Composite key is used in one to one relationship. State true or false.
Select one:
○True
● False ✔
The correct answer is 'False'.
When we attempt to create the salary table with this command:
1.CREATE TABLE salary
2.(employee_id NUMBER(9)
3.CONSTRAINT salary_pk PRIMARY KEY,
4.1995_salaryNUMBER(8,2),
5.manager_name VARCHAR2(25)
6.CONSTRAINT mgr_name_nn NOT NULL,
7.\$salary_96NUMBER(8,2));
Which two lines of this statement will return errors?
Select one or more:
☑ a. 7♥
□ b. 1
☑ c. 4*
□ d. 3
□ e. 5
□ f. 2
Value angular in a servert
Your answer is correct. The correct answers are: 7, 4
To permanently remove all the data from the STUDENT table, and you need the table structure in the future. Which single command performs this?
To permanently remove all the data from the 5100ENT table, and you need the table structure in the rature. Which single command performs this:
Select one: ■ a. TRUNCATE TABLE student; ✓
□ a. TRUNCATE TABLE student; □ b. DELETE * FROM student
KEEP STRUCTURE;
c. DROP TABLE student;
O d. TRUNCATE TABLE student
KEEP STRUCTURE;
Vous angues is correct

Your answer is correct

The correct answer is: TRUNCATE TABLE student;

Which of the following are true about check constraints?		
Select one: Check constraint can be used only for column level Check constraint can be applied on characters without the use of scalar functions Check constraint can be applied only for one column in a table Check constraint can be used for both column level and table level Check constraint can be used for both column level and table level		
The correct answer is: Check constraint can be used for both column level and table level		
The EMPLOYEES table has these columns:		
LAST NAME VARCHAR2(35)		
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)		
HIRE_DATE DATE		
Management wants to add a default value to the SALARY column. You plan to alter the table by		
using this SQL statement:		
ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES		
MODIFY (SALARY DEFAULT 5000);		
What is true about your ALTER statement?		
Select one: a. A change to the DEFAULT value affects only subsequent insertions to the table. b. All the rows that have a NULL value for the SALARY column will be updated with the value 5000. c. Column definitions cannot be altered to add DEFAULT values. d. Column definitions cannot be altered at add DEFAULT values for columns with a NUMBER data type.		
Your answer is correct.		
The correct answer is: A change to the DEFAULT value affects only subsequent insertions to the table.		
Cascade constraints are used only in drop statements. State True or False.		
Select one:		
OTrue		
● False		

The correct answer is 'False'.

Which statement would you use to add a primary key constraint to the patient table using the id_number column, immediately enabling the constraint?		
Select or	ne:	
○ a.	This task cannot be accomplished.	
	ALTER TABLE patient MODIFY (id_number CONSTRAINT pat_id_pk PRIMARY KEY);	
	ALTER TABLE patient ADD (id_number CONSTRAINT pat_id_pk PRIMARY KEY);	
	ALTER TABLE patient ADD CONSTRAINT pat_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(id_number);	
Your ans	swer is correct.	
	ect answer is: ALTER TABLE patient NSTRAINT pat_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(id_number);	
By usi	ing datatype we can store numeric and character values as an input	
Select	t one:	
_ v	archar2	
O C	Char	
A	III of the given options♥	
	archar	
•		
The co	orrect answer is: All of the given options	
ke	ey has a unique and holds the value to identify the record and duplicate null values are not allowed.	
Select	one:	
0 F	oreign Key	
	lot Null	
P	rimary key❤	
	II of the given options	
The co	orrect answer is: Primary key	

Which CREATE TABLE statement is valid? Select one: oa. CREATE TABLE ord_details (ord_no NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY, item_no NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY, ord_date DATE NOT NULL); O b. CREATE TABLE ord_details (ord_no NUMBER(2), item_no NUMBER(3), ord_date DATE DEFAULT NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT ord_uq UNIQUE (ord_no), CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no)); c. CREATE TABLE ord_details (ord_no NUMBER(2), item_no NUMBER(3), ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no,item_no)); O d. CREATE TABLE ord_details (ord_no NUMBER(2) UNIQUE, NOT NULL, item_no NUMBER(3), ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL); Your answer is correct. The correct answer is: CREATE TABLE ord_details (ord_no NUMBER(2), item_no NUMBER(3), ord_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT ord_pk PRIMARY KEY (ord_no,item_no));