

## Cam Dockstader (username: cdoc83)

### Attempt 2

Written: Mar 31, 2018 3:18 PM – Mar 31, 2018 3:25 PM

Submission View

Your quiz has been submitted successfully.

### Vocabulary Preparation Test

#### Question 1

1 / 1 point

The SQL acronym represents what three words? (Please list the three word in sequence with a single white space between them with no leading or trailing white space, and all letters in the words should be in lowercase.)

Answer: structured query language ✓

#### Question 2

1 / 1 point

The DDL acronym represents what three words? (Please list the three word in sequence with a single white space between them with no leading or trailing white space, and all letters in the words should be in lowercase.)

Answer: data definition language ✓

### Question 3

1 / 1 point

The DML acronym represents what three words? (Please list the three word in sequence with a single white space between them with no leading or trailing white space, and all letters in the words should be in lowercase.)

Answer: data manipulation language ✓

### Question 4

1 / 1 point

The TCL acronym represents what three words? (Please list the three word in sequence with a single white space between them with no leading or trailing white space, and all letters in the words should be in lowercase.)

Answer: transaction control language ✓

### Question 5

1 / 1 point

The DCL acronym represents what three words? (Please list the three word in sequence with a single white space between them with no leading or trailing white space, and all letters in the words should be in lowercase.)

Answer: data control language ✓

#### Question 6

1 / 1 point

What is the DDL statement that lets you build a table, index, or object in your database? (Please type the single word in lowercase text.)

Answer: create ✓

#### Question 7

1 / 1 point

What is the DDL statement that lets you modify a table, index, or object in your database? (Please type the single word in lowercase text.)

Answer: alter ✓

#### Question 8

1 / 1 point

What is the DDL statement that lets you remove a table, index, or object in your database? (Please type the single word in lowercase text.)

Answer: drop ✓

#### Question 9

1 / 1 point

What is a specific DML statement that lets you add or change data in your Oracle database? (Please type the single word in lowercase text.)

Answer: merge ✓

#### Question 10

1 / 1 point

What is a specific DML statement that lets you add or change data in your MySQL database? (Please type the single word in lowercase text.)

Answer: replace ✓

#### Question 11

1 / 1 point

What is the DML statement that lets you put data into a table in your database? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: insert ✓

#### Question 12

1 / 1 point

What is the DML statement that lets you change data into a table in your database? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: update ✓

**Question 13**

1 / 1 point

What is the DML statement that lets you remove data into a table in your database? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: delete ✓

**Question 14**

1 / 1 point

What is the DCL statement that lets you give privileges in your database? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: grant ✓

**Question 15**

1 / 1 point

What is the DCL statement that lets you remove privileges in your database? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: revoke ✓

**Question 16**

1 / 1 point

What is the TCL statement that lets you make changes in your database permanent? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: commit ✓

### Question 17

1 / 1 point

What is the TCL statement that lets you undo changes in your database?  
(Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: rollback ✓

### Question 18

1 / 1 point

What is the TCL statement that lets you set a bookmark for undoing changes in your database? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: savepoint ✓

### Question 19

1 / 1 point

Any transaction can be undone before the second phase of a 2PC process to which of the following points?

- ✓ ☐ A) Only the last bookmark set by any session
- ✓ ☐ B) Only the last bookmark set in the current session
- ✓ ☐ C) The last point where data was made permanent

✓ ☐ D) The beginning of the current session

✓ ☐ E) Any bookmark set in the current session

### Question 20

1 / 1 point

What clause in a query lets you find tables? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: from ✓

### Question 21

0 / 1 point

What clause in a query lets you joins rows from different tables in ANSI 89 syntax? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: where ✗ (^\\s\*where\\s\*\$)

### Question 22

0 / 1 point

What clause in a query lets you joins rows from different tables in ANSI 92 syntax? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: from ✗ (^\\s\*from\\s\*\$)

### Question 23

1 / 1 point

What subordinate clause in a query lets you join two columns with different names in ANSI 92 syntax? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: on ✓

#### Question 24

1 / 1 point

What subordinate clause in a query lets you only join two columns with the same names in ANSI 92 syntax? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: using ✓

#### Question 25

1 / 1 point

What two-word clause in a query lets you manage the counting of some columns differently than others? (Please list the three word in sequence with a single white space between them with no leading or trailing white space, and all letters in the words should be in lowercase.)

