### **-Which of the following code would allocate the privileges of creating tables and view to the role named student\_admin?**

**grant create table, create view to student\_admin;**

**- What does follow after the SQL WHERE clause?**

x Definition of the condition to be met for the rows to be returned.

A list of columns to be selected.

The name of the table we are selecting from.

- **Which of the following is not true about modifying rows in a table?**

Existing rows in a table are modified using the UPDATE statement.

You can update more than one row at a time.

All the rows in a table are modified if you omit the WHERE clause.Top of Form

x None of the above.

**- In which of the following cases a DML statement is not executed?**

When existing rows are modified

When some rows are deleted

x When a table is deleted

All of the above

**- SQL data definition commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

x DDL

DML

HTML

XML

**- Which of the following is true about Cartesian Products?**

A Cartesian product is formed when a join condition is omitted.

x A Cartesian product is formed when a join condition is valid.

Some rows in the first table are joined to all rows in the second table.

All rows in the first table are joined to some rows in the second table.

**- In an SQL SELECT statement querying a single table, according to the SQL-92 standard the asterisk (\*) means that:**

x all columns of the table are to be returned.

all records meeting the full criteria are to be returned.

all records with even partial criteria met are to be returned.

None of the above is correct.

**Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?**

SORT BY

ALIGN BY

x ORDER BY

GROUP BY

**- Which of the following minimal code would create a sequence named loc\_seq as a primary key of the LOCATIONS table?**

x create sequence loc\_seq

create loc\_seq

create sequence loc\_seq on locations

None of the above.

**- Which of the following is true about inserting news rows to a table?**

You must list values in the default order of the columns in the table.

You can also list the columns in the INSERT clause.

You can use the INSERT statement to add rows from one table to another.

x All of the above.

**- Which of the following is true about the SQL transaction control statements?**

They ensure data consistency.

They allow preview of data changes before making permanent changes in data.

They group logically related operations.

x All are true.

**- Which of the following code will delete a view named all\_marks\_english?**

delete view all\_marks\_english

delete all\_marks\_english

x drop view all\_marks\_english

drop all\_marks\_english

**- A CASE SQL statement is which of the following?**

x A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL.

A way to establish a loop in SQL.

A way to establish a data definition in SQL.

All of the above.

**- What is returned by MOD(1000,30)?**

33

30

3

x 10

**- If a table has been normalized so that all determinants are candidate keys, then that table is in:**

1NF.

2NF.

3NF.

x BCNF.

**- Which of the following is not true about simple views?**

They derive data from one table.

They contain no functions or grouping.

x You cannot perform DML operations through a simple view.

All of the above are true.

**- When using the SQL INSERT statement:**

**rows can be modified according to criteria only.**

**rows cannot be copied in mass from one table to another only.**

**rows can be inserted into a table only one at a time only.**

**x rows can either be inserted into a table one at a time or in groups.**

**- A relation is considered a:**

**Column.**

**one-dimensional table.**

**x two-dimensional table.**

**three-dimensional table.**

**- For every relationship, how many possible sets of minimum cardinalities are there?**

**Two**

**Three**

**x Four**

**Six**

**- Changing cardinalities in a database is:**

**x a common database design task.**

**a rare database design task, but does occur.**

**a database design task that never occurs.**

**is impossible to do, so a new database must be constructed and the data moved into it.**

**- Which type of entity cannot exist in the database unless another type of entity also exists in the database, but does not require that the identifier of that other entity be included as part of its own identifier?**

**x Weak entity**

**Strong entity**

**ID-dependent entity**

**ID- independent entity**

**- In which of the following can many entity instances of one type be related to many entity instances of another type?**

**One-to-One Relationship**

**One-to-Many Relationship**

**x Many-to-Many Relationship**

**Composite Relationship**

**- When assessing the table structure of an acquired set of tables with data, accessing the validity of possible referential integrity constraints on foreign keys is (part of) the:**

**first step.**

**second step.**

**x third step.**

**fourth step.**

**- A relation in this form is free of all modification anomalies.**

**First normal form**

**Second normal form**

**Third normal form**

**x Domain/key normal form**

**- Which of the following is not true about a subquery?**

A subquery is a SELECT statement embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement.

