**QUESTION 1**

1. The SQL command that lets you insert data into a table, one row at a time, is \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ***INSERT*** |
|  |  | SELECT |
|  |  | COMMIT |
|  |  | UPDATE |

**QUESTION 2**

1. Which command would you use when making corrections to the PRODUCT table?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | CHANGE PRODUCT SET P\_INDATE = '01/18/2004' WHERE P\_CODE = '13-Q2/P2'; |
|  |  | ROLLBACK PRODUCT SET P\_INDATE = '01/18/2004' WHERE P\_CODE = '13-Q2/P2'; |
|  |  | EDIT PRODUCT SET P\_INDATE = '01/18/2004' WHERE P\_CODE = '13-Q2/P2'; |
|  |  | ***UPDATE PRODUCT SET P\_INDATE = '01/18/2004' WHERE P\_CODE = '13-Q2/P2';*** |

**QUESTION 3**

1. Which command would be used to delete the table row where the P\_Code = '2238/QPD'?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ***DELETE FROM PRODUCT WHERE P\_CODE = '2238/QPD';*** |
|  |  | REMOVE FROM PRODUCT WHERE P\_CODE = '2238/QPD'; |
|  |  | ERASE FROM PRODUCT WHERE P\_CODE = '2238/QPD'; |
|  |  | ROLLBACK FROM PRODUCT WHERE P\_CODE = '2238/QPD'; |

**QUESTION 4**

1. To delete a row from the PRODUCT table, use the \_\_\_\_ command.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | KILL |
|  |  | ***DELETE*** |
|  |  | DROP |
|  |  | ERASE |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 5**

1. Before the COMMIT command is used, you can retrieve deleted records by using the \_\_\_\_ command.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | UNDELETE |
|  |  | ***ROLLBACK*** |
|  |  | UNSAVE |
|  |  | RESTORE |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 6**

1. Given the following:  
   UPDATE tablename  
   "\*\*\*\*\*"  
   [WHERE conditionlist];  
   What command replaces the \*\*\*\*\* in the above statement?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ***SET columnname = expression*** |
|  |  | columnname = expression |
|  |  | expression = columnname |
|  |  | LET columnname = expression |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 7**

1. Some RDBMSs (like Oracle) will automatically \_\_\_\_ data changes when issuing data definition commands.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ROLLBACK |
|  |  | ***COMMIT*** |
|  |  | UPDATE |
|  |  | INVOKE |

**QUESTION 8**

1. What happens when you issue the DELETE FROM tablename command without specifying a where condition?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | no rows will be deleted |
|  |  | the first all rows will be deleted row will be deleted |
|  |  | the last row will be deleted |
|  |  | ***all rows will be deleted*** |

1. Using ACCESS SQL standards and given the following CREATE TABLE command:  
   CREATE TABLE STUDENT  
   (SNO NUMBER(9),  
   STUDENT\_NAME VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,  
   MAJOR VARCHAR2(3) NOT NULL,  
   QPA NUMBER(3,2),  
   BALANCE NUMBER(5,2));  
     
   Which of the following will be a valid logical and valid INSERT statement?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | INSERT INTO TABLE STUDENT VALUES (111111, 'SALLY', 'CIS', 4.00, 4128.00); |
|  |  | INSERT INTO TABLE STUDENT VALUES ('SALLY', 'CIS', '444', 1.22, 126.00); |
|  |  | **INSERT INTO TABLE STUDENT(MAJOR, SNO, STUDENT\_NAME, QPA, BALANCE); VALUES ('CIS', 1111111, 'SALLY', 3.43, 456.88)** |
|  |  | INSERT INTO TABLE STUDENT(SNO, MAJOR, BALANCE) VALUES (1111111, 'CIS', 134.56); |
|  |  | INSERT INTO TABLE INVENTORY (SNO, STUDENT\_NAME, QPA, BALANCE) VALUES ('111111','SALLY', 3.55, 345.00); |