Answer: group by ✓

#### Question 26

1 / 1 point

What two-word clause in a query lets you manage the sorting of rows? (Please list the three word in sequence with a single white space between them with no leading or trailing white space, and all letters in the words should be in



lowercase.)

Answer: order by ✓

### Question 27

1 / 1 point

What clause in a query lets you filter the rows returned based on aggregated values? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: having ✓

### Question 28

1 / 1 point

What type of join lets you find only the intersection of two tables without having to qualify the column names for the join? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: natural ✓

### Question 29

1 / 1 point

What type of join lets you find only the intersection of two tables by providing the column names for the join? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: inner ✓

**Question 30**

1 / 1 point

What type of join lets you find the intersection and right relative complement of the join between two tables by providing the column names for the join? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: left ✓

**Question 31**

1 / 1 point

What type of join lets you find the intersection and left relative complement of the join between two tables by providing the column names for the join? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: right ✓

**Question 32**

1 / 1 point

What type of join lets you find the intersection and both the left and right relative complement of the join between two tables by providing the column names for the join? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: full ✓

**Question 33**

1 / 1 point

What type of join is supported only by Oracle with ANSI 92 syntax? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: full ✓

#### Question 34

1 / 1 point

Which of the following are valid subqueries?

- ✓ ☐ A) Multiple row
- ✓ ☐ B) Scalar
- ✓ ☐ C) Single row
- ✓ ☐ D) Correlated
- ✓ ☐ E) Cross

#### Question 35

1 / 1 point

Which of the following databases support subqueries in the `WHERE` clause that work with subqueries that return multiple column values?

- ✓ ☐ A) MySQL



## B) Oracle

## Question 36

0 / 1 point

Name one of the other ANSI 92 operators that provides the same behavior as the `IN` operator? (Please type a single word in lowercase.)


Answer: any  (/^\s\*(=any|=some)\s\*\$/)


## Question 37


1 / 1 point


Which of the following operators acts like an `OR` logic statement?

 ☐ A) `IN`

 ☐ B) `=ANY`

 ☐ C) `=ALL`

 ☐ D) `=SOME`

 ☐ E) `EXISTS`

## Question 38

1 / 1 point

Which of the following operators acts like an AND logic statement?

✓ ☐ A) =ALL

✓ ☐ B) EXISTS

✓ ☐ C) =ANY

✓ ☐ D) =SOME

✓ ☐ E) IN

Question 39

1 / 1 point

What tier of a database runs the database listener? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: server ✓

Question 40

1 / 1 point


What tier of a database doesn't run the database listener? (Please type the single word in lowercase.)

Answer: client ✓

**Question 41**

1 / 1 point


What is the cardinality of a mandatory column? (Please type the fully qualifying UML notation for cardinality.)

Answer: 1 

**Question 42**

1 / 1 point


What is the cardinality of a optional column? (Please type the fully qualifying UML notation for cardinality.)

Answer: 0..1 

**Question 43**

1 / 1 point

The underscore ( \_ ) lets you look for any single character with which comparison operator? (Please type a single word in lowercase.)

Answer: like 

**Question 44**

1 / 1 point

The percent ( %) lets you look for any set of characters with which comparison operator? (Please type a single word in lowercase.)

Answer: like ✓

#### Question 45

1 / 1 point

Which of the following databases lets you put one or more rows in a `VALUES` clause?

✓ ☐ A) MySQL

✓ ☐ B) Both

✓ ☐ C) Oracle

#### Question 46

1 / 1 point

Which of the following databases restricts you to only one row in a `VALUES` clause?

✓ ☐ A) MySQL

✓ ☐ B) Oracle

✓ ☐ C) Neither

**Question 47**

1 / 1 point

In an Oracle database, what pseudo column of a sequence fetches a new value for use? (Please type the full qualification of the pseudo column in lowercase text.)

Answer: nextval ✓

**Question 48**

1 / 1 point

In an Oracle database, what pseudo column of a sequence fetches an existing value from the session memory? (Please type the full qualification of the pseudo column in lowercase text.)

Answer: currval ✓

**Question 49**

1 / 1 point

What type of join supports a non–equijoin? (Please type the single word in lowercase text.)

Answer: cross ✓

**Question 50**

1 / 1 point

What type of join supports a range non–equijoin? (Please type the single word in lowercase text.)



Answer: cross ✓

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Attempt Score: 47 / 50 – A

Overall Grade (highest attempt): 47 / 50 – A