can see that data. True or False?

True

False (\*)

11. A transaction makes several successive changes to a table. If required, you want to be able to rollback the later changes while keeping the earlier changes. What must you include in your code to do this?

A database link

A sequence

An update statement

An object privilege

A savepoint (\*)

12. User BOB's CUSTOMERS table contains 20 rows. BOB inserts two more rows into the table but does not COMMIT his changes. User JANE now executes:

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM bob.customers;

What result will JANE see?

2

22

20 (\*)

JANE will receive an error message because she is not allowed to query the table while BOB is updating it.

13. COMMIT saves all outstanding data changes? True or False?

True (\*)

False

14. Examine the following statements:

UPDATE employees SET salary = 15000;

SAVEPOINT upd1\_done;

UPDATE employees SET salary = 22000;

SAVEPOINT upd2\_done;

DELETE FROM employees;

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

ROLLBACK;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT upd1\_done; (\*)

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT upd2\_done;

ROLLBACK TO SAVE upd1\_done;

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

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

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');

COMMIT;

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');

ROLLBACK;

Which rows does the table now contain?

A, B, and C

A and B (\*)

C

None of the above

## Просто куча ответов

Group functions can be used in subqueries even though they may return many rows. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

Test: Section 18 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 18 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section)

1. Steven King's row in the EMPLOYEES table has EMPLOYEE\_ID = 100 and SALARY = 24000. A user issues the following statements in the order shown:

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24000

48000 (\*)

30000

78000

2. If UserB has privileges to see the data in a table, as soon as UserA has entered data into that table, UserB can see that data. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

3. Examine the following statements:

INSERT INTO emps SELECT \* FROM employees; -- 107 rows inserted.

SAVEPOINT Ins\_Done;

DELETE employees; -- 107 rows deleted

SAVEPOINT Del\_Done;

UPDATE emps SET last\_name = 'Smith';

How would you undo the last Update only?

Mark for Review

(1) Points ROLLBACK UPDATE;

There is nothing you can do.

COMMIT Del\_Done;

ROLLBACK to SAVEPOINT Del\_Done; (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

4. You need not worry about controlling your transactions. Oracle does it all for you. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

5. When you logout of Oracle, your data changes are automatically rolled back. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

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Test: Section 18 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 18 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section)

6. Which SQL statement is used to remove all the changes made by an uncommitted transaction?

UNDO;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT;

REVOKE;

ROLLBACK; (\*)

7. COMMIT saves all outstanding data changes? True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

8. If a database crashes, all uncommitted changes are automatically rolled back. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

9. If Oracle crashes, your changes are automatically rolled back. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

10. User BOB's CUSTOMERS table contains 20 rows. BOB inserts two more rows into the table but does not COMMIT his changes. User JANE now executes:

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM bob.customers;

What result will JANE see?

Mark for Review

(1) Points 22

2

JANE will receive an error message because she is not allowed to query the table while BOB is updating it.

20 (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

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Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 18 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section)

11. Examine the following statements:

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UPDATE emps SET last\_name = 'Smith';

What happens if you issue a Rollback statement?

The update of last\_name is undone, but the insert was committed by the CREATE INDEX statement. (\*)

Both the UPDATE and the INSERT will be rolled back.

The INSERT is undone but the UPDATE is committed.

Nothing happens.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

12. Examine the following statements:

UPDATE employees SET salary = 15000;

SAVEPOINT upd1\_done;

UPDATE employees SET salary = 22000;

SAVEPOINT upd2\_done;

DELETE FROM employees;

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

Mark for Review

(1) Points ROLLBACK;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT upd1\_done; (\*)

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT upd2\_done;

ROLLBACK TO SAVE upd1\_done;

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

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

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INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');

COMMIT;

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');

ROLLBACK;

Which rows does the table now contain?

Mark for Review

(1) Points A, B, and C

A and B (\*)

C

None of the above

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

14. A transaction makes several successive changes to a table. If required, you want to be able to rollback the later changes while keeping the earlier changes. What must you include in your code to do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points A database link

An object privilege

A savepoint (\*)

A sequence

An update statement

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

15. Which of the following best describes the term "read consistency"? Mark for Review

(1) Points It prevents users from querying tables on which they have not been granted SELECT privilege

It prevents other users from seeing changes to a table until those changes have been committed (\*)

It prevents other users from querying a table while updates are being executed on it

It ensures that all changes to a table are automatically committed

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

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Test: Section 18 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 18 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 1. Steven King's row in the EMPLOYEES table has EMPLOYEE\_ID = 100 and SALARY = 24000. A user issues the following statements in the order shown:

UPDATE employees

SET salary = salary \* 2

WHERE employee\_id = 100;

COMMIT;

UPDATE employees

SET salary = 30000

WHERE employee\_id = 100;

The user's database session now ends abnormally. What is now King's salary in the table?

Mark for Review

(1) Points 30000

24000

78000

48000 (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

2. A transaction makes several successive changes to a table. If required, you want to be able to rollback the later changes while keeping the earlier changes. What must you include in your code to do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points A sequence

A database link

An object privilege

An update statement

A savepoint (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

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

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');

COMMIT;

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');

ROLLBACK;

Which rows does the table now contain?

Mark for Review

(1) Points A, B, and C

A and B (\*)

C

None of the above

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

4. Which SQL statement is used to remove all the changes made by an uncommitted transaction? Mark for Review

(1) Points UNDO;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT;

ROLLBACK; (\*)

REVOKE;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

5. User BOB's CUSTOMERS table contains 20 rows. BOB inserts two more rows into the table but does not COMMIT his changes. User JANE now executes:

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM bob.customers;

What result will JANE see?

Mark for Review

(1) Points 2

22

JANE will receive an error message because she is not allowed to query the table while BOB is updating it.

20 (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

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Test: Section 18 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 18 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 6. Examine the following statements:

INSERT INTO emps SELECT \* FROM employees; -- 107 rows inserted.

SAVEPOINT Ins\_Done;

CREATE INDEX emp\_lname\_idx ON employees(last\_name);

UPDATE emps SET last\_name = 'Smith';

What happens if you issue a Rollback statement?

Mark for Review

(1) Points The update of last\_name is undone, but the insert was committed by the CREATE INDEX statement. (\*)

Both the UPDATE and the INSERT will be rolled back.

The INSERT is undone but the UPDATE is committed.

Nothing happens.

Correct Correct

7. COMMIT saves all outstanding data changes? True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

8. Examine the following statements:

UPDATE employees SET salary = 15000;

SAVEPOINT upd1\_done;

UPDATE employees SET salary = 22000;

SAVEPOINT upd2\_done;

DELETE FROM employees;

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

Mark for Review

(1) Points ROLLBACK;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT upd1\_done; (\*)

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT upd2\_done;

ROLLBACK TO SAVE upd1\_done;

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

Correct Correct

9. If a database crashes, all uncommitted changes are automatically rolled back. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

10. Examine the following statements:

INSERT INTO emps SELECT \* FROM employees; -- 107 rows inserted.

SAVEPOINT Ins\_Done;

DELETE employees; -- 107 rows deleted

SAVEPOINT Del\_Done;

UPDATE emps SET last\_name = 'Smith';

How would you undo the last Update only?

Mark for Review

(1) Points ROLLBACK UPDATE;

ROLLBACK to SAVEPOINT Del\_Done; (\*)

COMMIT Del\_Done;

There is nothing you can do.

Correct Correct

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Test: Section 18 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 18 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section)

11. Which of the following best describes the term "read consistency"?

It ensures that all changes to a table are automatically committed

It prevents users from querying tables on which they have not been granted SELECT privilege

It prevents other users from seeing changes to a table until those changes have been committed (\*)

It prevents other users from querying a table while updates are being executed on it

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

12. If Oracle crashes, your changes are automatically rolled back. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

13. If UserB has privileges to see the data in a table, as soon as UserA has entered data into that table, UserB can see that data. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

14. When you logout of Oracle, your data changes are automatically rolled back. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

15. You need not worry about controlling your transactions. Oracle does it all for you. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

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Test: Section 18 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 18 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 1. Which of the following best describes the term "read consistency"? Mark for Review

(1) Points It ensures that all changes to a table are automatically committed

It prevents other users from seeing changes to a table until those changes have been committed (\*)

It prevents other users from querying a table while updates are being executed on it

It prevents users from querying tables on which they have not been granted SELECT privilege

Correct Correct

2. User BOB's CUSTOMERS table contains 20 rows. BOB inserts two more rows into the table but does not COMMIT his changes. User JANE now executes:

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM bob.customers;

What result will JANE see?

Mark for Review

(1) Points 20 (\*)

JANE will receive an error message because she is not allowed to query the table while BOB is updating it.

22

2

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

3. When you logout of Oracle, your data changes are automatically rolled back. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

4. If Oracle crashes, your changes are automatically rolled back. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

5. If a database crashes, all uncommitted changes are automatically rolled back. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

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Test: Section 18 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 18 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 6. Examine the following statements:

UPDATE employees SET salary = 15000;

SAVEPOINT upd1\_done;

UPDATE employees SET salary = 22000;

SAVEPOINT upd2\_done;

DELETE FROM employees;

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

Mark for Review

(1) Points ROLLBACK;

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT upd1\_done; (\*)

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT upd2\_done;

ROLLBACK TO SAVE upd1\_done;

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

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

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

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');

COMMIT;

INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');

ROLLBACK;

Which rows does the table now contain?

