| 1. | Which of the following statements about 'views' in SQL is correct? | 1/1 point |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| | A view can only represent data from a single table. | |
| | O You cannot change data in the base tables through a view. | |
| | A view is an independent copy of a single table's structure, including the data. | |
| | When you define a view, only the definition of the view is stored, not the data that it represents. | |
| | ✓ Correct Correct! The data that the view represents remains stored in the base tables, not in the view itself. | |
| 2. | Which SQL statement below creates a view displaying job names and salary ranges for jobs where the salary range is between 50,000 and 100,000? | 1/1 point |
| | O CREATE VIEW | |
| | AS SELECT JOB_TITLE, MIN_SALARY, MAX_SALARY | |
| | FROM JOBS | |
| | WHERE MIN_SALARY > 50000 AND MAX_SALARY < 100000; | |
| | CREATE VIEW JobSalaryRanges(Job, StartingSalary, MaximumSalary) FROM JOBS | |
| | WHERE MIN_SALARY > 50000 AND MAX_SALARY < 100000; | |
| | CREATE VIEW JobSalaryRanges(Job, StartingSalary, MaximumSalary) | |
| | AS SELECT JOB_TITLE, MIN_SALARY, MAX_SALARY | |
| | FROM JOBS | |
| | WHERE MIN_SALARY >= 50000 AND MAX_SALARY <= 100000; | |
| | CREATE VIEW JobSalaryRanges(Job, StartingSalary, MaximumSalary) | |
| | AS SELECT JOB_TITLE, MIN_SALARY, MAX_SALARY | |
| | FROM JOBS | |
| | WHERE SALARY > 50000 AND SALARY < 100000; | |
| | Correct! This CREATE VIEW statement is correctly formed and contains a valid WHERE clause. | |
| | | |
| 3. | Which of the following are benefits of 'stored procedures'? | 1/1 point |
| | O Improvement in performance | |
| | All are valid benefits | |
| | Reduction in network traffic | |
| | O Reuse of code | |
| | Correct! You can use stored procedures to gain all of these benefits. | |
| | | |
| 4. | Which of the following parameters can a stored procedure use? | 1/1 point |
| | O Input parameters | |
| | Output parameters | |
| | No parameters as a stored procedure cannot accept parameters. Input and output parameters | |
| | | |
| | Correct! Stored procedures can use both input and output parameters. | |
| 5. | What does ACID stand for? | 1/1 point |
| | Atomic, Consistent, Initiated, Duplicated | |
| | O Alternative, Creative, Isolated, Durable | |
| | Asynchronous, Complete, Individual, Direct | |
| | Atomic, Consistent, Isolated, Durable | |
| | Correct Correct! ACID transactions are Atomic - all or nothing, leave the database in a Consistent state, Isolated from any other process that changes the same data, and Durable - the changes they make are permanent. | |