The subquery executes before the main query.

x The result of the main query is returned to the subquery.

All of the above.

**- For some relations, changing the data can have undesirable consequences called:**

referential integrity constraints.

x modification anomalies.

normal forms.

transitive dependencies.

**- Which of the following is a system privilege?**

Creating new users

Removing users

Removing tables

x All of the above.

**- Needing to using more complicated SQL in database applications is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of normalization.**

advantage

x disadvantage

either an advantage or disadvantage

neither an advantage nor disadvantage

**- When assessing the table structure of an acquired set of tables with data, determining functional dependencies is (part of) the:**

first step.

x second step.

third step.

fourth step.

**- For a number of reasons, normalizations is not often an advantage for a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ database.**

x read-only

updateable

either a read-only or an updateable

None of the above is correct.

**Which of the following is NOT a basic element of all versions of the E-R model?**

Entities

Attributes

Relationships

x Primary keys

**Which of the following column properties would be used to specify that cells in a column must contain a monetary value?**

Null status

x Data type

Default value

Data constraints

**- Which of the following is not true about inserting news rows to a table?**

The INSERT INTO statement is used for inserting new rows to a table

x You cannot insert rows with NULL values to a table.

You may insert a new row containing values for each column.

All of the above.

**- Which of the following code would grant the role student\_admin to a user named william?**

x grant student\_admin to william

grant william student\_admin

grant to william student\_admin

None of the above.

**- Because it contains a description of its own structure, a database is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

described

metadata compatible

x self-describing

an application program

**- Which of the following is not true about the Pseudocolumns that return the sequence values?**

NEXTVAL returns the next available sequence value.

CURRVAL gets the current sequence value.

x PREVVAL gets the previous sequence value.

None of the above.

**- What is the difference between the WHERE and HAVING SQL clauses?**

The WHERE and the HAVING clauses are identical

The HAVING SQL clause condition(s) is applied to all rows in the result set before the WHERE clause is applied (if present). The WHERE clause is used only with SELECT SQL statements and specifies a search condition for an aggregate or a group.

x The WHERE SQL clause condition(s) is applied to all rows in the result set before the HAVING clause is applied (if present). The HAVING clause is used only with SELECT SQL statements and specifies a search condition for an aggregate or a group.

**- Each answer below shows example data from a table. Which answer is an example of the general-purpose remarks column problem?**

Three columns have the values 534-2435, 534-7867, and 546-2356 in the same row.

Three rows have the values Brown Small Chair, Small Chair Brown, and Small Brown Chair in the same column.

Three rows have the values Brown, NULL, and Blue in the same column.

x One row has the value "He is interested in a Silver Porsche from the years 1978-1988" in a column.

**- Which type of entity has its relationship to another entity determined by an attribute in that other entity called a discriminator?**

Supertype entity

x Subtype entity

Archetype entity

Instance entity

**- What is not an advantage of stored procedures?**

Greater security

SQL can be optimized

Code sharing

x Increased network traffic

**- A recursive relationship is a relationship between an entity and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

x itself

a subtype entity

an archetype entity

an instance entity

**- SQL query and modification commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

DDL

x DML

HTML

XML

**- Which of the following is valid SQL for an Index?**

x CREATE INDEX ID

ADD INDEX ID

CHANGE INDEX ID

REMOVE INDEX ID

**- When inserting data in a table do you always have to specify a list of all column names you are inserting values for?**

x No

Yes

- **Which of the following is not true about creating constraints?**

x Constraints are defined using the CREATE CONSTRAINT statement.

They are created at the same time when the table is created.

They could be created after the table is created.

All the constraints are stored in data dictionary.

**- Which of the following column properties would be used to specify that cells in a column must be immediately filled with a monetary value of $10,000?**

Null status

Data type

x Default value

Data constraints

**- An application where only one user accesses the database at a given time is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

x single-user database application

multiuser database application

e-commerce database application

data mining database application

**- Which of the following functions can be used on both numeric as well as non-numeric data?**

x COUNT

AVG

STDDEV

VARIANCE

**- Which of the following is not a group function?**

SUM

x NVL

COUNT

MIN

**- The DROP TABLE statement:**

deletes the table structure only.

x deletes the table structure along with the table data.

works whether or not referential integrity constraints would be violated.

is not an SQL statement.