**QUESTION 10**

1. Assume that the proper primary and foreign keys have been created for FIXED\_ ASSETS and TRANSACTIONS tables on the field name ASSET\_ID, and that DELETE and UPDATE rules are permissible, which of the following statements is false?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | If the rule is DELETE RESTRICT, then if one deletes a record in the FIXED\_ ASSET table there will be no records deleted in the TRANSACTIONS table. |
|  |  | If the rule is DELETE NULL, then if one deletes a record in the FIXED\_ASSET table then the corresponding ASSET\_ID records in the TRANSACTIONS table will be set to NULL. |
|  |  | If the rule is UPDATE CASCADE, then if one changes the ASSET\_ID in a record in the FIXED\_ASSET table then the corresponding ASSET\_ID records in the TRANSACTIONS table are also changed. |
|  |  | **If the rule is DELETE CASCADE, then if one deletes a record in the TRANSACTIONS table then the corresponding ASSET\_ID record in the FIXED\_ASSET table is also deleted.** |
|  |  | If the rule is DELETE CASCADE, then if one deletes a record in the FIXED\_ ASSET table then the corresponding ASSET\_ID records in the TRANSACTIONS table are also deleted. |

**QUESTION 11**

1. Which of the following statements is false?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The clause DEFAULT is used in a column declaration of a CREATE TABLE statement to establish a default value for a column if the INSERT statement fails to provide one |
|  |  | A column name, e.g., MAJOR, may be used in two or more INDEXES |
|  |  | An INDEX name, e.g., CREATE INDEX MAJORIND must be unique. |
|  |  | ***The reserved word DEFAULT must be used in a INSERT statement to use a pre-specified default value.*** |
|  |  | INDEXes should not be create for PRIMARY keys and small tables. |

**QUESTION 12**

1. Given the following Create Tables and Insert scripts (assume that all are syntactically correct)  
   CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER  
   (CNO NUMBER(8,0) PRIMARY KEY,   
   CNAME VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,  
   CTYPE CHAR(1) NOT NULL CONSTRAINT CTYPE\_CONSTRAINT  
   CHECK (CTYPE IN ('B','C','S')),  
   DATELASTPURCHASE DATE NOT NULL,   
   QTRTODATE NUMBER(6,2),  
   YTDDATE NUMBER(10,2),  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_SALES CHECK (QTRTODATE=<YTDDATE));

CREATE TABLE INVOICE  
(INVNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
CNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
INVDATE DATE NOT NULL,  
CUST\_PO VCHAR2(10),  
CONSTRAINT INVOICE\_PK PRIMARY KEY (INVNO),  
CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_INVOICE\_FK FOREIGN KEY (CNO)  
REFERENCES CUSTOMER(CNO)  
ON DELETE CASCADE);   
INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
VALUES (66, 'ABC MFG','S', '12-APR-99', 90.00, 200.00);  
INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
VALUES (77, 'FAR AWAY TRAVEL','B', '8-AUG-98', 0.00, 00.00);

INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
VALUES (88, 'SUPER HOPS BREWERY','C', '12-MAR-99', 100.00, 100.00);  
INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (10, 88, '4-APR-99','123-PO');  
INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (11, 77, '4-APR-99','889034');  
INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (12, 88, '15-APR-99','126-PO');  
  
Use one of the following options to describe the execution of the following SQL command in a script:  
**INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (99, 88, '15-APR-99','125-PO');**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **The script will execute successfully.** |
|  |  | The script violates a size or data type. |
|  |  | The script violates a primary key constraint. |
|  |  | The script violates a foreign key constraint. |
|  |  | The script violates a check constraint. |

**QUESTION 13**

1. Given the following Create Tables and Insert scripts (assume that all are syntactically correct)  
   CREATE **TABLE CUSTOMER**(CNO NUMBER(8,0) PRIMARY KEY,   
   CNAME VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,  
   CTYPE CHAR(1) NOT NULL CONSTRAINT CTYPE\_CONSTRAINT  
   CHECK (CTYPE IN ('B','C','S')),  
   DATELASTPURCHASE DATE NOT NULL,   
   QTRTODATE NUMBER(6,2),  
   YTDDATE NUMBER(10,2),  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_SALES CHECK (QTRTODATE=<YTDDATE));  
   CREATE **TABLE INVOICE**(INVNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
   CNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
   INVDATE DATE NOT NULL,  
   CUST\_PO VCHAR2(10),  
   CONSTRAINT INVOICE\_PK PRIMARY KEY (INVNO),  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_INVOICE\_FK FOREIGN KEY (CNO)  
   REFERENCES CUSTOMER(CNO)  
   ON DELETE CASCADE);   
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (66, 'ABC MFG','S', '12-APR-99', 90.00, 200.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (77, 'FAR AWAY TRAVEL','B', '8-AUG-98', 0.00, 00.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (88, 'SUPER HOPS BREWERY','C', '12-MAR-99', 100.00, 100.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (10, 88, '4-APR-99','123-PO');  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (11, 77, '4-APR-99','889034');  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (12, 88, '15-APR-99','126-PO');  
     
