CHAPTER 7: INTRODUCTION TO STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE (SQL)

1. A database language enables the user to perform complex queries designed to transform the raw data into usefulinformation.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.247

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Introduction to SQL

1. SQL is considered difficult to learn; its command set has a vocabulary of more than 300 words.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.247

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Introduction to SQL

1. The ANSI prescribes a standard SQL–the current fully approved version is known as SQL­07.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.248

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Introduction to SQL

1. The ANSI SQL standards are also accepted by the ISO.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.248

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Introduction to SQL

1. Data type selection is usually dictated by the nature of the data and by the intended use.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.252

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. Only numeric data types can be added and subtracted in SQL.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.252

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. Entity integrity is enforced automatically when the primary key is specified in the CREATE TABLE commandsequence.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.258

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. The CHECK constraint is used to define a condition for the values that the attribute domain cannot have.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.260

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. You cannot insert a row containing a null attribute value using SQL.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.264

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. SQL requires the use of the ADD command to enter data into a table.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.264

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. Any changes made to the contents of a table are not physically saved on disk until you use the SAVE <table name>command.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.265

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. To list the contents of a table, you must use the DISPLAY command.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.266

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. The COMMIT command does not permanently save all changes. In order to do that, you must use SAVE.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.266

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. All SQL commands must be issued on a single line.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.267

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. Although SQL commands can be grouped together on a single line, complex command sequences are best shown on separate lines, with space between the SQL command and the command’s components.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.267

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Data Manipulation Command

1. If you have not yet used the COMMIT command to store the changes permanently in the database, you canrestore the database to its previous condition with the ROLLBACK command.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.269

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. You can select partial table contents by naming the desired fields and by placing restrictions on the rows to beincluded in the output.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.271

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. Oracle users can use the Access QBE (query by example) query generator.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.271

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. Mathematical operators cannot be used to place restrictions on character-based attributes.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.273

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. String comparisons are made from left to right.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.274

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. Date procedures are often more software-specific than other SQL procedures.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.274

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. SQL allows the use of logical restrictions on its inquiries such as OR, AND, and NOT.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.277

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. ANSI-standard SQL allows the use of special operators in conjunction with the WHERE clause.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.279

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. The conditional LIKE must be used in conjunction with wildcard characters.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.280

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. Most SQL implementations yield case-insensitive searches.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.281

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. Some RDBMSs, such as Microsoft Access, automatically make the necessary conversions to eliminate casesensitivity.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.281

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. The COUNT function is designed to tally the number of non-null "values" of an attribute, and is often used inconjunction with the DISTINCT clause.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.293

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Additional select Query Keywords

1. An alias cannot be used when a table is required to be joined to itself in a recursive query.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.303

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Joining Database Tables

1. When joining three or more tables, you need to specify a join condition for one pair of tables.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.303

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Joining Database Tables

1. The SQL data manipulation command HAVING:
   1. restricts the selection of rows based on a conditional expression.
   2. restricts the selection of grouped rows based on a condition.
   3. modifies an attribute’s values in one or more table’s rows.
   4. groups the selected rows based on one or more attributes.

*ANSWER:* b

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.248

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Introduction to SQL

1. The SQL command that allows a user to permanently save data changes is .
   1. INSERT b. SELECT

c. COMMIT d. UPDATE

*ANSWER:* c

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.248

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Introduction to SQL

1. The constraint assigns a value to an attribute when a new row is added to a table.
   1. CHECK b. UNIQUE

c. NOT NULL d. DEFAULT

*ANSWER:* d

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.260

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. The constraint assigns a value to an attribute when a new row is added to a table.
   1. CHECK b. UNIQUE

c. NOT NULL d. DEFAULT

*ANSWER:* d

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.260

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. The SQL command that allows a user to list the contents of a table is .
   1. INSERT b. SELECT

c. COMMIT d. UPDATE

*ANSWER:* b

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.266

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. In Oracle, the command is used to change the display for a column, for example, to place a $ in front of anumeric value.
   1. DISPLAY b. FORMAT

c. CHAR d. CONVERT

*ANSWER:* b

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.267

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. UPDATE tablename

\*\*\*\*\*

[WHERE conditionlist];

The command replaces the \*\*\*\*\* in the syntax of the UPDATE command, shown above.

