

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 useful information.

- a. True
- b. 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

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

- a. True
- b. 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

3. The ANSI prescribes a standard SQL—the current fully approved version is known as SQL-07.

- a. True
- b. 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

4. The ANSI SQL standards are also accepted by the ISO.

- a. True
- b. 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

5. Data type selection is usually dictated by the nature of the data and by the intended use.

- a. True
- b. 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

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

6. Only numeric data types can be added and subtracted in SQL.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Data Definition Commands

REF: p.252

7. Entity integrity is enforced automatically when the primary key is specified in the CREATE TABLE command sequence.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Data Definition Commands

REF: p.258

8. The CHECK constraint is used to define a condition for the values that the attribute domain cannot have.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Data Definition Commands

REF: p.260

9. You cannot insert a row containing a null attribute value using SQL.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

REF: p.264

10. SQL requires the use of the ADD command to enter data into a table.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

REF: p.264

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

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

12. To list the contents of a table, you must use the DISPLAY command.
- a. True
 - b. 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

13. The COMMIT command does not permanently save all changes. In order to do that, you must use SAVE.
- a. True
 - b. 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

14. All SQL commands must be issued on a single line.
- a. True
 - b. 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

15. 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.
- a. True
 - b. 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

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

16. If you have not yet used the COMMIT command to store the changes permanently in the database, you can restore the database to its previous condition with the ROLLBACK command.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

REF: p.269

17. You can select partial table contents by naming the desired fields and by placing restrictions on the rows to be included in the output.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Select Queries

REF: p.271

18. Oracle users can use the Access QBE (query by example) query generator.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Select Queries

REF: p.271

19. Mathematical operators cannot be used to place restrictions on character-based attributes.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Select Queries

REF: p.273

20. String comparisons are made from left to right.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Select Queries

REF: p.274

21. Date procedures are often more software-specific than other SQL procedures.
- a. True
 - b. False

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ANSWER: True

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Select Queries

REF: p.274

22. SQL allows the use of logical restrictions on its inquiries such as OR, AND, and NOT.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Select Queries

REF: p.277

23. ANSI-standard SQL allows the use of special operators in conjunction with the WHERE clause.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Select Queries

REF: p.279

24. The conditional LIKE must be used in conjunction with wildcard characters.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Select Queries

REF: p.280

25. Most SQL implementations yield case-insensitive searches.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Select Queries

REF: p.281

26. Some RDBMSs, such as Microsoft Access, automatically make the necessary conversions to eliminate case sensitivity.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Select Queries

REF: p.281

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

27. The COUNT function is designed to tally the number of non-null "values" of an attribute, and is often used in conjunction with the DISTINCT clause.
- a. True
 - b. 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

28. An alias cannot be used when a table is required to be joined to itself in a recursive query.
- a. True
 - b. 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

29. When joining three or more tables, you need to specify a join condition for one pair of tables.
- a. True
 - b. 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

30. The SQL data manipulation command HAVING:
- a. restricts the selection of rows based on a conditional expression.
 - b. restricts the selection of grouped rows based on a condition.
 - c. modifies an attribute's values in one or more table's rows.
 - d. 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

31. The SQL command that allows a user to permanently save data changes is_____.
- a. 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

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

32. The _____ constraint assigns a value to an attribute when a new row is added to a table.

- a. CHECK
- b. UNIQUE
- c. NOT NULL
- d. DEFAULT

ANSWER: d

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Data Definition Commands

REF: p.260

33. The _____ constraint assigns a value to an attribute when a new row is added to a table.

- a. CHECK
- b. UNIQUE
- c. NOT NULL
- d. DEFAULT

ANSWER: d

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Data Definition Commands

REF: p.260

34. The SQL command that allows a user to list the contents of a table is _____.

- a. INSERT
- b. SELECT
- c. COMMIT
- d. UPDATE

ANSWER: b

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

REF: p.266

35. In Oracle, the _____ command is used to change the display for a column, for example, to place a \$ in front of a numeric value.

