

GRILĂ B.D.

1. Un trigger poate fi declanșat de o comandă:
 - a. **INSERT, UPDATE sau DELETE;**
 - b. Doar INSERT sau DELETE;
 - c. SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE sau DELETE;
 - d. Doar INSERT sau UPDATE;
 - e. Doar DELETE sau UPDATE
2. În corpul unui trigger de tip **BEFORE** și **FOR EACH ROW**, declanșat pentru o operație pe tabela **Tabel**(cu coloane numerice **Col_1, Col_2,...**), care din următoarele linii de cod nu se pot efectua niciodată?
 - a. UPDATE Tabel set Col_2:=0;
 - b. :NEW.Col_1:=:OLD.Col_2+1;
 - c. **:OLD.Col_1:=0;**
 - d. :New.Col_1:=0
3. Subinterrogările pot fi încuibile(integrate) în:
 - a. Comenzi SELECT, INSERT, DELETE sau UPDATE;
 - b. Doar comenzi SELECT;**
 - c. Doar comenzi UPDATE;
 - d. Doar comenzi DELETE;
 - e. Doar comenzi INSERT.
4. Presupunând tabela **TABEL** (având o coloană **PRET** de tip **INT**), care dintre interrogările următoare returnează liniile cu un **PRET** mai mare sau egal cu 100?
 - a. SELECT * from TABEL order by PRET>=100;
 - b. SELECT * from TABEL having PRET>=100;
 - c. SELECT * from TABEL where PRET=>100;
 - d. SELECT * from TABEL where PRET>=100;**
5. Fiind data tabela **ANGAJATI** cu coloanele **Id, Nume, Id_Sef**, care dintre interrogările următoare reprezintă practic o auto-joncțiune?
 - a. SELECT A.Id, A.Nume Angajat, B.Nume Sef from ANGAJATI A, ANGAJATI B where A.Id=B.Id;
 - b. SELECT A.Id, A.Nume Angajat, B.Nume Sef from ANGAJATI A, ANGAJATI B where A.Id_Sef=B.Id;**
 - c. SELECT A.Id, B.Nume Angajat, A.Nume Sef from ANGAJATI A, ANGAJATI B where A.Id_Sef=B.Id_Sef;
 - d. SELECT Id, Nume, Id_seffrom ANGAJATI A where A.Id=A.Id_Sef;
6. Presupunând tabela **TABEL1** cu coloana **ID** (de tip **INT**), care dintre comenziile următoare este greșită?
 - a. DELETE from TABEL1 where ID=1;
 - b. DELETE from TABEL1;

- c. DELETE from TABEL1 where ID IS NULL;
d. DELETE * from TABEL1; !!!
7. Care dintre următoarele expresii nu sunt cuvinte cheie rezervate SQL?
a. GROUPING;
b. ORDER;
c. FROM;
d. HAVING;
8. Care dintre următoarele obiecte PL/SQL **nu** au parametrii de intrare?
a. Funcțiile;
b. Trigger-ele (declanșatoarele);
c. Secvențele (Sequence);
d. Procedurile stocate;
9. În cadrul unui trigger, operatorii :**NEW**, respectiv :**OLD** pot fi utilizați **doar dacă**:
a. Trigger-ul este de tip AFTER;
b. Trigger-ul este definit la nivel de comandă;
c. Trigger-ul este de tip BEFORE;
d. Trigger-ul este definit la nivel de linie;
(Aici este doar d)
10. Fie tabela **DOI** având câmpurile **CNP(int, primary key)** și **NUME(varchar(15))**, având o linie completată cu date. Care dintre comenziile următoare nu se pot executa?
a. ALTER TABLE doi ADD salar INT;
b. ALTER TABLE doi MODIFY cnp CHAR(13); //cum campurile au deja date, nu se poate executa
c. ALTER TABLE doi MODIFY nume VARCHAR(20);
d. ALTER TABLE doi ADD UNIQUE(nume); //fiindca avem primary key si nu pot avea de doua ori daca exista date in tabela
11. Care dintre comenziile următoare **nu** se pot executa sau vor funcționa **defectuos** (presupunând tabela **INCASARI** cu coloanele **COD** și **SUMA**)?
a. Select COD, sum(SUMA) from INCASARI group by COD;
b. Select COD, sum(SUMA) from INCASARI where SUMA=NULL group by COD;
c. Select avg(SUMA) from INCASARI order by COD;
d. Select COD, avg(SUMA) from INCASARI having avg(SUMA)>100 group by COD;
12. În cadrul unui trigger (declanșat pe o tabelă **TAB1**, având coloanele **CON1, CON2,...**) următoarea secvență de cod este permisă:
a. BEFORE DELETE OF tab1;
b. AFTER UPDATE ON con1;
c. AFTER INSERT ON tab1;
d. AFTER UPDATE OF con1 ON tab1;
13. Se consideră tabela **TAB1** (având și coloanele **Nume** și **Salar**), respectiv variabilele **Var1** și **Var2** (declarate adekvat). Comanda (PL/SQL): **SELECT Nume, Salar INTO Var1, Var2 From TAB1**, se poate executa doar dacă:

- a. Tabela TAB1 are oricâte coloane și oricâte linii;
- b. Comanda este greșită fără o clauză WHERE pentru filtrare;
- c. Tabela TAB1 are oricâte coloane, dar maxim o linie;**
- d. Tabela TAB1 are doar două coloane (cele referite);

(Aici este c)

14. Ce urmează după o clauză **WHERE**?

- a. O listă de una sau mai multe coloane selectate;
- b. Condiția verificată pentru selecția liniilor;**
- c. Numele tablei asupra căreia se aplică comanda SQL în cauză;
- d. Condiția verificată pentru selecția liniilor, fiind utilizabilă doar într-o comandă SELECT.

15. Considerându-se tabela '**table1**' cu 3 coloane (în ordinea : **id, nume, salar**), adăugarea unei noi linii se poate face cu comanda:

- a. INSERT INTO table1 (id,salar,nume) VALUES (10,ion,2000);
- b. INSERT INTO table1 (id,salar,nume) VALUES (10,'ion',2000);
- c. APPEND INTO table1 (id,salar,nume) VALUES (10,ion,2000);
- d. INSERT INTO table1 VALUES (10,'ion',2000);**

16. Presupunând tabelele **A** și **B** (având fiecare o coloană **ID**), care dintre comenziile următoare (SQL Oracle) este greșită?

- a. SELECT A*,B* from A,B where A.id=B.id(+) and B.id is null;
- b. SELECT A*,B* from A,B where A.id=B.id;
- c. SELECT A*,B* from A,B where A.id(+) = B.id(+) and A.id is null and B.id is null;**
- d. SELECT A*,B* from A,B where A.id(+) = B.id and A.id is null;

17. Care dintre comenziile următoare **NU** pot fi executate (presupunând tabela **exceptio**, cu coloanele **COD** și **SUMA**):

- a. Select count(SUMA), sum(SUMA) from INCASARI;
- b. Select count() from INCASARI;**
- c. Select sum(*) from INCASARI;**
- d. Select count(*), sum(SUMA) from INCASARI;

18. Care dintre expresiile următoare sunt funcții de **grup** (SQL)?

- a. LEFT;
- b. JOIN
- c. NVL
- d. AVG**

19. Considerând tabelele **tabel1** și **tabel2**, o comandă: **SELECT A.*, B.* from tabel1 A, tabel2B;**

- a. Este corectă sintactic, dar nu are o logică funcțională;**
- b. Este corectă sintactic și logic, permitând afișarea relaționată a liniilor din cele două tabele;
- c. Este greșită sintactic, coloanele nefiind referite adecvat;**
- d. Este greșită sintactic, necesitând o clauză WHERE;

(Este varianta a, pt ca afiseaza ca si cum ar fi un tabel, dar e fara sens)

20. Care dintre comenziile următoare se pot executa (presupunând tabela **VANZARI** cu coloanele **COD, PRODUS, PRET**)?

- a. Select COD, avg(PRET) form VANZARI where avg(PRET)>10 group by COD;
- b. Select COD, PRODUS, MAX(PRET) from VANZARI order by COD;
- c. Select MAX(PRET) from VANZARI group by COD;
- d. Select COD, avg(PRET) from VANZARI where COD>10 group by COD;**
- e. Select COD, avg(PRET) from VANZARI having avg(PRET) >10 group by COD;**

21. Considerând tabela părinte (master) **A** și tabela copil (slave) **B** (relaționate între ele printr-o constrângere FOREIGN KEY pe o coloană comună **Id**), ambele având înregistrări, care dintre interogările următoare returnează liniile din tabela părinte care nu au corespondent în tabela copil?