   Use one of the following options to describe the execution of the following SQL command in a script:  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (100, 55, '20-APR-99','None');

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The script will execute successfully. |
|  |  | The script violates a size or data type. |
|  |  | The script violates a primary key constraint. |
|  |  | **The script violates a foreign key constraint.** |
|  |  | The script violates a check constraint. |

**QUESTION 14**

1. Given the following Create Tables and Insert scripts (assume that all are syntactically correct)  
   CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER  
   (CNO NUMBER(8,0) PRIMARY KEY,   
   CNAME VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,  
   CTYPE CHAR(1) NOT NULL CONSTRAINT CTYPE\_CONSTRAINT  
   CHECK (CTYPE IN ('B','C','S')),  
   DATELASTPURCHASE DATE NOT NULL,   
   QTRTODATE NUMBER(6,2),?  
   YTDDATE NUMBER(10,2),  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_SALES CHECK (QTRTODATE=<YTDDATE));  
   CREATE TABLE INVOICE  
   (INVNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
   CNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
   INVDATE DATE NOT NULL,  
   CUST\_PO VCHAR2(10),  
   CONSTRAINT INVOICE\_PK PRIMARY KEY (INVNO),  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_INVOICE\_FK FOREIGN KEY (CNO)  
   REFERENCES CUSTOMER(CNO)  
   ON DELETE CASCADE);   
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (66, 'ABC MFG','S', '12-APR-99', 90.00, 200.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (77, 'FAR AWAY TRAVEL','B', '8-AUG-98', 0.00, 00.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (88, 'SUPER HOPS BREWERY','C', '12-MAR-99', 100.00, 100.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (10, 88, '4-APR-99','123-PO');  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (11, 77, '4-APR-99','889034');  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (12, 88, '15-APR-99','126-PO');  
     
   Use one of the following options to describe the execution of the following SQL command in a script:  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (907, 'INDEPENDENT MFG','B', '8-AUG-98', 50000.00?, 500000.00);

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The script will execute successfully. |
|  |  | **The script violates a size or data type.** |
|  |  | The script violates a primary key constraint. |
|  |  | The script violates a foreign key constraint. |
|  |  | The script violates a check constraint. |

**QUESTION 15**

1. Given the following Create Tables and Insert scripts (assume that all are syntactically correct)  
   CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER  
   (CNO NUMBER(8,0) PRIMARY KEY,   
   CNAME VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,  
   CTYPE CHAR(1) NOT NULL CONSTRAINT CTYPE\_CONSTRAINT  
   CHECK (CTYPE IN ('B','C','S')),  
   DATELASTPURCHASE DATE NOT NULL,   
   QTRTODATE NUMBER(6,2),  
   YTDDATE NUMBER(10,2),  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_SALES CHECK (QTRTODATE=<YTDDATE));  
   CREATE TABLE INVOICE  
   (INVNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
   CNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
   INVDATE DATE NOT NULL,  
   CUST\_PO VCHAR2(10),  
   CONSTRAINT INVOICE\_PK PRIMARY KEY (INVNO),  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_INVOICE\_FK FOREIGN KEY (CNO)  
   REFERENCES CUSTOMER(CNO)  
   ON DELETE CASCADE);   
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (66, 'ABC MFG','S', '12-APR-99', 90.00, 200.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (77, 'FAR AWAY TRAVEL','B', '8-AUG-98', 0.00, 00.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (88, 'SUPER HOPS BREWERY','C', '12-MAR-99', 100.00, 100.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (10, 88, '4-APR-99','123-PO');  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (11, 77, '4-APR-99','889034');  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (12, 88, '15-APR-99','126-PO');  
     
