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Attempt 1

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Submission View

Your quiz has been submitted successfully.

Quiz Pool - Chapter 7 Oracle

Question 1   1 / 1 point

In Oracle, the ALTER TABLE statement allows you to add
either column-level or table-level constraints.

✓ ⚪ A) True

   ⚪ B) False

Question 2   1 / 1 point

Oracle allows you to create a NOT NULL constraint on
columns with existing rows, but MySQL does not.

   ⚪ A) True

✓ ⚪ B) False

Question 3   1 / 1 point

In order to use the DBMS_SYSTEM package, DBAs must know
how to identify a session's unique identifier and serial
number.

✓ ⚪ A) True

   ⚪ B) False

Question 4   1 / 1 point

In Oracle, which types of constraints allow you to enforce a
complex set of rules? (Multiple answers possible.)

✓ ☐ A) FOREIGN KEY constraint

✓ ☐ B) NOT NULL constraint

✔ ☐ C) PRIMARY KEY constraint

✔ ☐ D) CHECK constraint

Question 5   1 / 1 point

What code would you use to add a new column to a table in Oracle? (Multiple answers possible.)

✔ ☐ A) ALTER table_name ADD (column_name data_type);

✔ ☐ B) ALTER TABLE table_name ADD COLUMN (column_name data_type);

✔ ☐ C) ALTER TABLE table_name ADD (column_name data_type);

✔ ☐ D) ALTER table_name ADD COLUMN (column_name data_type);

Question 6   1 / 1 point

You should never leave user schemas open (unlocked) in Oracle when you are not actively using them.

✔ ○ A) True
○ B) False

Question 7   1 / 1 point

You should not alter the data dictionary without the guidance of Oracle Support.

✔ ○ A) True
○ B) False

Question 8   1 / 1 point

An expired password prompts the user for a new password when he or she logs in.

✓ ○ A) True

○ B) False

Question 9　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　1 / 1 point

DROP statements are DDL commands that let you remove which types of structures from an Oracle database? (Multiple answers possible.)

✓ ☐ A) Table

✓ ☐ B) Function

✓ ☐ C) User

✓ ☐ D) Object type

✓ ☐ E) Procedure

✓ ☐ F) Sequence

Question 10　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　1 / 1 point

Once you assign a specific authentication type to a user in Oracle you cannot change the authentication type.

○ A) True

✓ ○ B) False

Quiz Pool – Chapter 8 Oracle

Question 11　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　1 / 1 point

In Oracle, WHEN clauses are used to determine into which tables the multiple–table INSERT ALL statement will insert data into.

✓ ○ A) True

B) False

Question 12   1 / 1 point

User–defined constructors in an INSERT statement are known as... (Multiple answers possible.)

✓ ☐ A) Overriding constructors.

✓ ☐ B) Object constructors.

✓ ☐ C) Default constructors.

✓ ☐ D) User constructors.

✓ ☐ E) Primary constructors.

Question 13   1 / 1 point

In Oracle, an INSERT statement with a VALUES clause must include a list of values when the order of values differs from the positional definition in the database catalog.

✓ ○ A) True
○ B) False

Question 14   1 / 1 point

The CLOB data type stands for Character Long Object data type in an Oracle database.

○ A) True
✓ ○ B) False

Question 15   0.6 / 1 point

An INSERT statement that uses a subquery requires that you... (Multiple answers possible.)

➡ ✗ ☐ A) Exclude the VALUES keyword.

✗ ☐ B) Include the VAULES keyword.

✓ ☐ C) Must include an override signature.

➡ ✓ ☐ D) May include an override signature.

✓ ☐ E) Must exclude an override signature.

Question 16   1 / 1 point

What type of errors can occur when using a default signature?
(Multiple answers possible.)

✓ ☐ A) Insertion anomalies

✓ ☐ B) None of the above

✓ ☐ C) Transposing errors

✓ ☐ D) Misplaced values

✓ ☐ E) Data malapropism

Question 17   0.6 / 1 point

The multiple–table INSERT statement uses which keyword to
mimic a switch statement with breaks? (Multiple answers
possible.)