* 1. SET columnname = expression b. columnname = expression

c. expression = columnname d. LET columnname = expression

*ANSWER:* a

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.268

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. An example of a command a user would use when making changes to a PRODUCT table is .
   1. CHANGE PRODUCT

SET P\_INDATE = ‘18-JAN-2004’WHERE P\_CODE = ‘13-Q2/P2’;

* 1. ROLLBACK PRODUCT

SET P\_INDATE = ‘18-JAN-2004’WHERE P\_CODE = ‘13-Q2/P2’;

* 1. EDIT PRODUCT

SET P\_INDATE = ‘18-JAN-2004’WHERE P\_CODE = ‘13-Q2/P2’;

* 1. UPDATE PRODUCT

SET P\_INDATE = ‘18-JAN-2004’WHERE P\_CODE = ‘13-Q2/P2’;

*ANSWER:* d

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.268

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. The command is used to restore the database to its previous condition.
   1. COMMIT; RESTORE; b. COMMIT; BACKUP;

c. COMMIT; ROLLBACK; d. ROLLBACK;

*ANSWER:* d

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.269

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. Some RDBMSs, such as Oracle, automatically data changes when issuing data definition commands.
   1. COMMIT b. ROLLBACK

c. UNSAVE d. UPDATE

*ANSWER:* a

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.269

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. When a user issues the DELETE FROM tablename command without specifying a WHERE condition, .
   1. no rows will be deleted b. the first row will be deleted

c. the last row will be deleted d. all rows will be deleted

*ANSWER:* d

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.270

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. The command would be used to delete the table row where the P\_CODE is ‘BRT-345’.
   1. DELETE FROM PRODUCT

WHERE P\_CODE = ‘BRT-345’;

* 1. REMOVE FROM PRODUCTWHERE P\_CODE = ‘BRT-345’;
  2. ERASE FROM PRODUCT

WHERE P\_CODE = ‘BRT-345’;

* 1. ROLLBACK FROM PRODUCTWHERE P\_CODE = ‘BRT-345’;

*ANSWER:* a

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.270

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. A(n) is a query that is embedded inside another query.
   1. alias b. operator

c. nested d. view

*ANSWER:* c

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.270

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. Which of the following queries will output the table contents when the value of V\_CODE is equal to 21344?
   1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE V\_CODE <> 21344;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE V\_CODE <= 21344;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE V\_CODE = 21344;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE V\_CODE => 21344;

*ANSWER:* c

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.271

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Select Queries

1. Which of the following is used to select partial table contents?
   1. SELECT <column(s)>

FROM <Table name>

BY <Conditions>;

* 1. LIST <column(s)>

FROM <Table name>

BY <Conditions>;

* 1. SELECT <column(s)>

FROM <Table name>

WHERE <Conditions>;

* 1. LIST<column(s)>

FROM <Table name>

WHERE <Conditions>;

*ANSWER:* c

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.271

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Select Queries

1. Which of the following queries will output the table contents when the value of V\_CODE is not equal to 21344?
   1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE V\_CODE <> 21344;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE V\_CODE <= 21344;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE V\_CODE = 21344;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE V\_CODE => 21344;

*ANSWER:* a

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.271

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Select Queries

1. Which of the following queries will output the table contents when the value of the character field P\_CODE

isalphabetically less than 1558-QW1?

* 1. SELECT P\_CODE, P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE P\_CODE <‘1558-QW1’;

* 1. SELECT P\_CODE, P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE P\_CODE = [1558-QW1];

* 1. SELECT P\_CODE, P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE P\_CODE = (1558-QW1);

* 1. SELECT P\_CODE, P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE P\_CODE = {1558-QW1};

*ANSWER:* a

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.273

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Select Queries

1. Which of the following queries will list all the rows in which the inventory stock dates occur on or after January 20,2016?
   1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICE, P\_INDATEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE P\_INDATE >= ‘20-JAN-2016’;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICE, P\_INDATEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE P\_INDATE >= $20-JAN-2010$;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICE, P\_INDATEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE P\_INDATE <= ‘20-JAN-2010’;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_MIN, P\_PRICE, P\_INDATEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE P\_INDATE >= {20-JAN-2010};

*ANSWER:* a

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.274

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Select Queries

1. Which of the following queries will use the given columns and column aliases from the PRODUCT table todetermine the total value of inventory held on hand?
   1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_PRICE, P\_QOH/P\_PRICEFROM PRODUCT;
   2. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_PRICE, P\_QOH=P\_PRICEFROM PRODUCT;
   3. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_PRICE, P\_QOH\*P\_PRICEFROM PRODUCT;
   4. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_QOH, P\_PRICE, P\_QOH-P\_PRICEFROM PRODUCT;