- a. DISPLAY
- b. FORMAT
- c. CHAR
- d. CONVERT

ANSWER: b

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

REF: p.267

36. UPDATE tablename

[WHERE conditionlist];

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

- a. SET columnname = expression
- b. columnname = expression
- c. expression = columnname
- d. LET columnname = expression

ANSWER: a

PTS: 1

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic

KEY: Bloom's: Comprehension

DIF: Difficulty: Moderate

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

TOP: Data Manipulation Commands

REF: p.268

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

37. An example of a command a user would use when making changes to a PRODUCT table is_____.

- a. CHANGE PRODUCT
SET P_INDATE = '18-JAN-2004'
WHERE P_CODE = '13-Q2/P2';
- b. ROLLBACK PRODUCT
SET P_INDATE = '18-JAN-2004'
WHERE P_CODE = '13-Q2/P2';
- c. EDIT PRODUCT
SET P_INDATE = '18-JAN-2004'
WHERE P_CODE = '13-Q2/P2';
- d. 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

38. The_____command is used to restore the database to its previous condition.

- a. 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

39. Some RDBMSs, such as Oracle, automatically_____data changes when issuing data definition commands.

- a. 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

40. When a user issues the DELETE FROM tablename command without specifying a WHERE condition,_____.

- a. 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

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

41. The _____ command would be used to delete the table row where the P_CODE is 'BRT-345'.

- a. DELETE FROM PRODUCT
WHERE P_CODE = 'BRT-345';
- b. REMOVE FROM PRODUCT WHERE
P_CODE = 'BRT-345';
- c. ERASE FROM PRODUCT
WHERE P_CODE = 'BRT-345';
- d. ROLLBACK FROM PRODUCT
WHERE 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

42. A(n) _____ is a query that is embedded inside another query.

- a. 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

43. Which of the following queries will output the table contents when the value of V_CODE is equal to 21344?

- a. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_INDATE, P_PRICE, V_CODE
FROM PRODUCT
WHERE V_CODE <> 21344;
- b. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_INDATE, P_PRICE, V_CODE
FROM PRODUCT
WHERE V_CODE <= 21344;
- c. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_INDATE, P_PRICE, V_CODE
FROM PRODUCT
WHERE V_CODE = 21344;
- d. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_INDATE, P_PRICE, V_CODE
FROM 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

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

44. Which of the following is used to select partial table contents?

- a. SELECT <column(s)>
FROM <Table name>
BY <Conditions>;
- b. LIST <column(s)>
FROM <Table name>
BY <Conditions>;
- c. SELECT <column(s)>
FROM <Table name>
WHERE <Conditions>;
- d. 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

45. Which of the following queries will output the table contents when the value of V_CODE is not equal to 21344?

- a. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_INDATE, P_PRICE, V_CODE
FROM PRODUCT
WHERE V_CODE <> 21344;
- b. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_INDATE, P_PRICE, V_CODE
FROM PRODUCT
WHERE V_CODE <= 21344;
- c. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_INDATE, P_PRICE, V_CODE
FROM PRODUCT
WHERE V_CODE = 21344;
- d. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_INDATE, P_PRICE, V_CODE
FROM 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

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

46. Which of the following queries will output the table contents when the value of the character field P_CODE is alphabetically less than 1558-QW1?

- a. SELECT P_CODE, P_DESCRIPT, P_QOH, P_MIN, P_PRICE
FROM PRODUCT
WHERE P_CODE < '1558-QW1';
- b. SELECT P_CODE, P_DESCRIPT, P_QOH, P_MIN, P_PRICE
FROM PRODUCT
WHERE P_CODE = [1558-QW1];
- c. SELECT P_CODE, P_DESCRIPT, P_QOH, P_MIN, P_PRICE
FROM PRODUCT
WHERE P_CODE = (1558-QW1);
- d. SELECT P_CODE, P_DESCRIPT, P_QOH, P_MIN, P_PRICE
FROM 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

47. Which of the following queries will list all the rows in which the inventory stock dates occur on or after January 20, 2016?