   Use one of the following options to describe the execution of the following SQL command in a script:  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (333, 'LAZY BOY','C', '1-JAN-99', 0.00, 00.00?);

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **The script will execute successfully.** |
|  |  | The script violates a size or data type. |
|  |  | The script violates a primary key constraint. |
|  |  | The script violates a foreign key constraint. |
|  |  | The script violates a check constraint. |

**QUESTION 16**

1. Given the following Create Tables and Insert scripts (assume that all are syntactically correct)  
   CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER  
   (CNO NUMBER(8,0) PRIMARY KEY,   
   CNAME VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,  
   CTYPE CHAR(1) NOT NULL CONSTRAINT CTYPE\_CONSTRAINT  
   CHECK (CTYPE IN ('B','C','S')),  
   DATELASTPURCHASE DATE NOT NULL,   
   QTRTODATE NUMBER(6,2),  
   YTDDATE NUMBER(10,2),  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_SALES CHECK (QTRTODATE=<YTDDATE));  
   CREATE TABLE INVOICE  
   (INVNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
   CNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
   INVDATE DATE NOT NULL,  
   CUST\_PO VCHAR2(10),  
   CONSTRAINT INVOICE\_PK PRIMARY KEY (INVNO),  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_INVOICE\_FK FOREIGN KEY (CNO)  
   REFERENCES CUSTOMER(CNO)  
   ON DELETE CASCADE);   
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (66, 'ABC MFG','S', '12-APR-99', 90.00, 200.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (77, 'FAR AWAY TRAVEL','B', '8-AUG-98', 0.00, 00.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (88, 'SUPER HOPS BREWERY','C', '12-MAR-99', 100.00, 100.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (10, 88, '4-APR-99','123-PO');  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (11, 77, '4-APR-99','889034');  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (12, 88, '15-APR-99','126-PO');  
     
   Use one of the following options to describe the execution of the following SQL command in a script:  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (66, 'BARNYARD SALES','B', '1-JAN-99',150.00, 150.00);

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The script will execute successfully.? |
|  |  | The script violates a size or data type. |
|  |  | **The script violates a primary key constraint.** |
|  |  | The script violates a foreign key constraint. |
|  |  | The script violates a check constraint. |

**QUESTION 17**

1. Given the following Create Tables and Insert scripts (assume that all are syntactically correct)  
   CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER  
   (CNO NUMBER(8,0) PRIMARY KEY,   
   CNAME VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,  
   CTYPE CHAR(1) NOT NULL CONSTRAINT CTYPE\_CONSTRAINT  
   CHECK (CTYPE IN ('B','C','S')),  
   DATELASTPURCHASE DATE NOT NULL,   
   QTRTODATE NUMBER(6,2),  
   YTDDATE NUMBER(10,2),  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_SALES CHECK (QTRTODATE=<YTDDATE));  
   CREATE TABLE INVOICE  
   (INVNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
   CNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
   INVDATE DATE NOT NULL,  
   CUST\_PO VCHAR2(10),  
   CONSTRAINT INVOICE\_PK PRIMARY KEY (INVNO),  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_INVOICE\_FK FOREIGN KEY (CNO)  
   REFERENCES CUSTOMER(CNO)  
   ON DELETE CASCADE);   
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (66, 'ABC MFG','S', '12-APR-99', 90.00, 200.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (77, 'FAR AWAY TRAVEL','B', '8-AUG-98', 0.00, 00.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (88, 'SUPER HOPS BREWERY','C', '12-MAR-99', 100.00, 100.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (10, 88, '4-APR-99','123-PO');  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (11, 77, '4-APR-99','889034');  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (12, 88, '15-APR-99','126-PO');  
     
   Use one of the following options to describe the execution of the following SQL command in a script:  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (42, 'DARN IT COMPANY','C', '1-JAN-99',150.00, 00.00);

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The script will execute successfully. |
|  |  | The script violates a size or data type. |
|  |  | The script violates a primary key constraint. |
|  |  | The script violates a foreign key constraint. |
|  |  | **The script violates a check constraint.** |