A, B, and C

A and B (\*)

C

None of the above

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

8. Which SQL statement is used to remove all the changes made by an uncommitted transaction? Mark for Review

(1) Points ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT;

ROLLBACK; (\*)

REVOKE;

UNDO;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

9. Examine the following statements:

INSERT INTO emps SELECT \* FROM employees; -- 107 rows inserted.

SAVEPOINT Ins\_Done;

DELETE employees; -- 107 rows deleted

SAVEPOINT Del\_Done;

UPDATE emps SET last\_name = 'Smith';

How would you undo the last Update only?

ROLLBACK UPDATE;

There is nothing you can do.

COMMIT Del\_Done;

ROLLBACK to SAVEPOINT Del\_Done; (\*)

Correct Correct

10. Steven King's row in the EMPLOYEES table has EMPLOYEE\_ID = 100 and SALARY = 24000. A user issues the following statements in the order shown:

UPDATE employees

SET salary = salary \* 2

WHERE employee\_id = 100;

COMMIT;

UPDATE employees

SET salary = 30000

WHERE employee\_id = 100;

The user's database session now ends abnormally. What is now King's salary in the table?

Mark for Review

(1) Points 48000 (\*)

30000

24000

78000

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

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Test: Section 18 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 18 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 11. Examine the following statements:

INSERT INTO emps SELECT \* FROM employees; -- 107 rows inserted.

SAVEPOINT Ins\_Done;

CREATE INDEX emp\_lname\_idx ON employees(last\_name);

UPDATE emps SET last\_name = 'Smith';

What happens if you issue a Rollback statement?

Mark for Review

(1) Points The update of last\_name is undone, but the insert was committed by the CREATE INDEX statement. (\*)

Both the UPDATE and the INSERT will be rolled back.

The INSERT is undone but the UPDATE is committed.

Nothing happens.

Correct Correct

12. If UserB has privileges to see the data in a table, as soon as UserA has entered data into that table, UserB can see that data. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

13. A transaction makes several successive changes to a table. If required, you want to be able to rollback the later changes while keeping the earlier changes. What must you include in your code to do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points An update statement

A savepoint (\*)

A sequence

A database link

An object privilege

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

14. COMMIT saves all outstanding data changes? True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

15. You need not worry about controlling your transactions. Oracle does it all for you. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 18 Lesson 1.

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Database Programming with SQL-Section 17 Quiz

Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 1. REGULAR EXPRESSIONS can be used as part of a contraint definition. (True or False?) Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

2. Select the correct REGULAR EXPRESSION functions: (Choose two) Mark for Review

(1) Points (Choose all correct answers) REGEXP\_LIKE, REGEXP\_REPLACE (\*)

REGEXP\_INSTR, REGEXP\_SUBSTR (\*)

REGEXP\_REPLACE, REGEXP\_REFORM

REGEXP\_LIKE, REGEXP\_NEAR

Correct Correct

3. REGULAR EXPRESSIONS can be used on CHAR, CLOB, and VARCHAR2 datatypes? (True or False) Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

4. The following table shows some of the output from one of the data dictionary views. Which view is being queried?

USERNAME PRIVILEGE ADMIN\_OPTION

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE VIEW NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE TABLE NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE SYNONYM NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE TRIGGER NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE SEQUENCE NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE DATABASE NOMark for Review

(1) Points role\_sys\_privs (lists system privileges granted to roles)

user\_sys\_privs (lists system privileges granted to the user) (\*)

user\_tab\_privs\_recd (lists object privileges granted to the user)

role\_tab\_privs (lists table privileges granted to roles)

Correct Correct

5. User CHANG has been granted SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT, and DELETE privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You now want to prevent Chang from adding or deleting rows from the table, while still allowing him to read and modify existing rows. Which statement should you use to do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points REMOVE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang;

REVOKE INSERT AND DELETE ON employees FROM chang;

REVOKE ALL ON employees FROM chang;

REVOKE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang; (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

Page 1 of 3 Next Summary

Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 6. User ADAM has successfully logged on to the database in the past, but today he receives an error message stating that (although he has entered his password correctly) he cannot log on. What is the most likely cause of the problem? Mark for Review

(1) Points One or more object privileges have been REVOKEd from Adam.

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

ADAM's CREATE USER privilege has been revoked.

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

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

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

(1) Points CREATE INDEX

CREATE ANY INDEX

ALTER TABLE

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

Correct Correct

8. Which of these is NOT a System Privilege granted by the DBA? Mark for Review

(1) Points Create Index (\*)

Create Session

Create Procedure

Create Sequence

Correct Correct

9. By Controlling User Access with Oracle Database Security, you can give access to specific Objects in the Database. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

10. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review

(1) Points A trigger

A view

A role (\*)

An index

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

Previous Page 2 of 3 Next Summary

Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 11. Which of the following statements is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points Database Links are pointers to another schema in the same database.

Database Links allow users to work on remote database objects without having to log into the other database. (\*)

Database Links can be created by any user of a database. You do not need any special privileges to create them.

Database Links are never used in the real world.

9. System privileges are:

Named groups of related privileges given to a user.

Required to manipulate the content of objects in the database.

Required to gain access to the database. (\*)

A collection of objects, such as tables, views, and sequences.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

12. Which data dictionary view shows which system privileges have been granted to a user? Mark for Review

(1) Points USER\_SYSTEM\_PRIVS

USER\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGES

USER\_TAB\_PRIVS

USER\_SYS\_PRIVS (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

13. A role can be granted to another role. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

14. Scott King owns a table called employees. He issues the following statement:

GRANT select ON employees TO PUBLIC;

Allison Plumb has been granted CREATE SESSION by the DBA. She logs into the database and issues the following statement:

GRANT ﾠselect ON ﾠscott\_king.employees TO jennifer\_cho;

True or False: Allison's statement will fail.

Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

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

(1) Points GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob;

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

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

Previous Page 3 of 3 Summary

Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 1. Select the correct REGULAR EXPRESSION functions: (Choose two) Mark for Review

(1) Points (Choose all correct answers) REGEXP\_INSTR, REGEXP\_SUBSTR (\*)

REGEXP\_LIKE, REGEXP\_REPLACE (\*)

REGEXP\_REPLACE, REGEXP\_REFORM

REGEXP\_LIKE, REGEXP\_NEAR

Correct Correct

2. Regular expressions used as check constraints are another way to ensure data is formatted correctly prior to being written into the database table. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

3. REGULAR EXPRESSIONS can be used as part of a contraint definition. (True or False?) Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

4. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant all object privileges on the table to other users. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

5. A role can be granted to another role. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

Page 1 of 3 Next Summary

Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 6. Which statement would you use to remove an object privilege granted to a user? Mark for Review

(1) Points ALTER USER

DROP

REVOKE (\*)

REMOVE

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

7. Which of the following statements about granting object privileges is false? Mark for Review

(1) Points Object privileges can only be granted through roles. (\*)

The owner of an object automatically acquires all object privileges on that object.

An object owner can grant any object privilege on the object to any other user or role of the database.

To grant privileges on an object, the object must be in your own schema, or you must have been granted the object privileges WITH GRANT OPTION.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

8. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the REFERENCES object privilege on a table? Mark for Review

(1) Points It allows the user to create new tables which contain the same data as the referenced table.

It allows a user to refer to the table in a SELECT statement.

It allows a user to create foreign key constraints on the table. (\*)

It allows a user's session to read from the table but only so that foreign key constraints can be checked.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

9. User1 owns a table and grants select on it WITH GRANT OPTION to User2. User2 then grants select on the same table to User3. If User1 revokes select privileges from User2, will User3 be able to access the table? Mark for Review

(1) Points Yes

No (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

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

(1) Points OPEN SESSION

RESTRICTED SESSION

CREATE SESSION (\*)

ALTER SESSION

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

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Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 11. Which of the following Object Privileges can be granted on an individual column on a table? (Choose two) Mark for Review

(1) Points (Choose all correct answers) References (\*)

Update (\*)

Delete

Select

Correct Correct

12. Which of the following is NOT a database object? Mark for Review

(1) Points Table

Sequence

View

Subquery (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

13. Which of the following best describes a role in an Oracle database? Mark for Review

(1) Points A role is a type of system privilege.

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

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

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

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

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

(1) Points GRANT SELECT ON customers TO ALL;

GRANT customers(SELECT) TO PUBLIC;

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM customers FOR james.customers;

GRANT SELECT ON customers TO PUBLIC; (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

15. Which Object Privilege (other than Alter) can be granted to a Sequence? Mark for Review

(1) Points SELECT (\*)

INSERT

DELETE

UPDATE

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

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Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 1. Which of the following are system privileges?

(Choose two) Mark for Review

(1) Points (Choose all correct answers) INDEX

CREATE SYNONYM (\*)

UPDATE

CREATE TABLE (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

2. You grant user AMY the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which type of privilege have you granted to AMY? Mark for Review

(1) Points A user privilege

An object privilege

A system privilege (\*)

An access privilege

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

3. Object privileges are: Mark for Review

(1) Points Required to manipulate the content of objects in the database. (\*)

Named groups of related privileges given to a user.

A collection of objects, such as tables, views, and sequences.

Required to gain access to the database.

Correct Correct

4. Evaluate this statement:

ALTER USER bob IDENTIFIED BY jim;

Which statement about the result of executing this statement is true?

Mark for Review

(1) Points A new user JIM is created from user BOB's profile.

The user BOB is renamed and is accessible as user JIM.

The user BOB is assigned the same privileges as user JIM.

