|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Question 1** |  | 1 / 1 point |

You can use the ALL and ANY operators with subqueries to produce a single column of numbers.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 2** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

To relate two tables, in the FROM clause list all columns involved in the query.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 3** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

In a nested query, the outer query is evaluated first.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 4** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

Table A has 10 rows and table B has 10 rows. The product of Table A and Table B would have 100 rows.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 5** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

Oracle supports the INTERSECT operator.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 6** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

Occasionally, a self-join might involve the primary key of a table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 7** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

SQL Server does not support the MINUS operator.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 8** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You can use the EXISTS operator to retrieve data from more than one table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 9** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

There is only one approach to joining tables.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 10** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You must use a comma or a period to separate a table name from its alias.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 11** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

When the innermost subquery is evaluated, a permanent table is produced.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 12** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You can join three tables together but not four tables.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 13** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You can join tables by using a condition in the WHERE clause.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 14** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

When joining tables, it is always necessary to qualify a column name.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 15** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

For two tables to be union compatible, the columns of the two tables must be identical.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 16** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

To produce the same results as the MINUS operator, use NOT, the IN operator and a subquery.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 17** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

It is easy to create a product inadvertently by omitting the WHERE clause when you are attempting to join tables.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 18** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

To ensure that query results are listed in a desired order, use the ORDER BY clause.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 19** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

It is permissable to qualify all column names in a query.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 20** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

In small databases, there is a significant time difference between different query approaches.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 21** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The product operation is commonly used.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 22** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You must join tables by finding rows in the two tables that have identical values in matching columns.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 23** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You can perform special operations, such an self-joins, within SQL.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 24** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

One reason for using an alias is simplicity.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 25** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

In a full outer join, all rows from both tables will be included regardless of whether they match rows from the other table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 26** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You can use the IN operator to retrieve data from multiple tables..

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 27** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

To produce the same results as the INTERSECT operator, use the BETWEEN operator and a subquery.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 28** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

There are three types of inner joins.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 29** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

One reason for using an alias is when you are joining a table to itself.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | True |
|  |  | False |
| **Question 30** | | |  | 0 / 1 point |

When using a DBMS without an optimizer, the formulation of a query can make a difference in the speed with which the query is executed..

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True |
| Incorrect Response |  | False |
| **Question 31** | | |  | 1 / 1 point |

If you precede the subquery by the \_\_\_\_ operator, the condition is true only if it satisfies all values produced by the subquery.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | TRUE |
|  | ALL |
|  | IS ALL |
|  | ALWAYS |
| **Question 32** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

Oracle and SQL Server support the \_\_\_\_ operator but Microsoft Access does not.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | UNION |
|  | INTERSECT |
|  | MINUS |
|  | ALL |
| **Question 33** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You create an alias by typing the name of the table, pressing the \_\_\_\_, and then typing the name of the alias.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Tab |
|  | Backspace |
|  | Enter |
|  | Spacebar |
| **Question 34** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You can join tables by using a condition in the \_\_\_\_ clause.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | FROM |
|  | WHERE |
|  | SELECT |
|  | JOIN |
| **Question 35** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

Two tables are \_\_\_\_ compatible if they have the same number of columns and if their corresponding columns have identical data types and lengths.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | union |
|  | minus |
|  | difference |
|  | intersect |
| **Question 36** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

For an SQL implementation to truly support the union operation, it must remove \_\_\_\_ rows automatically.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | dependent |
|  | no |
|  | independent |
|  | duplicate |
| **Question 37** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

A(n) \_\_\_\_ clause can include statistics calculated for only the groups or columns whose values are identical for each row in a group.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | SELECT |
|  | WHERE |
|  | FROM |
|  | EXISTS |
| **Question 38** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

When a subquery involves a table listed in the outer query, the subquery is called a(n) \_\_\_\_ subquery.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | inner outer |
|  | correlated |
|  | reverse |
|  | parameter |
| **Question 39** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

To qualify a column name, precede the name of the column with the name of the table, followed by a(n) \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | comma (,) |
|  | period (.) |
|  | percent sign (%) |
|  | asterisk (\*) |
| **Question 40** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

In a \_\_\_\_, all rows from the table on the right will be included regardless of whether they match rows from the table on the left.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | left inner join |
|  | left outer join |
|  | right outer join |
|  | right inner join |
| **Question 41** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

If you precede the subquery by the \_\_\_\_ operator, the condition is true only if it satisfies any value (one or more) produced by the subquery.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | IS SOME |
|  | IS ANY |
|  | SOME |
|  | ANY |
| **Question 42** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

In a \_\_\_\_, all rows from the table on the left (the table listed first in the query) will be included regardless of whether they match rows from the table on the right (the table listed second in the query).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | left inner join |
|  | left outer join |
|  | right inner join |
|  | right outer join |
| **Question 43** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The \_\_\_\_ of two tables is a table containing all rows that are in both tables.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | intersect |
|  | union |
|  | difference |
|  | minus |
| **Question 44** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

In a(n) \_\_\_\_ join, all rows from both tables are included regardless of whether they match rows from the other table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | normal |
|  | inner |
|  | full outer |
|  | combined |
| **Question 45** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The \_\_\_\_ of two tables is the set of all rows that are in the first table but that are not in the second table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | union |
|  | intersect |
|  | intersection |
|  | difference |
| **Question 46** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The product of two tables is formally called the \_\_\_\_ Product.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Oracle |
|  | Outer |
|  | SQL |
|  | Cartesian |
| **Question 47** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

The \_\_\_\_ of two tables is a table containing every row that is in either the first table, the second table, or both tables.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | intersection |
|  | union |
|  | minus |
|  | difference |
| **Question 48** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

Which of the following joins compares the tables in the FROM clause and lists only those rows that satisfy the condition in the WHERE clause?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | inner |
|  | outer |
|  | nested |
|  | product |
| **Question 49** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

You can precede a subquery with the \_\_\_\_ operator to create a condition that is true if one or more rows are obtained when the subquery is executed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | IS NULL |
|  | IS TRUE |
|  | IS EXIST |
|  | EXISTS |
| **Question 50** | |  | 1 / 1 point |

To retrieve data from multiple tables in a query you can use the \_\_\_\_ operator with a subquery.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | AND |
|  | IN |
|  | OR |
|  | NOT |