**- Which of the following data constraints would be used to specify that the value of a cell in one column must be less than the value of a cell in another column in the same row of the same table?**

A domain constraint

A range constraint

x An intrarelation constraint

An interrelation constraint

**- Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in SQL?**

Data types

Primary keys

Default values

x All of the above.

**- To update an SQL view, the DBMS must be able to associate the column(s) to be updated with:**

a particular column in a particular underlying table.

a particular column in a particular row.

x a particular row in a particular underlying table.

None of the above is correct.

**- Which constraint requires that the binary relationship indicate all combinations that must appear in the ternary relationship?**

x MUST COVER

MUST NOT

Both of the above.

None of the above is correct.

**- Which of the following is not true about a subquery?**

A subquery is a SELECT statement embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement.

The subquery executes before the main query.

x The result of the main query is returned to the subquery.

All of the above.

**- Which of the following refers to an entity in which the identifier of one entity includes the identifier of another entity?**

Weak entity

Strong entity

x ID-dependent entity

ID-independent entity

**- What is an advantage of placing computations in SQL views?**

To save users from having to write an expression.

To ensure that the results are consistent.

x To accomplish both of the above.

None of the above is correct - computations cannot be placed in a view.

**- The benefits of a standard relational language include which of the following?**

x Reduced training costs

Increased dependence on a single vendor

Applications are not needed.

All of the above.

**- For what purposes are views used?**

To hide columns only

To hide rows only

To hide complicated SQL statements only

x All of the above are uses for SQL views.

**- Which of the following refers to something that can be identified in the users' work environment, something that the users want to track?**

x Entity

Attribute

Identifier

Relationship

**- A view is which of the following?**

x A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands

A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands

A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands

A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands

**- Eliminating modification anomalies is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of normalization.**

x advantage

disadvantage

either an advantage or disadvantage

neither an advantage nor disadvantage

**- Which of the following is not true about Natural Joins?**

Natural join is based on all columns in two tables having same name

x It selects rows from the two tables having different values in the matched columns.

If columns having same names have different data types, it returns error.

None of the above.

**- Which of the following is true about SQL joins?**

The join condition is not separated from other search conditions in a query.

The ON clause makes code difficult to understand.

x The join condition for natural join is basically an equijoin of all columns with same name.

None of the above.

**- What is the purpose of the SQL AS clause?**

x The AS SQL clause is used change the name of a column in the result set or to assign a name to a derived column.

The AS clause is used with the JOIN clause only.

The AS clause defines a search condition.

**- Needing to assess the validity of assumed referential integrity constraints on foreign keys is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of normalization.**

advantage

disadvantage

either an advantage or disadvantage

x neither an advantage nor disadvantage

**- Which of the following products was an early implementation of the relational model developed by E.F. Codd of IBM?**

IDMS

x DB2

dBase-II

R:base

**- What is returned by TRUNC(789.8389, 2)?**

x 789.84

789.83

78

789

**- Which of the following statements is true concerning subqueries?**

x Involves the use of an inner and outer query.

Cannot return the same result as a query that is not a subquery.

Does not start with the word SELECT.

All of the above.

**- How many tables may be included with a join?**

One

Two

Three

x All of the above.

**- Which of the following is not true about USING clause?**

When more than one column has the same name, USING clause is used for specifying the column to be joined by equijoin.

It is used for matching one column only.

x You can use a table name or alias in the referenced columns.

The NATURAL JOIN and the USING clauses are mutually exclusive.

**- In the relational model, relationships between relations or tables are created by using:**

composite keys.

determinants.

candidate keys.

x foreign keys.

**- What does the ALTER TABLE clause do?**

x The SQL ALTER TABLE clause modifies a table definition by altering, adding, or deleting table columns and/or constraints.

The SQL ALTER TABLE clause is used to insert data into database table.

THE SQL ALTER TABLE deletes data from database table.

The SQL ALTER TABLE clause is used to delete a database table.

**- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was adopted as a national standard by ANSI in 1992.**

Oracle

x SQL

Microsoft Access

DBase

**- Which of the following is true about the CREATE TABLE statement?**

This is a DML statement.

x This statement also record information in the data dictionary.

You don’t need any privilege to use this statement.

All of the above.

**- Views constructed from SQL SELECT statements that conform to the SQL-92 standard may not contain:**

GROUP BY.

WHERE.

x ORDER BY.

FROM.

**- Which of the following is true about deleting a table from the database?**

All the data in the table are deleted

The table structure is removed

The indexes in the table are deleted

x All of the above.

**- Each entity is represented as a(n):**

tuple.

x table.

attribute.

file.

**- What is returned by INSTR(‘TUTORIALS POINT’, ‘P’)?**

x 11

10

POINT

TUTORIALS

**- Which of the following columns is(are) are required in a table?**

A foreign key

An alternate key

x A primary key

A surrogate key.

**- The DBMS acts as an interface between what two components of an enterprise-class database system?**

x Database application and the database

Data and the database

The user and the database application

Database application and SQL

- **Before any changes to database structure are attempted one should first:**

clearly understand the current structure and contents of the database only.

test any changes on a test database only.

create a complete backup of the operational database only.

x All of the above should be done.

**- Which of the following is not true about removing rows from a table?**

You can use a subquery in a DELETE statement.

Specific rows are deleted based on the WHERE clause condition.

x A statement like, DELETE , would cause deletion of the table from the database.

All of the above.

**- Which of the following products was the first to implement true relational algebra in a PC DBMS?**

IDMS

Oracle

dBase-II

x R : base

**- The DBMS that is most difficult to use is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

Microsoft's SQL Server

Microsoft's Access

IBM's DB2

x Oracle Corporation's Oracle

**- A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement:**

can only be used with two tables.

can always be duplicated by a join.

x has a distinct form that cannot be duplicated by a join.

cannot have its results sorted using ORDER BY.

**- Which type of entity represents a logical generalization whose actual occurrence is represented by a second, associated entity?**

Supertype entity

Subtype entity

x Archetype entity

Instance entity

**- Which of the following products implemented the CODASYL DBTG model?**

x IDMS

DB2

dBase-II

R:base

**- Which is not true about surrogate keys?**

They are short.

They are fixed.

x They have meaning to the user.

They are numeric.

**- Read-only databases are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ updated.**

always

commonly

seldom

x never

**- The following are components of a database except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

user data

metadata

x reports

indexes

**- Normalization \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data duplication.**

x eliminates

reduces

increases

maximizes

**- A regular subquery can be processed:**

from the top down.

x from the bottom up.

by nesting.

None of the above is correct.

**- Which of the following indicates the minimum number of entities that must be involved in a relationship?**

x Minimum cardinality

Maximum cardinality

ERD

Greater Entity Count (GEC)

**- The UNION SQL clause can be used with…**

x the SELECT clause only

the DELETE and UPDATE clauses

the UPDATE clause only

none of the other three

**- Which of the following is not true about complex views?**

They derive data from more than one table.

x They contain no functions or grouping.

You cannot perform DML operations through a complex view.

All of the above are true.

**- The process of reading a database schema and producing a data model from that schema is known as:**

data modeling.

database design.

x reverse engineering.

None of the above is correct.

**- Which of the following is true about removing rows from a table?**

x You remove existing rows from a table using the DELETE statement

No rows are deleted if you omit the WHERE clause.

You cannot delete rows based on values from another table.

All of the above.

**- What type of join is needed when you wish to return rows that do have matching values?**

Equi-join

Natural join

Outer join

x All of the above.

**- A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a stored program that is attached to a table or a view.**

pseudofile

embedded SELECT statement

x trigger

None of the above is correct.

**- A reason for using an SQL view to hide columns is:**

to simplify a result only.

to prevent the display of sensitive data only.

x to accomplish both of the above.

None of the above are reasons for using an SQL view.

**- Every time attribute A appears, it is matched with the same value of attribute B, but not the same value of attribute C. Therefore, it is true that:**

x A → B.

A → C.

A → (B,C).

(B,C) → A.