**QUESTION 18**

1. Given the following Create Tables and Insert scripts (assume that all are syntactically correct)  
   CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER  
   (CNO NUMBER(8,0) PRIMARY KEY,   
   CNAME VARCHAR2(20) NOT NULL,  
   CTYPE CHAR(1) NOT NULL CONSTRAINT CTYPE\_CONSTRAINT  
   CHECK (CTYPE IN ('B','C','S')),  
   DATELASTPURCHASE DATE NOT NULL,   
   QTRTODATE NUMBER(6,2),  
   YTDDATE NUMBER(10,2),  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_SALES CHECK (QTRTODATE=<YTDDATE));  
   CREATE TABLE INVOICE  
   (INVNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
   CNO NUMBER(8,0) NOT NULL,  
   INVDATE DATE NOT NULL,  
   CUST\_PO VCHAR2(10),  
   CONSTRAINT INVOICE\_PK PRIMARY KEY (INVNO),  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_INVOICE\_FK FOREIGN KEY (CNO)  
   REFERENCES CUSTOMER(CNO)  
   ON DELETE CASCADE);   
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (66, 'ABC MFG','S', '12-APR-99', 90.00, 200.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (77, 'FAR AWAY TRAVEL','B', '8-AUG-98', 0.00, 00.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE CUSTOMER  
   VALUES (88, 'SUPER HOPS BREWERY','C', '12-MAR-99', 100.00, 100.00);  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (10, 88, '4-APR-99','123-PO');  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (11, 77, '4-APR-99','889034');  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES (12, 88, '15-APR-99','126-PO');  
     
   Use one of the following options to describe the execution of the following SQL command in a script:  
   INSERT INTO TABLE INVOICE VALUES ('104', '66', '20-APR-99','None');

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The script will execute successfully. |
|  |  | **The script violates a size or data type.** |
|  |  | The script violates a primary key constraint. |
|  |  | The script violates a foreign key constraint. |
|  |  | The script violates a check constraint. |

**QUESTION 19**

1. Which of the following statements describes the result after you execute the following script:  
   CREATE TABLE QUOTES  
   QUOTE\_NUMBER NUMBER(8,0) PRIMARY KEY,  
   CNO CHAR(8) NOT NULL,  
   QUOTE\_DATE DATE NOT NULL,  
   QUOTE\_INFO VCHAR2(60))  
   CONSTRAINT CUSTOMER\_QUOTE\_FK FOREIGN KEY (CNO)  
   REFERENCES CUSTOMER(CNO));

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The script will successfully execute and the table and the constraint will be created. |
|  |  | The column name CTYPE should be added to this table. |
|  |  | A CNO cannot be stored in the QUOTES table without previously be stored in the CUSTOMER table.? |
|  |  | ***The script will fail to create the QUOTE table and constraint.*** |
|  |  | Both A and C are correct. |

**QUESTION 20**

1. Which of the following scripts will delete all the records in the CUSTOMER table, but the structure of the table will remain unchanged?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | CLEAR TABLE CUSTOMER; |
|  |  | DELETE FROM TABLE WHERE CTYPE='B'; |
|  |  | ALTER TABLE CUSTOMER, DROP AL RECORDS; |
|  |  | ***TRUNCATE TABLE CUSTOMER;*** |
|  |  | DROP TABLE CUSTOMER; |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 21**

1. Which of the following scripts will delete all the rows and data structures of the CUSTOMER table?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | CLEAR TABLE CUSTOMER; |
|  |  | DELETE FROM TABLE WHERE CTYPE='B'; |
|  |  | ALTER TABLE CUSTOMER; |
|  |  | TRUNCATE TABLE CUSTOMER; |
|  |  | ***DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;*** |

**QUESTION 22**

1. An implicit Commit will force a commit to occur, even without your instructing it ot do so. Which of the following is not a event that will trigger an implicit commit?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Exiting or Quitting SqlPlus. |
|  |  | ?Executing almost any DDL statement, e.g., Create or Drop table, Create or Drop View. |
|  |  | **Inserting multiple rows into the table.** |
|  |  | Connecting or disconnecting to/from a database |
|  |  | Grating or revoking privlieges. |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 23**

1. Records that have been changed with an INSERT or UPDATE statement are available to other users who have been granted privileges to the table as soon as the SQL DML statement has been input.