A new password is assigned to user BOB. (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

5. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates a view EMP\_VIEW which shows only the FIRST\_NAME and LAST\_NAME columns of EMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but no other data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this? Mark for Review

(1) Points GRANT SELECT ON emp\_view TO rudi; (\*)

CREATE SYNONYM emp\_view FOR employees;

SELECT \* FROM emp\_view FOR rudi;

GRANT SELECT ON emp\_view ONLY TO rudi;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

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Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section)

6. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute?

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

(\*)

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;

GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

Correct Correct

7. Which of the following statements is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points Database Links are never used in the real world.

Database Links allow users to work on remote database objects without having to log into the other database. (\*)

Database Links are pointers to another schema in the same database.

Database Links can be created by any user of a database. You do not need any special privileges to create them.

Correct Correct

8. If you are granted privileges to your friend's object, by default you may also grant access to this same object to other users. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

9. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user? Mark for Review

(1) Points FORCE

WITH GRANT OPTION (\*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

PUBLIC

Correct Correct

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

(1) Points GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob;

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

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;

Correct Correct

Previous Page 2 of 3 Next Summary

Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 11. To take away a privilege from a user, you use which command? Mark for Review

(1) Points DELETE

REMOVE

REVOKE (\*)

ALTER

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

12. User1 owns a table and grants select on it WITH GRANT OPTION to User2. User2 then grants select on the same table to User3. If User1 revokes select privileges from User2, will User3 be able to access the table? Mark for Review

(1) Points No (\*)

Yes

Correct Correct

13. Regular expressions are a method of describing both simple and complex patterns for searching and manipulating. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are special characters that have a special meaning, such as a wildcard character, a repeating character, a non-matching character, or a range of characters. You can use several of these symbols in pattern matching.

Alphanumeric values

Meta characters (\*)

Reference checks

Clip Art

Correct Correct

15. REGULAR EXPRESSIONS can be used as part of a contraint definition. (True or False?) Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

Previous Page 3 of 3 Summary

Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 1. Which statement would you use to remove an object privilege granted to a user? Mark for Review

(1) Points REVOKE (\*)

REMOVE

ALTER USER

DROP

Correct Correct

2. What Oracle feature simplifies the process of granting and revoking privileges? Mark for Review

(1) Points Object

Schema

Role (\*)

Data dictionary

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

3. Which statement would you use to grant a role to users? Mark for Review

(1) Points GRANT (\*)

CREATE USER

ALTER USER

ASSIGN

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

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

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO mary WITH GRANT OPTION;

Which of the following statements can MARY now execute successfully? (Choose two)

Mark for Review

(1) Points (Choose all correct answers) SELECT FROM bob.employees; (\*)

REVOKE SELECT ON bob.employees FROM bob;

DROP TABLE bob.employees;

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

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

5. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review

(1) Points A view

A role (\*)

An index

A trigger

Correct Correct

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Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section)

6. Roles are:

Required to manipulate the content of objects in the database.

Named groups of related privileges given to a user or another role. (\*)

Required to gain access to the database.

A collection of objects, such as tables, views, and sequences.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

7. REGULAR EXPRESSIONS can be used on CHAR, CLOB, and VARCHAR2 datatypes? (True or False) Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

8. REGULAR EXPRESSIONS does exactly the same as LIKE--no more and no less. (True or False?) Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 3.

9. Select the correct REGULAR EXPRESSION functions: (Choose two) Mark for Review

(1) Points (Choose all correct answers) REGEXP\_INSTR, REGEXP\_SUBSTR (\*)

REGEXP\_LIKE, REGEXP\_NEAR

REGEXP\_REPLACE, REGEXP\_REFORM

REGEXP\_LIKE, REGEXP\_REPLACE (\*)

Correct Correct

10. What system privilege must be held in order to login to an Oracle database? Mark for Review

(1) Points CREATE LOGIN

CREATE SESSION (\*)

CREATE LOGON

No special privilege is needed; if your username exists in the database, you can login.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

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Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 11. User ADAM has successfully logged on to the database in the past, but today he receives an error message stating that (although he has entered his password correctly) he cannot log on. What is the most likely cause of the problem? Mark for Review

(1) Points ADAM's user account has been removed from the database.

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

One or more object privileges have been REVOKEd from Adam.

ADAM's CREATE USER privilege has been revoked.

Correct Correct

12. Which of the following are system privileges?

(Choose two) Mark for Review

(1) Points (Choose all correct answers) CREATE SYNONYM (\*)

CREATE TABLE (\*)

INDEX

UPDATE

Correct Correct

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

(1) Points RESTRICTED SESSION

CREATE SESSION (\*)

ALTER SESSION

OPEN SESSION

Correct Correct

14. Which of the following Object Privileges can be granted on an individual column on a table? (Choose two) Mark for Review

(1) Points (Choose all correct answers) Delete

Select

References (\*)

Update (\*)

Correct Correct

15. Which Object Privilege (other than Alter) can be granted to a Sequence? Mark for Review

(1) Points DELETE

UPDATE

SELECT (\*)

INSERT

Correct Correct

Previous Page 3 of 3 Summary

Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 1. You create a view named EMPLOYEES\_VIEW on a subset of the EMPLOYEES table. User AUDREY needs to use this view to create reports. Only you and Audrey should have access to this view. Which of the following actions should you perform? Mark for Review

(1) Points GRANT SELECT ON employees\_view TO audrey; (\*)

Do nothing. As a database user, Audrey's user account has automatically been granted the SELECT privilege for all database objects.

GRANT SELECT ON employees\_view TO public;

GRANT SELECT ON employees AND employees\_view TO audrey;

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

2. What system privilege must be held in order to login to an Oracle database? Mark for Review

(1) Points CREATE LOGIN

CREATE SESSION (\*)

CREATE LOGON

No special privilege is needed; if your username exists in the database, you can login.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

3. Which of the following Object Privileges can be granted on an individual column on a table? (Choose two) Mark for Review

(1) Points (Choose all correct answers) Delete

References (\*)

Select

Update (\*)

Correct Correct

4. Which of the following is NOT a database object? Mark for Review

(1) Points Sequence

Subquery (\*)

View

Table

Correct Correct

5. Which of these is NOT a System Privilege granted by the DBA? Mark for Review

(1) Points Create Index (\*)

Create Sequence

Create Procedure

Create Session

Correct Correct

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Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 6. Which Object Privilege (other than Alter) can be granted to a Sequence? Mark for Review

(1) Points SELECT (\*)

DELETE

INSERT

UPDATE

Correct Correct

7. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the REFERENCES object privilege on a table? Mark for Review

(1) Points It allows the user to create new tables which contain the same data as the referenced table.

It allows a user to create foreign key constraints on the table. (\*)

It allows a user's session to read from the table but only so that foreign key constraints can be checked.

It allows a user to refer to the table in a SELECT statement.

Correct Correct

8. User1 owns a table and grants select on it WITH GRANT OPTION to User2. User2 then grants select on the same table to User3. If User1 revokes select privileges from User2, will User3 be able to access the table? Mark for Review

(1) Points Yes

No (\*)

Correct Correct

9. Scott King owns a table called employees. He issues the following statement:

GRANT select ON employees TO PUBLIC;

Allison Plumb has been granted CREATE SESSION by the DBA. She logs into the database and issues the following statement:

GRANT ﾠselect ON ﾠscott\_king.employees TO jennifer\_cho;

True or False: Allison's statement will fail.

Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

10. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review

(1) Points A role (\*)

An index

A trigger

A view

Correct Correct

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Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 11. To join a table in your database to a table on a second (remote) Oracle database, you need to use: Mark for Review

(1) Points A remote procedure call

An Oracle gateway product

A database link (\*)

An ODBC driver

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

12. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant all object privileges on the table to other users. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Correct Correct

13. Which of these SQL functions used to manipulate strings is NOT a valid regular expression function ? Mark for Review

(1) Points REGEXP\_SUBSTR

REGEXP\_LIKE

REGEXP\_REPLACE

REGEXP (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 3.

14. Regular expressions are a method of describing both simple and complex patterns for searching and manipulating. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

15. Parentheses are not used to identify the sub expressions within the expression. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 3.

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Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are special characters that have a special meaning, such as a wildcard character, a repeating character, a non-matching character, or a range of characters. You can use several of these symbols in pattern matching. Mark for Review

(1) Points Alphanumeric values

Meta characters (\*)

Reference checks

Clip Art

Correct Correct

2. Regular expressions are a method of describing both simple and complex patterns for searching and manipulating. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

3. Parentheses are not used to identify the sub expressions within the expression. True or False?

True

False (\*)

Correct Correct

4. Which of the following are system privileges?

(Choose two) Mark for Review

(1) Points (Choose all correct answers) UPDATE

CREATE TABLE (\*)

CREATE SYNONYM (\*)

INDEX

Correct Correct

5. You want to grant user BOB the ability to change other users' passwords. Which privilege should you grant to BOB? Mark for Review

(1) Points The CREATE PROFILE privilege

The CREATE USER privilege

The DROP USER privilege

The ALTER USER privilege (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

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Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 6. User Kate wants to create indexes on tables in her schema. What privilege must be granted to Kate so that she can do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points CREATE INDEX

CREATE ANY INDEX

ALTER TABLE

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

Correct Correct

7. You create a view named EMPLOYEES\_VIEW on a subset of the EMPLOYEES table. User AUDREY needs to use this view to create reports. Only you and Audrey should have access to this view. Which of the following actions should you perform? Mark for Review

(1) Points GRANT SELECT ON employees\_view TO public;

GRANT SELECT ON employees AND employees\_view TO audrey;

GRANT SELECT ON employees\_view TO audrey; (\*)

Do nothing. As a database user, Audrey's user account has automatically been granted the SELECT privilege for all database objects.