*ANSWER:* c

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.275

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Select Queries

1. A(n) is an alternate name given to a column or table in any SQL statement.
   1. alias b. data type

c. stored function d. trigger

*ANSWER:* a

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.275

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. Which of the following queries uses the correct SQL syntax to list the table contents for either V\_CODE = 21344or V\_CODE = 24288?
   1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE V\_CODE = 21344OR V\_CODE <= 24288;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE V\_CODE = 21344OR V\_CODE => 24288;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE V\_CODE = 21344OR V\_CODE > 24288;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_INDATE, P\_PRICE, V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT

WHERE V\_CODE = 21344OR V\_CODE = 24288;

*ANSWER:* d

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.277

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Select Queries

1. According to the rules of precedence, which of the following computations should be completed first?
   1. performing additions and subtractions
   2. performing multiplications and divisions
   3. performing operations within parentheses
   4. performing power operations

*ANSWER:* c

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.277

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. The special operator used to check whether an attribute value is within a range of values is .
   1. BETWEEN b. NULL

c. LIKE d. IN

*ANSWER:* a

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.279

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. The special operator used to check whether an attribute value matches a given string pattern is .
   1. BETWEEN b. IS NULL

c. LIKE d. IN

*ANSWER:* c

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.279

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. The special operator used to check whether a subquery returns any rows is .
   1. BETWEEN b. EXISTS

c. LIKE d. IN

*ANSWER:* b

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.279

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. All changes in a table structure are made using the command, followed by a keyword that produces thespecific changes a user wants to make.
   1. ALTER TABLE b. UPDATE TABLE

c. COOMIT TABLE d. ROLLBACK TABLE

*ANSWER:* a

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.283

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. A table can be deleted from the database by using the command.
   1. DROP TABLE b. DELETE TABLE

c. MODIFY TABLE d. ERASE TABLE

*ANSWER:* a

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.290

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Additional Data Definition Commands

1. The SQL query to output the contents of the EMPLOYEE table sorted by last name, first name, and initial is

\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. SELECT EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL, EMP\_AREACODE, EMP\_PHONEFROM EMPLOYEE

LIST BY EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL;

* 1. SELECT EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL, EMP\_AREACODE, EMP\_PHONEFROM EMPLOYEE

ORDER BY EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL;

* 1. SELECT EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL, EMP\_AREACODE, EMP\_PHONEFROM EMPLOYEE

DISPLAY BY EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL;

* 1. SELECT EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL, EMP\_AREACODE, EMP\_PHONEFROM EMPLOYEE

SEQUENCE BY EMP\_LNAME, EMP\_FNAME, EMP\_INITIAL;

*ANSWER:* b

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.291

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Additional Select Query Keywords

1. Which of the following queries is used to list a unique value for V\_CODE, where the list will produce only a list ofthose values that are different from one another?
   1. SELECT ONLY V\_CODE

FROM PRODUCT;

* 1. SELECT UNIQUE V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT;
  2. SELECT DIFFERENT V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT;
  3. SELECT DISTINCT V\_CODEFROM PRODUCT;

*ANSWER:* d

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.292

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Additional Select Query Keywords

1. The SQL aggregate function that gives the number of rows containing non-null values for a given column is

.

* 1. COUNT b. MIN

c. MAX d. SUM

*ANSWER:* a

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.293

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Additional Select Query Keyword

1. The query to join the P\_DESCRIPT and P\_PRICE fields from the PRODUCT table and the V\_NAME,V\_AREACODE, V\_PHONE, and V\_CONTACT fields from the VENDOR table where the values of V\_CODEmatch is .
   1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_PRICE, V\_NAME, V\_CONTACT, V\_AREACODE, V\_PHONEFROM PRODUCT, VENDOR

WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE <> VENDOR.V\_CODE;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_PRICE, V\_NAME, V\_CONTACT, V\_AREACODE, V\_PHONEFROM PRODUCT, VENDOR

WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE = VENDOR.V\_CODE;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_PRICE, V\_NAME, V\_CONTACT, V\_AREACODE, V\_PHONEFROM PRODUCT, VENDOR

WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE <= VENDOR.V\_CODE;

* 1. SELECT P\_DESCRIPT, P\_PRICE, V\_NAME, V\_CONTACT, V\_AREACODE, V\_PHONEFROM PRODUCT, VENDOR

WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE => VENDOR.V\_CODE;