 True

***False***

**1 points**

**QUESTION 24**

1. To run a script in SQL\*Plus,

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | go to the DOS prompt, type the full path and filename of the script text file, and press the ENTER key.. |
|  |  | ***type START at the SQL prompt, followed by a space and then the full path and filename of the script text file.*** |
|  |  | Select the File menu option, then chose Run and type the script filename in the textbox. |
|  |  | type RUN at the SQL prompt, followed by a space and then the full path and filename of the script text file. |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 25**

1. The TO\_DATE function

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ***converts a date character string to an internal DATE format.*** |
|  |  | converts internal DATE format to a date character string. |
|  |  | inserts the current system data as the field value. |
|  |  | is invalid in Oracle 8i. |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 26**

1. A logical unit of work when executing DML commands is referred to as a

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | script. |
|  |  | file. |
|  |  | ***transaction.*** |
|  |  | job |

**QUESTION 27**

1. When you enter DML commands in a transaction to insert, update, or delete data records,

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | the database is automatically changed to reflect the transactions. |
|  |  | ***if you exit SQL\*Plus after the transaction it will save all the DML changes.*** |
|  |  | you must either commit (save) or roll back (discard) all of the transactions. |
|  |  | roll back allows you to undo all the changes made by the last COMMIT statement. |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 28**

1. All of the following are valid SEQUENCE optional parameters EXCEPT:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ***END WITH***. |
|  |  | INCREMENT BY. |
|  |  | MAXVALUE. |
|  |  | CYCLE. |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 29**

1. A script is a binary file that contains a sequence of SQL commands that can be executed in SQL\*Plus.

 True

***False***

**1 points**

**QUESTION 30**

1. Data values in Oracle databases are stored in a binary internal format.

**True**

 False

**1 points**

**QUESTION 31**

1. The UPDATE command allows you to update multiple records in multiple tables at the same time.

 True

***False***

**1 points**

**QUESTION 32**

1. Oracle pads CHAR values with blank spaces if an entered data value does not fill all of the declared variable's size.

**True**

 ?***False***

**1 points**

**QUESTION 33**

1. When you truncate a table, storage space that was used by the table is freed up, and you lose the table structure and constraints.

 True

***False***

**1 points**

**QUESTION 34**

1. The LOCK TABLE command can be used to prevent other users from making changes to a table.

***True***

 False

**1 points**

**QUESTION 35**

1. The BLOCK ACCESS command can be used to prevent other users from updating a specific table.

?***True***

**False**

**1 points**

**QUESTION 36**

1. Commands used to modify data are known as DML commands.

***True***

 False

**QUESTION 37**

1. An explicit commit is issued when the user executes a COMMIT; command.

***True***

 False

**1 points**

**QUESTION 38**

1. A transaction is defined as the set of statements that are committed at one time.

***True***

 False

**1 points**

**QUESTION 39**

1. If a user has a shared lock on a table, this will prevent any other user from obtaining a shared or exclusive lock on the same table.

 True

***False***

**1 points**

**QUESTION 40**

1. A shared lock prevents another user from performing DDL or DML operations on the table.

 True

***False***

**1 points**

**QUESTION 41**

1. A deadlock occurs when two users hold shared locks on portions of a table that are needed to complete the transaction of the other user.