- a. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_QOH, P_MIN, P_PRICE,
P_INDATE FROM PRODUCT
WHERE P_INDATE >= '20-JAN-2016';
- b. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_QOH, P_MIN, P_PRICE,
P_INDATE FROM PRODUCT
WHERE P_INDATE >= \$20-JAN-2010\$;
- c. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_QOH, P_MIN, P_PRICE,
P_INDATE FROM PRODUCT
WHERE P_INDATE <= '20-JAN-2010';
- d. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_QOH, P_MIN, P_PRICE,
P_INDATE FROM 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

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

48. Which of the following queries will use the given columns and column aliases from the PRODUCT table to determine the total value of inventory held on hand?

- a. SELECT P_DESCRIPTOR, P_QOH, P_PRICE,
P_QOH/P_PRICE FROM PRODUCT;
- b. SELECT P_DESCRIPTOR, P_QOH, P_PRICE,
P_QOH=P_PRICE FROM PRODUCT;
- c. SELECT P_DESCRIPTOR, P_QOH, P_PRICE,
P_QOH*P_PRICE FROM PRODUCT;
- d. SELECT P_DESCRIPTOR, P_QOH, P_PRICE, P_QOH-
P_PRICE FROM 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

49. A(n)_____ is an alternate name given to a column or table in any SQL statement.

- a. 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

50. Which of the following queries uses the correct SQL syntax to list the table contents for either V_CODE = 21344 or V_CODE = 24288?

- a. SELECT P_DESCRIPTOR, P_INDATE, P_PRICE,
V_CODE FROM PRODUCT
WHERE V_CODE = 21344
OR V_CODE <=
24288;
- b. SELECT P_DESCRIPTOR, P_INDATE, P_PRICE,
V_CODE FROM PRODUCT
WHERE V_CODE = 21344
OR V_CODE =>
24288;
- c. SELECT P_DESCRIPTOR, P_INDATE, P_PRICE,
V_CODE FROM PRODUCT
WHERE V_CODE = 21344
OR V_CODE >
24288;
- d. SELECT P_DESCRIPTOR, P_INDATE, P_PRICE,
V_CODE FROM PRODUCT
WHERE V_CODE = 21344
OR V_CODE =
24288;

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

ANSWER: d

PTS: 1

DIF: Difficulty: Moderate

REF: p.277

NAT: BUSPROG: Analytic

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Comprehension

TOP: Select Queries

51. According to the rules of precedence, which of the following computations should be completed first?

- a. performing additions and subtractions
- b. performing multiplications and divisions
- c. performing operations within parentheses
- d. 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

52. The special operator used to check whether an attribute value is within a range of values is_____.

- a. 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

53. The special operator used to check whether an attribute value matches a given string pattern is_____.

- a. 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

54. The special operator used to check whether a subquery returns any rows is_____.

- a. 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

55. All changes in a table structure are made using the_____command, followed by a keyword that produces the specific changes a user wants to make.

- a. ALTER TABLE b. UPDATE TABLE
- c. COOMIT TABLE d. ROLLBACK TABLE

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

ANSWER: a

PTS: 1

DIF: Difficulty: Easy

REF: p.283

NAT: BUSPROG: Technology

STATE: DISC: Information Technology

KEY: Bloom's: Knowledge

TOP: Select Queries

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

- a. 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

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

- a. SELECT EMP_LNAME, EMP_FNAME, EMP_INITIAL, EMP_AREACODE,
EMP_PHONE FROM EMPLOYEE
LIST BY EMP_LNAME, EMP_FNAME, EMP_INITIAL;
- b. SELECT EMP_LNAME, EMP_FNAME, EMP_INITIAL, EMP_AREACODE,
EMP_PHONE FROM EMPLOYEE
ORDER BY EMP_LNAME, EMP_FNAME, EMP_INITIAL;
- c. SELECT EMP_LNAME, EMP_FNAME, EMP_INITIAL, EMP_AREACODE,
EMP_PHONE FROM EMPLOYEE
DISPLAY BY EMP_LNAME, EMP_FNAME, EMP_INITIAL;
- d. SELECT EMP_LNAME, EMP_FNAME, EMP_INITIAL, EMP_AREACODE,
EMP_PHONE FROM 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

58. Which of the following queries is used to list a unique value for V_CODE, where the list will produce only a list of those values that are different from one another?