*ANSWER:* b

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.301

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Additional Select Query Keyword

1. The query to join the P\_DESCRIPT and P\_PRICE fields from the PRODUCT table and the V\_NAME,V\_AREACODE, V\_PHONE and V\_CONTACT fields from the VENDOR table, where the values of V\_CODEmatch and the output is ordered by the price is .
   1. SELECT PRODUCT.P\_DESCRIPT, PRODUCT.P\_PRICE, VENDOR.V\_NAME,VENDOR.V\_CONTACT, VENDOR.V\_AREACODE, VENDOR.V\_PHONE

FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR

WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE <> VENDOR.V\_CODE;ORDER BY PRODUCT.P\_PRICE;

* 1. SELECT PRODUCT.P\_DESCRIPT, PRODUCT.P\_PRICE, VENDOR.V\_NAME,VENDOR.V\_CONTACT, VENDOR.V\_AREACODE, VENDOR.V\_PHONE

FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR

WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE => VENDOR.V\_CODE;ORDER BY PRODUCT.P\_PRICE;

* 1. SELECT PRODUCT.P\_DESCRIPT, PRODUCT.P\_PRICE, VENDOR.V\_NAME,VENDOR.V\_CONTACT, VENDOR.V\_AREACODE, VENDOR.V\_PHONE

FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR

WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE <= VENDOR.V\_CODE;ORDER BY PRODUCT.P\_PRICE;

* 1. SELECT PRODUCT.P\_DESCRIPT, PRODUCT.P\_PRICE, VENDOR.V\_NAME,VENDOR.V\_CONTACT,

VENDOR.V\_AREACODE, VENDOR.V\_PHONEFROM PRODUCT, VENDOR

WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE = VENDOR.V\_CODE;ORDER BY PRODUCT.P\_PRICE;

*ANSWER:* d

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.302

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Additional Select Query Keyword

1. The basic SQL vocabulary has fewer than words.

*ANSWER:* 100

one hundred

a hundred

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.247

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Introduction to SQL

1. In the SQL environment, the word covers both questions and actions.

*ANSWER:* query

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.248

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Introduction to SQL

1. A(n) is a logical group of database objects, such as tables and indexes, that are related to each other.

*ANSWER:* schema

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.251

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. With the exception of the database process, most RDBMS vendors use SQL that deviates little from theANSI standard SQL.

*ANSWER:* creation

creating

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.251

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. \_\_\_ \_\_.is the process the DBMS uses to verify that only registered users access the database.

*ANSWER:* Authentication

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.251

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. U.S. state abbreviations are always two characters, so (2) is a logical choice for the data type representing astate column.

*ANSWER:* CHAR

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.252

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. The SQL data type DATE stores date in the date format.

*ANSWER:* Julian

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.254

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. To make SQL code more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, most SQL programmers use one line per column (attribute) definition.

*ANSWER:* readable

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.255

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. In a 1:M relationship, a user must always create the table for the side first.

*ANSWER:* 1

one

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.256

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. The specification is used to avoid having duplicated values in a column.

*ANSWER:* UNIQUE

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.257

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. \_\_ words are words used by SQL to perform specific functions.

*ANSWER:* Reserved

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.258

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. A common practice is to create a(n) on any field that is used as a search key, in comparison operations in aconditional expression, or when a user wants to list rows in a specific order.

*ANSWER:* index

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.263

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. To delete an index, one must use the command.

*ANSWER:* DROP INDEX

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.264

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. In an INSERT command, a user can indicate just the attributes that have required values by listing the insideparentheses after the table name.

*ANSWER:* attribute names

names

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.265

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. A(n) character is a symbol that can be used as a general substitute for other characters or commands.

*ANSWER:* wildcard

wild card

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.266

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. A(n) , also known as a nested query or an inner query, is a query that is embedded (or nested) inside anotherquery.

*ANSWER:* subquery

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.270

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. The command, coupled with appropriate search conditions, is an incredibly powerful tool that enables a userto transform data into information.

*ANSWER:* SELECT

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.271

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. DATE() and SYSDATE are special functions that return today’s date in MS Access and , respectively.

*ANSWER:* Oracle

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.276

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. In SQL, all expressions evaluate to true or false.

*ANSWER:* conditional

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.278

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. A specialty field in mathematics, known as algebra, is dedicated to the use of logical operators.

*ANSWER:* Boolean

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.278

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. If a user adds a new column to a table that already has rows, the existing rows will default to a value of forthe new column.