Correct Correct

8. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates a view EMP\_VIEW which shows only the FIRST\_NAME and LAST\_NAME columns of EMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but no other data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this? Mark for Review

(1) Points GRANT SELECT ON emp\_view ONLY TO rudi;

CREATE SYNONYM emp\_view FOR employees;

SELECT \* FROM emp\_view FOR rudi;

GRANT SELECT ON emp\_view TO rudi; (\*)

Correct Correct

9. The database administrator wants to allow user Marco to create new tables in his own schema. Which privilege should be granted to Marco? Mark for Review

(1) Points SELECT

CREATE ANY TABLE

CREATE TABLE (\*)

CREATE OBJECT

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

10. To join a table in your database to a table on a second (remote) Oracle database, you need to use: Mark for Review

(1) Points A database link (\*)

A remote procedure call

An ODBC driver

An Oracle gateway product

Correct Correct

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Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section)

11. When a user is logged into one database, he is restricted to working with objects found in that database. True or False?

True

False (\*)

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

12. User1 owns a table and grants select on it WITH GRANT OPTION to User2. User2 then grants select on the same table to User3. If User1 revokes select privileges from User2, will User3 be able to access the table? Mark for Review

(1) Points Yes

No (\*)

Correct Correct

13. To take away a privilege from a user, you use which command? Mark for Review

(1) Points ALTER

DELETE

REMOVE

REVOKE (\*)

Correct Correct

14. Which statement would you use to grant a role to users? Mark for Review

(1) Points ASSIGN

GRANT (\*)

ALTER USER

CREATE USER

Correct Correct

15. Which keyword would you use to grant an object privilege to all database users? Mark for Review

(1) Points ALL

ADMIN

PUBLIC (\*)

USERS

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

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Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 1. Which data dictionary view shows which system privileges have been granted to a user? Mark for Review

(1) Points USER\_SYSTEM\_PRIVILEGES

USER\_SYSTEM\_PRIVS

USER\_SYS\_PRIVS (\*)

USER\_TAB\_PRIVS

Correct Correct

2. Which statement would you use to remove an object privilege granted to a user? Mark for Review

(1) Points DROP

REMOVE

REVOKE (\*)

ALTER USER

Correct Correct

3. Which keyword would you use to grant an object privilege to all database users? Mark for Review

(1) Points ADMIN

USERS

ALL

PUBLIC (\*)

Correct Correct

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

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

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob;

Correct Correct

5. To take away a privilege from a user, you use which command? Mark for Review

(1) Points REMOVE

DELETE

REVOKE (\*)

ALTER

Correct Correct

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Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 6. User CRAIG creates a view named INVENTORY\_V, which is based on the INVENTORY table. CRAIG wants to make this view available for querying to all database users. Which of the following actions should CRAIG perform? Mark for Review

(1) Points He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for INVENTORY\_V view. (\*)

He must grant each user the SELECT privilege on both the INVENTORY table and INVENTORY\_V view.

He is not required to take any action because, by default, all database users can automatically access views.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for the INVENTORY table.

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 2.

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

(1) Points (Choose all correct answers) CREATE TABLE

INSERT (\*)

SELECT (\*)

DROP TABLE

Incorrect Incorrect. Refer to Section 17 Lesson 1.

8. Which of the following Object Privileges can be granted on an individual column on a table? (Choose two) Mark for Review

(1) Points (Choose all correct answers) References (\*)

Delete

Select

Update (\*)

Correct Correct

9. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute? Mark for Review

(1) Points CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;

GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

(\*)

Correct Correct

10. Which of the following best describes a role in an Oracle database? Mark for Review

(1) Points A role is the part that a user plays in querying the database.

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

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

A role is a type of system privilege.

Correct Correct

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Test: Section 17 Quiz

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (\*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 17 Quiz(Answer all questions in this section) 11. The following table shows some of the output from one of the data dictionary views. Which view is being queried?

USERNAME PRIVILEGE ADMIN\_OPTION

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE VIEW NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE TABLE NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE SYNONYM NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE TRIGGER NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE SEQUENCE NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE DATABASE NOMark for Review

(1) Points user\_sys\_privs (lists system privileges granted to the user) (\*)

user\_tab\_privs\_recd (lists object privileges granted to the user)

role\_tab\_privs (lists table privileges granted to roles)

role\_sys\_privs (lists system privileges granted to roles)

Correct Correct

12. You want to grant user BOB the ability to change other users' passwords. Which privilege should you grant to BOB? Mark for Review

(1) Points The CREATE USER privilege

The CREATE PROFILE privilege

The DROP USER privilege

The ALTER USER privilege (\*)

Correct Correct

13. REGULAR EXPRESSIONS can be used on CHAR, CLOB, and VARCHAR2 datatypes? (True or False) Mark for Review

(1) Points True (\*)

False

Correct Correct

14. Which of these SQL functions used to manipulate strings is NOT a valid regular expression function ? Mark for Review

(1) Points REGEXP\_REPLACE

REGEXP (\*)

REGEXP\_SUBSTR

REGEXP\_LIKE

Correct Correct

15. Select the correct REGULAR EXPRESSION functions: (Choose two) Mark for Review

(1) Points (Choose all correct answers) REGEXP\_INSTR, REGEXP\_SUBSTR (\*)

REGEXP\_REPLACE, REGEXP\_REFORM

REGEXP\_LIKE, REGEXP\_REPLACE (\*)

REGEXP\_LIKE, REGEXP\_NEAR

Correct Correct

Previous Page 3 of 3 Summary

The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

ID\_NUMBER NUMBER Primary Key

NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER

SALARY NUMBER (7,2)

HIRE\_DATE DATE

Evaluate this SQL statement:

SELECT id\_number, name, department\_id, SUM(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE salary > 25000

GROUP BY department\_id, id\_number, name

ORDER BY hire\_date;

Why will this statement cause an error?

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

The WHERE clause contains a syntax error.

The SALARY column is NOT included in the GROUP BY clause.

The HIRE\_DATE column is NOT included in the GROUP BY clause.(\*)

The HAVING clause is missing.

The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:

PROD\_ID NUMBER(4)

PROD\_NAME VARCHAR(20)

PROD\_CAT VARCHAR2(15)

PROD\_PRICE NUMBER(5)

PROD\_QTY NUMBER(4)

You need to identify the minimum product price in each product category.

Which statement could you use to accomplish this task?

SELECT prod\_cat, MIN (prod\_price)

FROM products

GROUP BY prod\_cat;(\*)

SELECT prod\_cat, MIN (prod\_price)

FROM products

GROUP BY prod\_price;

SELECT MIN (prod\_price), prod\_cat

FROM products

GROUP BY MIN (prod\_price), prod\_cat;

SELECT prod\_price, MIN (prod\_cat)

FROM products

GROUP BY prod\_cat;

Aliases can be used with MERGE statements. True or False?

True(\*)

False

When creating a new table, which of the following naming rules apply. (Choose three)

Must contain ONLY A - Z, a - z, 0 - 9, \_ (underscore), $, and #(\*)

Must be between 1 to 30 characters long(\*)

Must begin with a letter(\*)

Can have the same name as another object owned by the same user

Must be an Oracle reserved word

The FLASHBACK TABLE to BEFORE DROP can restore only the table structure, but not its data back to before the table was dropped. True or False?

Правда

Ложь(\*)

You need to remove all the data in the SCHEDULE table, the structure of the table, and the indexes associated with the table. Which statement should you use?

ALTER TABLE

DELETE TABLE

DROP TABLE(\*)

TRUNCATE TABLE

To do a logical delete of a column without the performance penalty of rewriting all the table datablocks, you can issue the following command:

Alter table modify column

Alter table drop column

Drop column "columname"

Alter table set unused(\*)

Examine the structures of the PRODUCTS and SUPPLIERS tables.

PRODUCTS:

PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY

PRODUCT\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

SUPPLIER\_ID NUMBER FOREIGN KEY to SUPPLIER\_ID of the SUPPLIER table

LIST\_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)

COST NUMBER (7,2)

QTY\_IN\_STOCK NUMBER

QTY\_ON\_ORDER NUMBER

REORDER\_LEVEL NUMBER

REORDER\_QTY NUMBER

SUPPLIERS:

SUPPLIER\_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY

SUPPLIER\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)

CITY VARCHAR2 (25)

REGION VARCHAR2 (10)

POSTAL\_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)

Evaluate this statement:

ALTER TABLE suppliers

DISABLE CONSTRAINT supplier\_id\_pk CASCADE;

For which task would you issue this statement?

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

To remove all constraint references to the PRODUCTS table

To remove all constraint references to SUPPLIERS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER\_ID column in the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER\_ID column in the SUPPLIERS table(\*)

To drop the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PRODUCTS table

You can drop a column in a table with a simple ALTER TABLE DROP COLUMN statement, even if the column is referenced in a constraint. True or False?

Правда

Ложь(\*)

Which statement should you use to add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the DEPARTMENT\_ID column in the EMPLOYEES table to refer to the DEPARTMENT\_ID column in the DEPARTMENTS table?

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

ALTER TABLE employees

ADD FOREIGN KEY departments(department\_id) REFERENCES (department\_id);

ALTER TABLE employees

ADD FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT dept\_id\_fk ON (department\_id) REFERENCES departments(department\_id);

ALTER TABLE employees

ADD CONSTRAINT dept\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY (department\_id) REFERENCES departments(department\_id);(\*)

ALTER TABLE employees

MODIFY COLUMN dept\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY (department\_id) REFERENCES departments(department\_id);

If the employees table has a UNIQUE constraint on the DEPARTMENT\_ID column, we can only have one employee per department. True or False?

