Question 1 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Which of the following is not a type of join learned in this class.

- (•) value join
- ( ) left outer join
- ( ) inner join
- ( ) right outer join

Next Page

Question 2 (3 points) ✓ *Saved*

Write an SQL statement that will add $10000 to the finAid of all students that have a gpa greater than 3.0. Assume gpa and finAid are attributes in the student table.

```
UPDATE student
SET finAid = finAid + 10000
WHERE gpa > 3.0
```

UPDATE student

SET finAid = finAid + 10000

WHERE student.gpa > 3.0

Next Page

Question 3 (5 points) ✓ *Saved*

Write the SQL statement that will add the table Person with the following details to the database:

- Name of **Person**, which is a strong that can be 20 characters long
- Integer **id** that is the primary key
- String **val** that must be exactly 5 characters, no two people can have the same **val**.
- A foreign key to table **Address** using **id**. Matches to **pId** in address.

```
CREATE TABLE Person
( Name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
 Id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
 Val CHAR(5) UNIQUE,
 FOREIGN KEY (Id) REFERENCES Address (pId)
)
```

student(sId, name, department, gpa)
takes(sId, cId)
course(cId, name, credits, department)

create a view that will display all students in the CS department that that take classes in the Physics department.

```
CREATE VIEW students(name)
AS SELECT name FROM student
WHERE student.deparment = PHYSICS
```

Question 5 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Which of the following SQL statements will add a new column Bar to the table Foo.

- (●) alter table Foo add Bar int
- ( ) alter Foo add Bar int
- ( ) alter Bar int add to table Foo
- ( ) add Bar int to table Foo

Next Page

Page 5 of 29

Question 6 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

V > ANY (subquery) means that V must be greater than some value in the subquery.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

Next Page

Page 6 of 29

Submit Quiz

6 of 29 questions saved

Question 7 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Which of the following SQL statements will remove the table Student from the database.

- (•) drop table student;
- ( ) alter table student drop;
- ( ) delete student;
- ( ) remove table student;

Next Page

Question 8 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

NOT EXISTS (subqery) only returns true if there is exactly one tuple in the subquery result.

- ( ) True
- (•) False

Next Page

Explain the following SQL statement to a person that does not understand databases (do not use DB terminology; write as an English sentence, not bullet points):

```
select s.id, s.department
from student as s, section as t, course as c
where s.id = t.StudentId
        and t.CourseId = c.id
        and c.name = "CS1";
```

We want to get the id and department of a specific student that matches the student's ID to the section ID and course ID to thesection ID and the course name is CS1

We want to get select all of the students that are currently taking CS1

Question 10 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

What does this SQL statement do?

```
select sum(salary)
from instructors
where department = 'CS';
```

- ○ sums all the salaries of instructors
- ○ sums all the salaries of instructors not in the CS department
- ● sums all the salaries of instructors from the CS department
- ○ none of these

Question 11 (4 points)

Explain in words to a person that does not know databases what the following query does (do not use DB terminology; write as an English sentence, not bullet points)

```
select name, address
from customer
where address like '%Rochester%'
order by name
```

We want to get the name and address from customer where their address has Rochester in it and sort their name

Question 12 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Which column constraint states there can only be one of a particular value

- ○ distinct
- ● unique
- ○ check
- ○ default

Next Page

Write an SQL statement that will get all of the student's names and departments that have a gpa between 3.0 and 3.5.

You can assume the table name is Student and it has attributes name, department, and gpa.

```
SELECT name, department
FROM Student
WHERE gpa BETWEEN 3.0 AND 3.5
```

Question 14 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Insert statements can use queries to obtain data to insert.

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Next Page

Question 15 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

This type of nested query relies on something in the outer query.

- (•) correlated
- ( ) group
- ( ) dependent
- ( ) linked

Next Page

Question 16 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

What does the following query do?

```
select sId
from student
where sId in (select sId
              from takes
              where name like "%Calc%");
```

- (•) Gets ids of all students that have taken a course with Calc in the name
- ( ) Gets ids of all students that have taken a course with Calc not in the name
- ( ) Gets ids of all students that have taken a course called Calc
- ( ) Gets ids of all students that have not taken a course called Calc

Question 17 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Which of the following is not a SQL set operation we learned in this class.

- ○ intersection
- ● difference
- ○ except
- ○ union

Next Page

Page 17 of 29

Next Page

Page 18 of 29

Question 18 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

All views can be used to update values.

- ● True
- ○ False

Next Page

Page 18 of 29

Submit Quiz

18 of 29 questions saved

Question 19 (1 point) *Saving...*

What does the following SQL statement do:

```
delete from student
where sId in (select sId
                    from student
                    where gpa < 1.0);
```

- (●) deletes all students with a GPA less than 1.0
- ( ) inserts all students with a GPA less than 1.0
- ( ) updates all students with a GPA less than 1.0
- ( ) displays all students with a GPA less than 1.0

Question 20 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

A database catalog can be implemented as a relational database.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

Next Page

Question 21 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

A single SQL insert statement can only insert one tuple at a time.

- ( ) True
- (●) False

Next Page

Question 22 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

The result of an SQL query is a:

- (•) set
- ( ) hashset
- ( ) multiset
- ( ) list

Next Page

Question 23 (1 point)

char(N) will only allocate space for the data being stored

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Next Page

Question 24 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Which column constraint defines a set value for the column when one is not provided.

- ○ check
- ○ distinct
- ● default
- ○ unique

Next Page

Question 25 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Which of the following is not a privilege in SQL.

- ● join
- ○ select
- ○ alter
- ○ update

Next Page

Question 26 (1 point) *Saving...*

SQL is case sensitive.

- ○ True
- ● False

Next Page

What does the following SQL statement do.

```
select id, count(*)
from classes
group by id
having count(*) > 3
```

Get all the ID and count from classes that are have count greater than 3 and group by their ID.

Get all of the IDs that have more than 3 classes and group by ID.

Question 28 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

V > ALL (subquery) means that V must be greater than all values in the subquery.

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Next Page

Page 28 of 29

Question 29 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

V > ALL (subquery) means that V must be greater than some value in the subquery.

- ( ) True
- (•) False

Next Page

Page 29 of 29