- a. SELECT ONLY V_CODE
FROM PRODUCT;
- b. SELECT UNIQUE
V_CODE FROM
PRODUCT;
- c. SELECT DIFFERENT
V_CODE FROM
PRODUCT;
- d. SELECT DISTINCT
V_CODE FROM
PRODUCT;

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

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

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

- a. 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

60. 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_CODE match is _____.

- a. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_PRICE, V_NAME, V_CONTACT, V_AREACODE, V_PHONE FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR
WHERE PRODUCT.V_CODE <> VENDOR.V_CODE;
- b. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_PRICE, V_NAME, V_CONTACT, V_AREACODE, V_PHONE FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR
WHERE PRODUCT.V_CODE = VENDOR.V_CODE;
- c. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_PRICE, V_NAME, V_CONTACT, V_AREACODE, V_PHONE FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR
WHERE PRODUCT.V_CODE <= VENDOR.V_CODE;
- d. SELECT P_DESCRIPT, P_PRICE, V_NAME, V_CONTACT, V_AREACODE, V_PHONE FROM 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

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

61. The query to join the P_DESCRIPTOR 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_CODE match and the output is ordered by the price is_____.

- a. `SELECT PRODUCT.P_DESCRIPTOR, 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;`
- b. `SELECT PRODUCT.P_DESCRIPTOR, 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;`
- c. `SELECT PRODUCT.P_DESCRIPTOR, 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;`
- d. `SELECT PRODUCT.P_DESCRIPTOR, 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;`

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

62. 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

63. 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

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

64. 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

65. With the exception of the database_____process, most RDBMS vendors use SQL that deviates little from the ANSI 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

66. _____ 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

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

68. 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

69. 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

70. 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

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

71. 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

72. _____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

73. A common practice is to create a(n)_____on any field that is used as a search key, in comparison operations in a conditional 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

74. 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

75. In an INSERT command, a user can indicate just the attributes that have required values by listing the_____inside parentheses 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

76. 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

77. A(n)_____, also known as a nested query or an inner query, is a query that is embedded (or nested) inside another query.

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

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

78. The _____ command, coupled with appropriate search conditions, is an incredibly powerful tool that enables a user to 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

79. 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

80. 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

81. 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

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

83. 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

84. 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

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

85. Rows can be grouped into smaller collections quickly and easily using the _____ clause within the SELECT statement.

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

86. The _____ clause of the GROUP BY statement operates very much like the WHERE clause in the SELECT statement.

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

87. 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

88. 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

89. The _____ condition is generally composed of an equality comparison between the foreign key and the primary key of 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

90. Explain the two SQL functions.

ANSWER: 1. SQL is a data definition language (DDL). It includes commands to create database objects such as tables, 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, and retrieve 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

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

91. 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 single database can hold multiple schemas that belong to different users or applications. Schemas are useful in that they group tables by owner (or function) and enforce a first level of security by allowing each user to 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	

92. 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, closes the program he or she is using, or uses the COMMIT command. If the database is open and a power outage or some other interruption occurs before the user issues the COMMIT command, the user's changes will be lost and only the original table contents will be retained. The syntax for the COMMIT command is:

COMMIT [WORK]

The COMMIT command permanently saves all changes—such as rows added, attributes modified, and rows 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	

93. 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 tablename;, the INSERT portion represents the outer query, and the SELECT portion represents the subquery. A user can nest queries (place queries inside queries) many levels deep; in every case, the output of the inner query is used 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	

Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

94. 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 to make 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

95. 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 can delete 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 a table otherwise, the RDBMS will generate an error message indicating that a foreign key integrity violation 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