*ANSWER:* null

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.285

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Additional Data Definition Commands

1. A table can be deleted from the database by using the command.

*ANSWER:* DROP TABLE

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.290

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Additional Data Definition Commands

1. A(n) order sequence is a multilevel ordered sequence that can be created easily by listing several attributes,separated by commas, after the ORDER BY clause.

*ANSWER:* cascading

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.291

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Additional Select Query Keywords

1. Rows can be grouped into smaller collections quickly and easily using the clause within the SELECTstatement.

*ANSWER:* GROUP BY

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.297

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Additional Select Query Keywords

1. The clause of the GROUP BY statement operates very much like the WHERE clause in the SELECTstatement.

*ANSWER:* HAVING

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.298

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Additional Select Query Keywords

1. A(n) is performed when data are retrieved from more than one table at a time.

*ANSWER:* join

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.300-301

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Joining Database Tables

1. An alias is especially useful when a table must be joined to itself in a(n) query.

*ANSWER:* recursive

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Easy REF: p.303

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Joining Database Tables

1. The condition is generally composed of an equality comparison between the foreign key and the primary keyof related tables.

*ANSWER:* join

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.301

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Joining Database Tables

1. Explain the two SQL functions.

*ANSWER:* 1. SQL is a data definition language (DDL). It includes commands to create database objects such astables, indexes, and views, as well as commands to define access rights to those databases objects.

2. SQL is a data manipulation language (DML). It includes commands to insert, update, delete, andretrieve data within the database tables.

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.247

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Introduction to SQL

1. What is a schema? How many schemas can be used in one database?

*ANSWER:* In the SQL environment, a schema is a logical group of database objects—such as tables and indexes—that are related to each other. Usually, the schema belongs to a single user or application. A singledatabase can hold multiple schemas that belong to different users or applications. Schemas are useful inthat they group tables by owner (or function) and enforce a first level of security by allowing each userto see only the tables that belong to that user.

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.251

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Data Definition Commands

1. Which command is used to save changes to the database? What is the syntax for this command?

*ANSWER:* Any changes made to the table contents are not saved on disk until a user closes the database, closesthe program he or she is using, or uses the COMMIT command. If the database is open and a poweroutage or some other interruption occurs before the user issues the COMMIT command, the user’schanges will be lost and only the original table contents will be retained. The syntax for the COMMITcommand is:

COMMIT [WORK]

The COMMIT command permanently saves all changes—such as rows added, attributes modified, androws deleted—made to any table in the database.

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.265-266

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. What is a subquery? When is it used? Does the RDBMS deal with subqueries any differently from normal queries?

*ANSWER:* A subquery, also known as a nested query or an inner query, is a query that is embedded (or nested)inside another query. The inner query is always executed first by the RDBMS.

In the SQL statement, INSERT INTO tablename SELECT columnlist FROM tableneme;, the INSERTportion represents the outer query, and the SELECT portion represents the subquery. A user can nestqueries (place queries inside queries) many levels deep; in every case, the output of the inner query isused as the input for the outer (higher-level) query.

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.270-271

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

1. What are the wildcard characters that are used with the LIKE command? Provide one or more examples of each.

*ANSWER:* The LIKE special operator is used in conjunction with wildcards to find patterns within string attributes.Standard SQL allows a user to use the percentage sign (%) and underscore (\_) wildcard characters tomake matches when the entire string is not known:

% means any and all *following* or *preceding* characters are eligible. For example:

‘J%’ includes Johnson, Jones, Jernigan, July, and J-231Q.

‘Jo%’ includes Johnson and Jones.

‘%n’ includes Johnson and Jernigan.

\_ means any *one* character may be substituted for the underscore. For example:‘\_23-456-6789’ includes 123-456-6789, 223-456-6789, and 323-456-6789.

‘\_23-\_56-678\_’ includes 123-156-6781, 123-256-6782, and 823-956-6788.

‘\_o\_es’ includes Jones, Cones, Cokes, totes, and roles.

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.280

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Knowledge TOP: Select Queries

1. How can a table be deleted from the database? Provide an example.

*ANSWER:* A table can be deleted from the database using the DROP TABLE command. For example, a user candelete the PART table with the following command:

DROP TABLE PART;

The user can drop a table only if it is not the “one” side of any relationship. If the user tries to drop atable otherwise, the RDBMS will generate an error message indicating that a foreign key integrityviolation has occurred.

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficulty: Moderate REF: p.290

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom’s: Comprehension TOP: Additional Data Definition Commands