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

Правда(\*)

Ложь

Which constraint can only be created at the column level?

UNIQUE

FOREIGN KEY

CHECK

NOT NULL(\*)

Which statement about the NOT NULL constraint is true?

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

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

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

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

You need to enforce a relationship between the LOC\_ID column in the FACILITY table and the same column in the MANUFACTURER table. Which type of constraint should you define on the LOC\_ID column?

UNIQUE

FOREIGN KEY(\*)

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

To automatically delete rows in a child table when a parent record is deleted use:

ON DELETE SET NULL

ON DELETE ORPHAN

ON DELETE CASCADE(\*)

None of the Above

When creating the EMPLOYEES table, which clause could you use to ensure that salary values are 1000.00 or more?

CONSTRAINT employee\_salary\_min CHECK salary > 1000

CHECK CONSTRAINT (salary > 1000)

CONSTRAINT employee\_salary\_min CHECK (salary >= 1000)(\*)

CONSTRAINT CHECK salary > 1000

CHECK CONSTRAINT employee\_salary\_min (salary > 1000)

What is one advantage of using views?

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

To be able to store the same data in more than one place

To provide restricted data access(\*)

To provide data dependence

Which of the following is true about ROWNUM?

It is the number assigned to each row returned from a query after it is ordered.

It is the number assigned to each row returned from a query as it is read from the table.(\*)

It is the number of rows in a table.

None of the above

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer\_id, new\_balance

FROM (SELECT customer\_id, new\_balance

FROM customer\_finance

ORDER BY new\_balance DESC)

WHERE ROWNUM <= 25;

Which type of query is this SELECT statement?

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

A complex view

A hierarchical view

A Top-n query(\*)

A simple view

Which of the following describes a top-N query?

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

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

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

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

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

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

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

CREATE VIEW sales\_view

AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o. orderdate, o.total

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid);

CREATE VIEW sales\_view

(SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o. orderdate, o.total

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid)

WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales\_view

AS (SELECT companyname, city, orderid, orderdate, total

FROM customers, orders

WHERE custid = custid)

WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales\_view

AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o. orderdate, o.total

FROM customers c, orders o

WHERE c.custid = o.custid)

WITH READ ONLY;(\*)

You cannot insert data through a view if the view includes \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

A WHERE clause

A column alias

A GROUP BY clause(\*)

A join

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

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary\_vu

AS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department\_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade\_level "Grade"

FROM employees e, departments d, job\_grades j

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest\_sal and j.highest\_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary\_vu

AS (SELECT e.last\_name "Employee", d.department\_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade\_level "Grade"

FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades j

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest\_sal and j.highest\_sal);

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary\_vu

AS SELECT e.last\_name "Employee", d.department\_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade\_level "Grade"

FROM employees e, departments d, job\_grades j

WHERE e.department\_id equals d.department\_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest\_sal and j.highest\_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary\_vu

AS SELECT e.last\_name "Employee", d.department\_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade\_level "Grade"

FROM employees e, departments d, job\_grades j

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest\_sal and j.highest\_sal;(\*)

User Mary's schema contains an EMP table. Mary has Database Administrator privileges and executes the following statement:

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM emp FOR mary.emp;

User Susan now needs to SELECT from Mary's EMP table. Which of the following SQL statements can she use? (Choose two)

SELECT \* FROM mary.emp;(\*)

CREATE SYNONYM marys\_emp FOR mary(emp);

SELECT \* FROM emp.mary;

SELECT \* FROM emp;(\*)

In SQL what is a synonym?

A table with the same name as another view

A table that must be qualified with a username

A different name for a table, view, or other database object(\*)

A table with the same number of columns as another table

What kind of INDEX is created by Oracle when you create a primary key?

UNIQUE INDEX(\*)

NONUNIQUE INDEX

INDEX

Oracle cannot create indexes automatically.

Which of the following statements best describes indexes and their use?

They are just copies of data in no particular order.

They contain the column value and pointers to the data in the table, but the data is sorted.(\*)

They contain all the rows and columns from the table

None of the above

Which of the following best describes the function of the NEXTVAL virtual column?

The NEXTVAL virtual column displays the order in which Oracle retrieves row data from a table.

The NEXTVAL virtual column returns the integer that was most recently supplied by the sequence.

The NEXTVAL virtual column increments a sequence by a predetermined value.(\*)

The NEXTVAL virtual column displays only the physical locations of the rows in a table.

Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:

CREATE SEQUENCE order\_id\_seq NOCYCLE NOCACHE;

Which statement is true?

The sequence has no maximum value.

The sequence will continue to generate values after reaching its maximum value.

The sequence preallocates values and retains them in memory.

The sequence will start with 1.(\*)

A Schema is a collection of Objects such as Tables, Views, and Sequences. True or False?

Правда(\*)

Ложь

You need to display only unique combinations of the LAST\_NAME and MANAGER\_ID columns in the EMPLOYEES table. Which keyword should you include in the SELECT clause?

DISTINCT(\*)

DISTINCTROW

UNIQUEONE

ONLY

Which of the following is NOT BEING DONE in this SQL statement?

SELECT first\_name || ' ' || last\_name "Name"

FROM employees;

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

Using a column alias

Putting a space between first name and last name

Concatenating first name, middle name and last name(\*)

Selecting columns from the employees table

Which of the following is true?

Date values are not format-sensitive

Character strings must be enclosed in double quotation marks

Date values are enclosed in single quotation marks (\*)

Character values are not case-sensitive

You need to display each employee's name in all uppercase letters. Which function should you use?

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

CASE

TOUPPER

UCASE

UPPER(\*)

What will the following SQL statemtent display?

SELECT last\_name, LPAD(salary, 15, '$')SALARY

FROM employees;

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

The query will result in an error: "ORA-00923: FROM keyword not found where expected."

The last name of employees that have a salary that includes a $ in the value, size of 15 and the column labeled SALARY.

The last name and salary for all employees with the format of the salary 15 characters long, left-padded with the $ and the column labeled SALARY.(\*)

The last name and the format of the salary limited to 15 digits to the left of the decimal and the column labeled SALARY.

The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:

PROD\_ID NUMBER(4)

PROD\_NAME VARCHAR2(30)

PROD\_CAT VARCHAR2(30)

PROD\_PRICE NUMBER(3)

PROD\_QTY NUMBER(4)

The following statement is issued:

SELECT AVG(prod\_price, prod\_qty)

FROM products;

What happens when this statement is issued?

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

An error occurs.(\*)

The values in the PROD\_PRICE column and the PROD\_QTY column are averaged together.

Only the average quantity of the products is returned.

Both the average price and the average quantity of the products are returned.

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT student\_id, last\_name, first\_name

FROM student

WHERE major\_id NOT IN

(SELECT major\_id

FROM majors

WHERE department\_head\_id = 30 AND title = 'ADJUNCT');

What would happen if the inner query returned a NULL value row?

A syntax error would be returned.

All the rows in the STUDENT table would be displayed.

Only the rows with STUDENT\_ID values equal to NULL would be displayed.

No rows would be returned from the STUDENT table.(\*)

You need to produce a report that contains all employee-related information for those employees who have Brad Carter as a supervisor. However, you are not sure which supervisor ID belongs to Brad Carter. Which query should you issue to accomplish this task?

Отметить для обзора

(1) Точки

SELECT \*

FROM supervisors

WHERE supervisor\_id =

(SELECT employee\_id

FROM supervisors

WHERE last\_name = 'Carter');

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE supervisor\_id =

(SELECT employee\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'Carter');(\*)

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE supervisor\_id = (SELECT supervisor\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'Carter');

SELECT \*

FROM supervisors

WHERE supervisor\_id =

(SELECT supervisor\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'Carter');

Which of the following statements best describes the rules of precedence when using SQL?

The order in which the columns are displayed

The order in which the expressions are sorted

The order in which the operators are returned

The order in which the expressions are evaluated and calculated (\*)

All of the above

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT (salary \* raise\_percent) raise

FROM employees;

If the RAISE\_PERCENT column only contains null values, what will the statement return?

Only zeroes

A null value or a zero depending on the value of the SALARY column

Only null values (\*)

A null value or a numeric value depending on the value of the SALARY column

You need to display employees whose salary is in the range of 30000 and 50000. Which comparison operator should you use?

BETWEEN … AND … (\*)

IS NULL

LIKE

IN

The concatenation operator ...

Brings together columns or character strings into other columns

Creates a resultant column that is a character expression

Is represented by two vertical bars ( || )

All of the above (\*)

Which of the following would be returned by this SQL statement:

SELECT First\_name, last\_name, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id IN(50,80)

AND first\_name LIKE ' C% '

OR last\_name LIKE ' %s% '

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FIRST\_NAME | LAST\_NAME | DEPARTMENT\_ID |
| Shelly | Higgins | 110 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FIRST\_NAME | LAST\_NAME | DEPARTMENT\_ID |
| Curtis | Davies | 50 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FIRST\_NAME | LAST\_NAME | DEPARTMENT\_ID |
| Randall | Matos | 50 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| FIRST\_NAME | LAST\_NAME | DEPARTMENT\_ID |
| Michael | Hartstein | 20 |

All of the above

You need to create a report to display the salaries of all employees. Which SQL Statement should you use to display the salaries in format: "$45,000.00"?