***True***

 False

**1 points**

**QUESTION 42**

1. A shared lock is automatically obtained when the SELECT...FOR UPDATE command is executed.

***True***

 False

**1 points**

**QUESTION 43**

1. The SELECT...FOR UPDATE can be used to create a shared lock.

***True***

 False

**1 points**

**QUESTION 44**

1. Transaction control statements are used to either save modified data or to undo changes before they are committed.

***True***

 False

**1 points**

**QUESTION 45**

1. A(n) implicit commit is issued when the user enters and executes COMMIT; in SQL\*Plus.

 True

***False***

**1 points**

**QUESTION 46**

1. A table can be locked in SHARE MODE or EXCLUSIVE MODE.

***True***

 False

**1 points**

**QUESTION 47**

1. A(n) exclusive lock prevents other users from changing the data stored in the table.

***True***

 False

**1 points**

**QUESTION 48**

1. A(n) shared lock prevents other users from obtaining another shared lock on the same table.

 True

***False***

**1 points**

**QUESTION 49**

1. A(n) exclusive lock is automatically obtained when the user executes the SELECT...FOR UPDATE command.

 True

***False***

**1 points**

**QUESTION 50**

1. Use the \_\_\_\_ keyword to enter the computer's date as a data value in the INSERT command.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | SYSTEMDATE |
|  |  | DATE |
|  |  | ***SYSDATE*** |
|  |  | COMPDATE |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 51**

1. Which of the following keywords is omitted from the INSERT command if the data to be added to a table is already contained in another table?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | INSERT |
|  |  | INTO |
|  |  | ***VALUES*** |
|  |  | none of the above |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 52**

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_ in a SQL command instructs Oracle10*g*to use a substituted value in place of the variable at the time the command is actually executed.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | substitution value |
|  |  | substitution clause |
|  |  | ***substitution variable*** |
|  |  | substitution condition |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 53**

1. Which of the following statements about substitution variables is incorrect?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | They allow you to add records to a table without issuing the same command again and again. |
|  |  | A substitution variable is identified by an ampersand (&) and the variable name. |
|  |  | When Oracle10g executes a command with a substitution variable, it will prompt the user to enter a value. |
|  |  | ***The command SET VERIFY OFF will delete all values stored in substitution variables.*** |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 54**

1. Which command will execute the contents of the SQL buffer?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Type RUN at the prompt and press the ENTER key.** |
|  |  | Type a semicolon (;) at the prompt and press the ENTER key. |
|  |  | Type a backward slash(\) at the prompt and press the ENTER key. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | none of the above |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 55**

1. Commands used to modify data are called \_\_\_\_ commands.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | data control language (DCL) |
|  |  | ***data manipulation language (DML)*** |
|  |  | data modification language (DML) |
|  |  | data definition language (DDL) |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 56**

1. A user who is issuing DML commands can save modified data or undo uncommitted changes by issuing \_\_\_\_ statements.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ***transaction control*** |
|  |  | database control |
|  |  | data manipulation |
|  |  | rollback control |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 57**

1. When does a COMMIT command explicitly occur?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ***When the user executes COMMIT;.*** |
|  |  | When the user issues a DDL command such as CREATE or ALTER TABLE. |
|  |  | When the user executes ROLLBACK;. |
|  |  | When the user exists the system. |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 58**

1. Which of the following statements about COMMIT and ROLLBACK commands is incorrect?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | All DML commands (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE) are explicitly committed and cannot be rolled back. |
|  |  | All DDL commands (CREATE, TRUNCATE, ALTER TABLE) are explicitly committed and cannot be rolled back. |
|  |  | A ROLLBACK command will reverse all DML operations performed since the last COMMIT was performed. |
|  |  | ***all of the above*** |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 59**

1. When does a COMMIT command implicitly occur?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | When the user executes COMMIT;. |
|  |  | **When the user issues a DDL command such as CREATE or ALTER TABLE.** |
|  |  | When the user executes ROLLBACK;. |
|  |  | When the computer loses power unexpectedly. |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 60**

1. The effect of which of the following commands can never be reversed by the ROLLBACK command?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | CREATE TABLE |
|  |  | ALTER TABLE |
|  |  | COMMIT |
|  |  | ***all of the above*** |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 61**

1. Which of the following statements about the DELETE command is incorrect?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The DELETE command applies to an entire row and cannot be applied to specific columns within a row. |
|  |  | The proper command syntax for the DELETE command is DELETE FROM *tablename;* |
|  |  | If you omit the optional WHERE clause, then all the rows in the table will be deleted. |
|  |  | ***If you omit the mandatory WHERE clause, an error message will be issued.*** |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 62**

1. The \_\_\_\_ command will prevent two users from trying to make changes to the same table at the same time.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | SHARED LOCK |
|  |  | EXCLUSIVE LOCK |
|  |  | ***LOCK TABLE*** |
|  |  | TABLE LOCK |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 63**