✗ ☐ A) ALL

➡ ✗ ☐ B) FIRST

✓ ☐ C) LAST

✓ ☐ D) WHEN

✓ ☐ E) None of the above

Question 18   1 / 1 point

Sequences are separate objects from tables in an Oracle
database.

✓ ○ A) True

○ B) False

Question 19   1 / 1 point

In Oracle, which functions allow you to insert empty large
objects into a table? (Multiple answers possible.)

✓ ☐ A) empty_blob()

✓ ☐ B) blob_empty()

✓ ☐ C) empty_clob()

✓ ☐ D) clob_empty()

✓ ☐ E) empty_long()

Question 20   1 / 1 point

The CAST function is the generic SQL conversion function
used in Oracle.

✓ ○ A) True

○ B) False

Exam #4 (Question #1 : INSERT default statement signature)

Question 21   1 / 1 point

Which of the following commands can redefine the list of columns by data type for a table (multiple answers possible)?

✓ ☐ A) DROP

✓ ☐ B) ALTER

✓ ☐ C) CREATE

✓ ☐ D) TRUNCATE

✓ ☐ E) COMMENT

Exam #4 (Question #2 : INSERT override statement signature)

Question 22   1 / 1 point

An optional column is a null allowed column.

✓ ○ A) True

○ B) False

Exam #4 (Question #3 : INSERT statement syntax)

Question 23   1 / 1 point

```
CREATE TABLE author
( author_id NUMBER
, full_name VARCHAR2(30 CHAR)
, phone_number VARCHAR2(20 CHAR) DEFAULT '001
(111) 111-1111'
, CONSTRAINT pk_author1 PRIMARY KEY (author_id));


CREATE SEQUENCE author_s;


INSERT INTO author
(SELECT   author_s.NEXTVAL
,         'Joseph Smith'
,         '001 (801) 111-1111'
FROM      dual);
```

Does the `INSERT` statement work when inserting data into the preceding `AUTHOR` table in an Oracle database?

1. Yes

2. No

3. Inserts a truncated phone number

✔ __1__ Works (Yes/No)

4. Inserts an automated sequence value, name and phone number

✔ __4__ Returns what? or Fails because?

5. Fails because there's no `VALUES` clause

6. Fails because the column count disagrees with the table's default signature required for the table

Exam #4 (Question #4 : .NEXTVAL pseudo column)

Question 24   1 / 1 point

The `.NEXTVAL` call must precede the `.CURRVAL` call in any session of an Oracle database.

✔ ◯ A) True

◯ B) False

Exam #4 (Question #5 : .CURRVAL pseudo column)

Question 25   1 / 1 point

The `.CURRVAL` call must precede the `.NEXTVAL` call in any session of an Oracle database.

◯ A) True

✔ ◯ B) False

Exam #4 (Question #6 : DML Vocabulary)

Question 26   1 / 1 point

Which of the following are DML statements (multiple answers possible)?

✓ ☐ A) DELETE

✓ ☐ B) ALTER

✓ ☐ C) TRUNCATE

✓ ☐ D) INSERT

✓ ☐ E) UPDATE

Exam #4 (Question #7 : INSERT Statement VALUES Clause)

Question 27   0.8 / 1 point

What types of values can be placed in a `VALUES` clause of an `INSERT` statement (multiple answers possible)?

➡ ✓ ☐ A) Numeric literal values

➡ ✓ ☐ B) String literal values

➡ ✓ ☐ C) Scalar queries

➡ ✓ ☐ D) Null values

➡ ✗ ☐ E) Database management SQL function calls

Exam #4 (Question #8 : INSERT Statement Subquery Clause)

Question 28   0 / 1 point

How many rows can you insert into an Oracle database with a subquery clause?

➡ ○ A) 1 to many

✖ ○ B) 1

Exam #4 (Question #9 : Primary and foreign keys)

Question 29   0 / 1 point

Foreign key column values are always correct values when they're found in the list of valid primary key values.

✖ ○ A) True

➡ ○ B) False

Exam #4 (Question #10 : Sequencing of operations)

Question 30   1 / 1 point

You may have one column that holds a primary key value and another column that holds a foreign key value that references the primary key column of the same table.

✔ ○ A) True

○ B) False

Attempt Score:27 / 30 – A–

Overall Grade (highest attempt):27 / 30 – A–