SELECT TO\_CHAR(salary, '$999,999')

FROM employees;

SELECT TO\_CHAR(salary, '$999,999.00')

FROM employees; (\*)

SELECT TO\_NUM(salary, '$999,999.00')

FROM employees;

SELECT TO\_NUM(salary, '$999,990.99')

FROM employees;

If quantity is a number datatype, what is the result of this statement?

SELECT NVL(200/quantity, 'zero') FROM inventory;

The statement fails (\*)

zero

Null

ZERO

Using a subquery in which clause will return a syntax error?

HAVING

You can use subqueries in all of the above clauses. (\*)

WHERE

FROM

Which functions can be used to manipulate character, number, and date column values?

CONCAT, RPAD, and TRIM (\*)

UPPER, LOWER, and INITCAP

ROUND, TRUNC, and ADD\_MONTHS

ROUND, TRUNC, and MOD

A table has the following definition: EMPLOYEES(

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(6) NOT NULL,

NAME VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,

MANAGER\_ID VARCHAR2(6))

and contains the following rows:

(1001, 'Bob Bevan', '200')

(200, 'Natacha Hansen', null)

Will the folloiwng query work?

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = manager\_id;

No, because the datatypes of EMPLOYEE\_ID and MANAGER\_ID are different.

Yes, Oracle will perform implicit datatype conversion, but the WHERE clause will not find any matching data. (\*)

Yes, Oracle will perform implicit dataype conversion, and the query will return one row of data.

No.ﾠ You will have to re-wirte the statement and perform explicit datatype conversion.

Is the following statement correct?

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, salary, department\_id, COUNT(employee\_id)

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = 50

GROUP BY last\_name, first\_name, department\_id;

No, because the statement is missing salary in the GROUP BY clause (\*)

Yes, because Oracle will correct any mistakes in the statement itself

No, beause you cannot have a WHERE-clause when you use group functions.

Yes

The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:

PRODUCT\_ID NUMBER(9) PK

CATEGORY\_ID VARCHAR2(10)

LOCATION\_ID NUMBER(9)

DESCRIPTION VARCHAR2(30)

COST NUMBER(7,2)

PRICE NUMBER(7,2)

QUANTITY NUMBER

You display the total of the extended costs for each product category by location.

You need to include only the products that have a price less than $25.00.

The extended cost of each item equals the quantity value multiplied by the cost value.

Which SQL statement will display the desired result?

SELECT SUM(cost \* quantity) TOTAL, location\_id

FROM products

WHERE price < 25.00

GROUP BY location\_id;

SELECT category\_id, SUM(cost \* quantity) TOTAL, location\_id

FROM products

WHERE price < 25.00

GROUP BY category\_id, location\_id; (\*)

SELECT SUM(cost \* quantity) TOTAL

FROM products

WHERE price < 25.00;

SELECT category\_id, SUM(cost \* quantity) TOTAL,location\_id

FROM products

WHERE price > 25.00

GROUP BY category\_id, location\_id;

Which of the following would be returned by this SELECT statement:

SELECT last\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary < 3500;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LAST\_NAME | SALARY |
| King | 5000 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LAST\_NAME | SALARY |
| Rajas | 3500 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LAST\_NAME | SALARY |
| Davies | 3100 |

(\*)

All of the above

Which functions can be used to manipulate character, number, and date column values?

CONCAT, RPAD, and TRIM (\*)

ROUND, TRUNC, and ADD\_MONTHS

UPPER, LOWER, and INITCAP

ROUND, TRUNC, and MOD

Which statement will return a listing of last names, salaries, and a rating of 'Low', 'Medium', 'Good' or 'Excellent' depending on the salary value?

SELECT last\_name,sal,

(CASE WHEN sal<5000 THEN 'Low'

WHEN sal<10000 THEN 'Medium'

WHEN sal<20000 THEN 'Good'

ELSE 'Excellent'

END) qualified\_salary

FROM employees;

SELECT last\_name,salary,

(CASE WHEN salary<5000 THEN 'Low'

WHEN salary<10000 THEN 'Medium'

WHEN salary<20000 THEN 'Good'

ELSE 'Excellent'

END) qualified\_salary

FROM employees; (\*)

SELECT last\_name,salary,

(RATING WHEN salary<5000 THEN 'Low'

WHEN salary<10000 THEN 'Medium'

WHEN salary<20000 THEN 'Good'

ELSE 'Excellent'

END) qualified\_salary

FROM employees;

SELECT last\_name,salary,

(CASE WHEN salary<5000 THEN 'Low'

WHEN sal <10000 THEN 'Medium'

WHEN sal <20000 THEN 'Good'

ELSE 'Excellent'

END) qualified\_salary

FROM employees;

The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(9)

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

SALARY NUMBER(6)

You need to create a report to display the salaries of all employees. Which SQL Statement should you use to display the salaries in format: "$45,000.00"?

SELECT TO\_CHAR(salary, '$999,999')

FROM employees;

SELECT TO\_NUM(salary, '$999,999.00')

FROM employees;

SELECT TO\_NUM(salary, '$999,990.99')

FROM employees;

SELECT TO\_CHAR(salary, '$999,999.00')

FROM employees; (\*)

Which query would give the following result?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| LAST\_NAME | FIRST\_NAME | DEPARTMENT\_ID |
| King | Steven | 90 |

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, department\_id

FROM employees C

WHERE last\_name = 'KING';

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name LIKE 'k%';

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name LIKE 'KING';

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = 'King'; (\*)

Which operator is used to combine columns of character strings to other columns?

/

+

\*

|| (\*)

What does the DISTINCT keyword do when it is used in a SELECT clause?

Eliminates only unique rows in the result

Eliminates all unique values and compares values

Eliminates duplicate rows in the result (\*)

Hides NULL values

You query the database with this SQL statement:

SELECT LOWER(SUBSTR(CONCAT(last\_name, first\_name)), 1, 5) "ID"

FROM employee;

In which order are the functions evaluated?

LOWER, SUBSTR, CONCAT

SUBSTR, CONCAT, LOWER

CONCAT, SUBSTR, LOWER (\*)

LOWER, CONCAT, SUBSTR

39. Is the following statement correct?

SELECT department\_id, AVG(salary)

FROM employees;

Yes

No, because a GROUP BY department\_id clause is needed (\*)

No, because the AVG function cannot be used on the salary column

Yes, because the SELECT clause can contain both individual columns and group functions

49. There can be more than one subquery returning information to the outer query. True or False?

True (\*)

False

Evaluate this SELECT statement:

SELECT MAX(salary), department\_id

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id;

Which values are displayed?

The employees with the highest salaries

The highest salary in each department (\*)

The employee with the highest salary for each department

The highest salary for all employees

Which of the following SQL statements could display the number of people with the same last name:

SELECT last\_name, COUNT(last\_name)

FROM EMPLOYEES

GROUP BY last\_name; (\*)

SELECT employee\_id, DISTINCT(last\_name)

FROM EMPLOYEES

GROUP BY last\_name;

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, COUNT(employee\_id)

FROM EMPLOYEES

GROUP BY last\_name;

SELECT employee\_id, COUNT(last\_name)

FROM EMPLOYEES

GROUP BY last\_name;

What will the following SQL Statement do?

SELECT job\_id, COUNT(\*)

FROM employees

GROUP BY job\_id;

Displays each job id and the number of people assigned to that job id (\*)

Displays all the jobs with as many people as there are jobs

Displays only the number of job\_ids

Displays all the employees and groups them by job

What will the following statement return:

SELECT last\_name, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary < (SELECT salary

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 103);

A list of last\_names and salaries of employees who make more than employee 103

A list of last\_names and salaries of employees who make less than employee 103 (\*)

A list of first\_names and salaries of employees making less than employee 103

Nothing. It is an invalid statement.

Which of the following statements best describes what will happen to the student table in this SQL statement?

UPDATE students

SET lunch\_number =

(SELECT lunch\_number

FROM student

WHERE student\_id = 17)

WHERE student\_id = 19;

Does nothing as you cannot use subqueries in UPDATE statements.

The statement updates the student\_table by replacing student id 19's lunch number with student id 17's lunch number. (\*)

Deletes student 17's lunch\_number and inserts a new value from student 19.

Inserts a new row into the students table.

Multi-table inserts can be conditional or unconditional. True or False?

True (\*)

False

The FLASHBACK QUERY statement can restore data back to a point in time before the last COMMIT. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

Which statement about a column is NOT true?

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

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

You can increase the width of a CHAR column.

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

Which line of the following code will cause an error:

1. CREATE TABLE clients
2. (client\_number NUMBER(4) CONSTRAINT client\_client\_num\_pk PRIMARY KEY,
3. first\_name VARCHAR2(14),
4. last\_name VARCHAR2(13),
5. hire\_date DATE CONSTRAINT emp\_min\_hire\_date CHECK (hire\_date < SYSDATE),
6. department\_id NUMBER(4),
7. CONSTRAINT clients\_dept\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY(department\_id) REFERENCES departments(department\_id));

Line 2

Line 3

Line 5 (\*)

Line 7

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

FOREIGN KEY

ON DELETE SET NULL

REFERENCES

CASCADE (\*)

A view can contain a select statement with a subquery. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

Evaluate this statement:

CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;

Which task will this statement accomplish?

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

It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.

It recreates the synonym if it already exists.

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

Which statement would you use to add privileges to a role?