1. Which of the following types of locks permits other users access to unlocked portions of a table?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ***shared lock*** |
|  |  | table lock |
|  |  | exclusive lock |
|  |  | partition lock |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 64**

1. The \_\_\_\_ command can be used to view the contents of a record when it is anticipated that the record will need to be modified. It places a shared lock on the record(s) to be changed and prevents any other user from acquiring a lock on the same record(s).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | SELECT...LOCK TABLE |
|  |  | COMMIT...LOCK TABLE |
|  |  | ***SELECT...FOR UPDATE*** |
|  |  | COMMIT...FOR UPDATE |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 65**

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_ lock will prevent any DDL operations from being performed on the locked table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | shared |
|  |  | ***exclusive*** |
|  |  | partial |
|  |  | partitioned |

**1 points**

**QUESTION 66**

1. A lock arising from a SELECT...FOR UPDATE command will be released when \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ***a COMMIT command is executed*** |
|  |  | a ROLLBACK command is executed |
|  |  | an implicit commit occurs |
|  |  | all of the above |

**QUESTION 67**

Based on the contents of the PROMOTION table, which of the following will correctly change the value assigned to the MAXRETAIL column for Free Shipping to 75.00?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | INSERT INTO promotion (maxretail) VALUES (75) WHERE gift = 'FREE SHIPPING'; |
|  |  | UPDATE promotion (maxretail) SET = 75 WHERE gift = 'FREE SHIPPING'; |
|  |  | ***UPDATE promotion  SET maxretail = 75 WHERE gift = 'FREE SHIPPING';*** |
|  |  | none of the above |

**QUESTION 68**

Based on the contents of the PROMOTION table, which of the following commands will delete only the row for the Free Bookmark from the table?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | DELETE FROM promotion; |
|  |  | DELETE gift FROM promotion; |
|  |  | DELETE gift FROM promotion WHERE gift = 'BOOKMARKER'; |
|  |  | ***DELETE FROM promotion WHERE gift = 'BOOKMARKER';*** |

**QUESTION 69**

Which of the following SQL statements will insert a new row into the PROMOTION table?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | INSERT INTO promotion (gift, minretail, maxretail) VALUES (FREE BOOK, 75.01, 89.99); |
|  |  | **INSERT INTO promotion (gift, minretail, maxretail) VALUES ('FREE BOOK', 75.01, 89.99);** |
|  |  | INSERT INTO promotion VALUES (FREE BOOK, 75.01, 89.99); |
|  |  | both a and c |

**QUESTION 70**

If a new row is added to the PROMOTION table, which of the following will make the change permanent?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | ***COMMIT;*** |
|  |  | UPDATE; |
|  |  | ROLLBACK; |
|  |  | The change is permanent when the command is executed. |

**QUESTION 71**

Which of the following commands will delete only publisher 4 from the PUBLISHER table?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | DELETE FROM publisher; |
|  |  | DELETE pubid = 4 FROM publisher; |
|  |  | DROP FROM publisher WHERE pubid = 4; |
|  |  | ***DELETE FROM publisher WHERE pubid = 4;*** |

**QUESTION 72**

2. Based on the contents of the PUBLISHER table, which of the following SQL statements will change the phone number for Printing Is Us to 800-714-8321?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | UPDATE publisher REPLACE phone WITH '800-714-8321' WHERE pubid = 1; |
|  |  | UPDATE publisher REPLACE phone = '800-714-8321' WHERE pubid = 1; |
|  |  | ***UPDATE publisher SET phone = '800-714-8321' WHERE pubid = 1;*** |
|  |  | none of the above |

**QUESTION 73**

Based on the contents of the PUBLISHER table, which of the following will add a new record to the table?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | INSERT INTO publisher VALUES ('BOOKS MADE CHEAP', '800-111-2222'); |
|  |  | ***INSERT INTO publisher (pubid, name) VALUES (6, 'BOOKS MADE CHEAP');*** |
|  |  | UPDATE publisher VALUES ('BOOKS MADE CHEAP', '800-111-2222'); |
|  |  | UPDATE publisher (pubid, name) VALUES (6, 'BOOKS MADE CHEAP'); |