GRANT (\*)

ALTER ROLE

CREATE ROLE

ASSIGN

Examine the structures of the PLAYERS, MANAGERS, and TEAMS tables:

PLAYERS:

PLAYER\_ID NUMBER Primary Key

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (30)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)

TEAM\_ID NUMBER

MGR\_ID NUMBER

SIGNING\_BONUS NUMBER(9,2)

SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

MANAGERS:

MANAGER\_ID NUMBER Primary Key

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

TEAM\_ID NUMBER

TEAMS:

TEAM\_ID NUMBER Primary Key

TEAM\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

OWNER\_LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

OWNER\_FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)

Which situation would require a subquery to return the desired result?

To display the names of each player on the Lions team

To display the maximum and minimum player salary for each team

To display the names of the managers for all the teams owned by a given owner (\*)

To display each player, their manager, and their team name for all teams with an id value greater than 5000

Using your knowledge of the employees table, what would be the result of the following statement:

DELETE FROM employees;

The first row in the employees table will be deleted.

Nothing, no data will be changed.

All rows in the employees table will be deleted if there are no constraints on the table. (\*)

Deletes employee number 100.

Insert statements can be combined with subqueries to create more than one row per statement. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

After issuing a SET UNUSED command on a column, another column with the same name can be added using an ALTER TABLE statement. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

The following code creates a table named student\_table with four columns: id, lname, fname, lunch\_num

CREATE TABLE student\_table

(id NUMBER(6),

lname VARCHAR(20),

fname VARCHAR(20),

lunch\_num NUMBER(4));

The lunch\_num column in the above table has been marked as UNUSED.

Which of the following is the best statement you can use if you wish to remove the UNUSED column from the student\_table?

DROP column

ALTER TABLE DELETE ALL COLUMNS

ALTER TABLE DROP UNUSED COLUMNS (\*)

ALTER TABLE DELETE UNUSED COLUMNS

The data type of a column can never be changed once it has been created. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

Which of the following FOREIGN KEY Constraint keywords identifies the table and column in the parent table?

ON DELETE CASCADE

REFERENTIAL

RESEMBLES

REFERENCES (\*)

What must exist on the Parent table before Oracle will allow you to create a FOREIGN KEY constraint from a Child table?

An index must exist on the Parent table

A FOREIGN KEY constraint allows the constrained column to contain values that exist in the primary key column of the parent table.

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

A CHECK constraint must exist on the Parent table.

A table can only have one unique key constraint defined. True or False?

Правда

Ложь (\*)

You need to ensure that each value in the SEAT\_ID column is unique or null. Which constraint should you define on the SEAT\_ID column?

PRIMARY KEY

CHECK

UNIQUE (\*)

NOT NULL

Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view whether or not the base table exists?

WITH READ ONLY

FORCE (\*)

NOFORCE

OR REPLACE

Given the following CREATE VIEW statement, what data will be returned?

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW emp\_dept

AS SELECT SUBSTR(e.first\_name,1,1) ||' '||e.last\_name emp\_name,

e.salary,

e.hire\_date,

d.department\_name

FROM employees e, departments d

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id

AND d.department\_id >=50;

First character from employee first\_name concatenated to the last\_name, the salary, the hire\_date, and department\_id of all employees working in department number 50.

First character from employee first\_name concatenated to the last\_name, the salary, the hire\_date, and department\_name of all employees working in department number 50.

First character from employee first\_name concatenated to the last\_name, the salary, the hire\_date, and department\_id of all employees working in department number 50 or higher.

First character from employee first\_name concatenated to the last\_name, the salary, the hire\_date, and the department\_name of all employees working in department number 50 or higher. (\*)

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

CREATE OR REPLACE NOFORCE VIEW EMP\_SALARY\_V

AS SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, first\_name, salary, department\_id

FROM employees WITH READ ONLY;

SELECT \*

FROM emp\_salary\_v

ORDER BY salary, last\_name, first\_name;

Which statement is true?

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

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

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

To achieve all of the desired results this ORDER ON clause should be added to the CREATE VIEW statement: 'ORDER ON salary, last\_name, first\_name'.

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

Create a subquery.

Create a report for him.

Create a view. (\*)

Create an index.

Indexes can be used to speed up queries. True or False?

Правда (\*)

Ложь

When creating a sequence, which keyword or option specifies the minimum sequence value?

MAXVALUE

NOMAXVALUE

CYCLE

MINVALUE (\*)

Evaluate this statement:

SELECT po\_itemid\_seq.CURRVAL

FROM dual;

What does this statement accomplish?

It resets the current value of the PO\_ITEM\_ID\_SEQ sequence.

It displays the current value of the PO\_ITEM\_ID\_SEQ sequence. (\*)

It displays the next available value of the PO\_ITEM\_ID\_SEQ sequence.

It sets the current value of the PO\_ITEM\_ID\_SEQ sequence to the value of the PO\_ITEMID column.

You create a CUSTOMERS table in which CUSTOMER\_ID is designated as a primary key. You want the values that are entered into the CUSTOMER\_ID column to be generated automatically. Which of the following actions should you perform?

Specify a UNIQUE constraint on the CUSTOMER\_ID column.

Do nothing. Oracle automatically generates unique values for columns that are defined as primary keys.

Create a sequence. (\*)

Create a synonym.

Which of the following are types of SQL functions? (Choose two correct answers.) Mark for Review  
(1) Points  
  
(Choose all correct answers)  
  
  
Column-Row Functions  
Multi-Row Functions (\*)  
Many-to-Many Functions  
Single-Row Functions (\*)

6. Which of the following Date Functions will add calendar months to a date?  
ADD\_MONTHS (\*)

5. Which of the following pieces of code will successfully create a foreign key in the CDS table that references the SONGS table? Mark for Review  
(1) Points  
CONSTRAINT d\_cd\_ song\_id\_fk FOREIGN KEY (song\_id)REFERENCES d\_songs(id)  
CONSTRAINT k\_cd\_songid\_fk FOREIGN KEY (song\_id)REFERENCES d\_songs(id)  
song\_id NUMBER(5) CONSTRAINT d\_cd\_ song\_id\_fk REFERENCES d\_songs(id)  
All of the above (\*)

1. A gap can occur in a sequence because a user generated a number from the sequence and then rolled back the transaction. True or False?  
True (\*)

1. You need not worry about Contraints on tables when testing. True or False?  
False

Group functions can be nested to a depth of?

Two(\*)

7. The SPEED\_TIME column should store a fractional second value.

Which data type should you use?

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

TIMESTAMP (\*)

DATE

DATETIME

# [Database Programming with SQL Final Exam](https://toleeoracle.blogspot.com/2017/08/database-programming-with-sql-final-exam.html)

1. A multi-table insert statement must have a subquery at the end of the statement. (True or False?)

True (\*)

False

2. In a conditional multi-table insert, you can specify either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

All; First (\*)

First; Second

All; Second

Null; Default

3. The PRODUCTS table contains these columns:

PROD\_ID NUMBER(4)

PROD\_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

PROD\_PRICE NUMBER(3)

You want to add the following row of data to the PRODUCTS table:

(1) a NULL value in the PROD\_ID column

(2) "6-foot nylon leash" in the PROD\_NAME column

(3) "10" in the PROD\_PRICE column

You issue this statement:

INSERT INTO products

VALUES (null,'6-foot nylon leash', 10);

What row data did you add to the table?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

The row was created with the correct data in two of three columns.

The row was created completely wrong. No data ended up in the correct columns.

The row was created with the correct data in one of the three columns.

The row was created with the correct data in all three columns. (\*)

4. You need to add a row to an existing table. Which DML statement should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

UPDATE

CREATE

INSERT (\*)

DELETE

5. Using your knowledge of the employees table, what would be the result of the following statement:

DELETE FROM employees; Mark for Review

(1) Points

The first row in the employees table will be deleted.

Deletes employee number 100.

All rows in the employees table will be deleted if there are no constraints on the table. (\*)

Nothing, no data will be changed.

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. Which of the following statements best describes what will happen to the student table in this SQL statement?

UPDATE students

SET lunch\_number =

(SELECT lunch\_number

FROM student

WHERE student\_id = 17)

WHERE student\_id = 19;

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Inserts a new row into the students table.

Deletes student 17's lunch\_number and inserts a new value from student 19.

Does nothing as you cannot use subqueries in UPDATE statements.

The statement updates the student\_table by replacing student id 19's lunch number with student id 17's lunch number. (\*)

7. You need to delete a record in the EMPLOYEES table for Tim Jones, whose unique employee identification number is 348. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:

EMPLOYEE\_ID NUMBER(5) PRIMARY KEY

LAST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

FIRST\_NAME VARCHAR2(20)

ADDRESS VARCHAR2(30)

PHONE NUMBER(10)

Which DELETE statement will delete the appropriate record without deleting any additional records?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

DELETE 'jones'

FROM employees;

DELETE FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 348;

(\*)

DELETE FROM employees

WHERE last\_name = jones;

DELETE \*

FROM employees

WHERE employee\_id = 348;

8. Assuming there are no Foreign Keys on the EMPLOYEES table, if the following subquery returns one row, how many rows will be deleted from the EMPLOYEES table?

DELETE FROM employees

WHERE department\_id =

(SELECT department\_id

FROM departments

WHERE department\_name LIKE '%Public%');

Mark for Review

(1) Points

No rows will be deleted.

All the rows in the EMPLOYEES table with department\_ids matching the department\_id returned by the subquery. (\*)

One row will be deleted, as the subquery only returns one row.

All rows in the EMPLOYEES table will be deleted, regardless of their department\_id.

Section 13

(Answer all questions in this section)

9. You can use the ALTER TABLE statement to: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Add a new column

Modify an existing column

Drop a column

All of the above (\*)

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

(1) Points

ALTER TABLE

DELETE TABLE

TRUNCATE TABLE

DROP TABLE (\*)

Section 13

11. Which statement about a column is NOT true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

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

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

You can increase the width of a CHAR column.

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

12. RENAME old\_name to new\_name can be used to: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Rename a row.

Rename a column.

Rename a table. (\*)

All of the above.

13. When you use ALTER TABLE to add a column, the new column: Mark for Review

(1) Points

Becomes the last column in the table (\*)

Becomes the first column in the table

Can be placed by adding a GROUP BY clause

Will not be created because you cannot add a column after the table is created

14. Examine the structure of the DONATIONS table.

DONATIONS:

PLEDGE\_ID NUMBER

DONOR\_ID NUMBER

PLEDGE\_DT DATE

AMOUNT\_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)

AMOUNT\_PAID NUMBER (7,2)

PAYMENT\_DT DATE

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

Mark for Review

(1) Points

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

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

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

You CANNOT decrease the width of the AMOUNT\_PLEDGED column.

15. A table has a column: RESPONSE\_TIME. This is used to store the difference between the time the problem was reported and the time the problem was resolved. Data in the RESPONSE\_TIME column needs to be stored in days, hours, minutes and seconds. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

TIMESTAMP

DATETIME

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND (\*)

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

(Answer all questions in this section)

16. To store time with fractions of seconds, which datatype should be used for a table column? Mark for Review

(1) Points

TIMESTAMP (\*)

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

DATE

17. Which statement about creating a table is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

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

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

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

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

18. Once they are created, external tables are accessed with normal SQL statements. (True or False?) Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

19. Examine this CREATE TABLE statement:

CREATE TABLE emp\_load

(employee\_number CHAR(5),

employee\_dob CHAR(20),

employee\_last\_name CHAR(20),

employee\_first\_name CHAR(15),

employee\_middle\_name CHAR(15),

employee\_hire\_date DATE)

ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL

(TYPE ORACLE\_LOADER

DEFAULT DIRECTORY def\_dir1

ACCESS PARAMETERS

(RECORDS DELIMITED BY NEWLINE

FIELDS (employee\_number CHAR(2),

employee\_dob CHAR(20),

employee\_last\_name CHAR(18),

employee\_first\_name CHAR(11),

employee\_middle\_name CHAR(11),

employee\_hire\_date CHAR(10) date\_format DATE mask "mm/dd/yyyy"))

LOCATION ('info.dat'));

What kind of table is created here?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

An external table with the data stored in a file outside the database. (\*)

A View.

An external table with the data stored in a file inside the database.

None. This is in invalid statement.

Section 14

(Answer all questions in this section)

20. Which constraint can only be created at the column level? Mark for Review

(1) Points

UNIQUE

FOREIGN KEY

CHECK

NOT NULL (\*)

21. A table can only have one unique key constraint defined. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

22. A column defined as NOT NULL can have a DEFAULT value of NULL. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

23. Evaluate this statement

ALTER TABLE employees

ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp\_id\_pk;

For which task would you issue this statement?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

To disable an existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table

To activate the previously disabled constraint on the EMPLOYEE\_ID column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index (\*)

To add a new constraint to the EMPLOYEES table

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

24. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the EMP\_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table. Which ALTER TABLE statement should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees

ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (emp\_id);

ALTER TABLE employees

ADD CONSTRAINT emp\_emp\_id\_pk PRIMARY KEY(emp\_id); (\*)

ALTER TABLE employees

MODIFY CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (emp\_id);

ALTER TABLE employees

MODIFY emp\_id PRIMARY KEY;

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

(1) Points

ON DELETE SET NULL

ON DELETE CASCADE

REFERENCES (\*)

FOREIGN KEY

(Answer all questions in this section)

26. The employees table contains a foreign key column department\_id that references the id column in the departments table. Which of the following constraint modifiers will NOT allow the deletion of id values in the department table? Mark for Review

(1) Points

ON DELETE CASCADE

ON DELETE SET NULL

Neither A nor B (\*)

Both A and B

Section 15

(Answer all questions in this section)

27. When you drop a view, the data it contains is also deleted. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

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

(1) Points

A WHERE clause

The AS keyword

A GROUP BY clause (\*)

The IN keyword

29. You create a view on the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables to display salary information per department.

What will happen if you issue the following statement?

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sal\_dept

AS SELECT SUM(e.salary) sal, d.department\_name

FROM employees e, departments d

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id

GROUP BY d.department\_name;

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department. (\*)

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

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

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

30. Only one type of view exists. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

Section 15

(Answer all questions in this section)

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

(1) Points

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary\_vu

AS SELECT e.last\_name "Employee", d.department\_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade\_level "Grade"

FROM employees e, departments d, job\_grades j

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest\_sal and j.highest\_sal;

(\*)

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary\_vu

AS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department\_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade\_level "Grade"

FROM employees e, departments d, job\_grades j

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest\_sal and j.highest\_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary\_vu

AS (SELECT e.last\_name "Employee", d.department\_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade\_level "Grade"

FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades j

WHERE e.department\_id = d.department\_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest\_sal and j.highest\_sal);

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary\_vu

AS SELECT e.last\_name "Employee", d.department\_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade\_level "Grade"

FROM employees e, departments d, job\_grades j

WHERE e.department\_id equals d.department\_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest\_sal and j.highest\_sal;

32. A view can contain a select statement with a subquery. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

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

(1) Points

Create a view. (\*)

Create a subquery.

Create an index.

Create a report for him.

34. Views must be used to select data from a table. As soon as a view is created on a table, you can no longer select directly from the table. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (\*)

Section 16

(Answer all questions in this section)

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

SELECT \*

FROM employees

WHERE LOWER(last\_name) = 'chang';

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A synonym

An index, either a normal or a function\_based index (\*)

A composite index

Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

Section 16

(Answer all questions in this section)

36. You want to speed up the following query by creating an index:

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE (salary \* 12) > 100000;

Which of the following will achieve this?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Create a composite index on (salary,12).

Create an index on (salary).

Create a function-based index on (salary \* 12). (\*)

Create a function\_based index on ((salary \* 12) > 100000).

37. Indexes can be used to speed up queries. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (\*)

False

38. Which pseudocolumn returns the latest value supplied by a sequence? Mark for Review

(1) Points

NEXT

CURRVAL (\*)

CURRENT

NEXTVAL

39. In order to be able to generate primary key values that are not likely to contain gaps, which phrase should be included in the sequence creation statement? Mark for Review

(1) Points

CACHE

MAXVALUE

NOCACHE (\*)

40. Which of the following best describes the function of the NEXTVAL virtual column? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The NEXTVAL virtual column displays only the physical locations of the rows in a table.

The NEXTVAL virtual column displays the order in which Oracle retrieves row data from a table.

The NEXTVAL virtual column returns the integer that was most recently supplied by the sequence.

The NEXTVAL virtual column increments a sequence by a predetermined value. (\*)

Section 17

(Answer all questions in this section)

41. The following table shows some of the output from one of the data dictionary views. Which view is being queried?

USERNAME PRIVILEGE ADMIN\_OPTION

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE VIEW NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE TABLE NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE SYNONYM NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE TRIGGER NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE SEQUENCE NO

USCA\_ORACLE\_SQL01\_S08 CREATE DATABASE NO

Mark for Review

(1) Points

role\_tab\_privs (lists table privileges granted to roles)

user\_tab\_privs\_recd (lists object privileges granted to the user

role\_sys\_privs (lists system privileges granted to roles)

user\_sys\_privs (lists system privileges granted to the user) (\*)

42. User CHANG has been granted SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT, and DELETE privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You now want to prevent Chang from adding or deleting rows from the table, while still allowing him to read and modify existing rows. Which statement should you use to do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points

REVOKE ALL ON employees FROM chang;

REMOVE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang

REVOKE INSERT AND DELETE ON employees FROM chang;

REVOKE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang; (\*)

43. REGULAR EXPRESSIONS can be used as part of a contraint definition. (True or False?)

True (\*)

False

44. Select the correct REGULAR EXPRESSION functions: (Choose two)

REGEXP\_REPLACE, REGEXP\_REFORM

REGEXP\_INSTR, REGEXP\_SUBSTR (\*)

REGEXP\_LIKE, REGEXP\_REPLACE (\*)

REGEXP\_LIKE, REGEXP\_NEAR

45. When a user is logged into one database, he is restricted to working with objects found in that database. True or False?

True

False (\*)

46. To join a table in your database to a table on a second (remote) Oracle database, you need to use:

A database link (\*)

An Oracle gateway product

A remote procedure call

An ODBC driver

47. User1 owns a table and grants select on it WITH GRANT OPTION to User2. User2 then grants select on the same table to User3. If User1 revokes select privileges from User2, will User3 be able to access the table?

Yes

No (\*)

48. Which of the following best describes the term "read consistency"?

It prevents other users from querying a table while updates are being executed on it

It ensures that all changes to a table are automatically committed

It prevents users from querying tables on which they have not been granted SELECT privilege

It prevents other users from seeing changes to a table until those changes have been committed (\*)

49. Which SQL statement is used to remove all the changes made by an uncommitted transaction?

ROLLBACK; (\*)

ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT;

UNDO;

REVOKE;

50. Unit testing is done prior to a database going into production to ensure a random number of business requirements functions properly. True or False?

True

False (\*)