- a. SELECT A.*, B.id from A,B where A.id=B.id;
- b. SELECT A.*, B.id from A,B where A.id=B.id(+);
- c. SELECT A.*, B.id from A,B where A.id=B.id(+) and A.id is null;
- d. SELECT A.*, B.id from A,B where A.id=B.id(+) and B.id is null;**

22. Fie tabela **TAB1** având câmpurile **cnp**(cheie primară) și **nume**. Considerând vederea **VED1**, creată cu comanda **CREATE view VED1 as (select nume from tab1)**, care din comenziile următoare nu se pot executa?

- a. SELECT * FROM ved1;
- b. SELECT cnp, nume FROM ved1; nu se executa pt ca nu e cnp in vedere**
- c. INSERT INTO ved1 VALUES ('ion'); va esua fiindca cnp e cheie primara deci not null**
- d. DELETE FROM ved1;

23. Pentru o operație **DELETE** declanșatoare a unui trigger (corect sintactic și funcțional) declanșat la nivel de linie, construcțiile de tipul :NEW din corpul trigger-ului vor conține la un moment dat:

- a. Valori (nule sau nenule) din linia ștearsă;
- b. Valori NULL;**
- c. Valori (nule sau nenule) din liniile șterse;
- d. Nu pot fi utilizate, semnalându-se eroare;

24. Considerând tabela **DEPOZIT (ID, PRODUS, PRET_BUCATA, STOC)** și tabela **VANZARI (ID, CANTITATE, PRET_TOTAL)**, relaționate între ele printr-o constrângere FOREIGN KEY pe o coloană comună **Id**, implementarea printr-un trigger (declanșat la adăugarea unei linii în tabela **VANZARI**) a recalculare a coloanei **STOC=STOC-CANTITATE**, implică (în corpul trigger-ului) o comandă de genul:

- a. :NEW.STOC:=...;
- b. :NEW.STOC:=... where Id=:NEW.Id;
- c. UPDATE DEPOZIT set STOC=... where Id=:NEW.Id;**
- d. UPDATE DEPOZIT set STOC=... where Id=:NEW.Id;

25. La o execuție a unei comenzi SQL **DELETE**, aceasta poate să:

- a. Șteargă strict doar o linie din mai multe tabele;
- b. Șteargă o tabelă;

- c. Șteargă oricâte linii dintr-o tabelă;
d. Șteargă strict doar o linie dintr-o tabelă;
26. Considerând tabela **TABELA** (cu coloanele **Col1, Col2,...**) având toate liniile (și implicit celulele) completate cu date, dintre comenziile următoare care sunt cele două comenzi echivalente funcțional (având efect similar)?
a. **SELECT COUNT(*) SUM(Col2) from TABELA;**
b. SELECT COUNT(Col2), SUM(Col2) from TABELA;
c. SELECT COUNT(Col2), SUM(*) from TABELA;
d. SELECT COUNT(Col2) , SUM (Col1), SUM(Col1) from TABELA;
27. Afişarea informaţiei dintr-o tabelă într-o ordine ascendentă/crescătoare se poate face utilizând:
a. Comanda SELECT cu clauza GROUP BY și parametrul ASC;
b. Comanda SELECT cu clauza ORDER BY;
c. Comanda CREATE TABLE cu clauza ORDER ASC;
d. Comanda SELECT cu clauza ASC;
28. Care dintre următoarele comenzi returnează o valoare NULL?
a. SELECT NVL(0,NULL) from DUAL;
b. SELECT NVL(' ',NULL) from DUAL;
c. SELECT NVL(NULL,0) from DUAL;
d. SELECT NVL(NULL,) from DUAL;
(E varianta b, pt ca '' este tot NULL, iar nvl compara cele două valori, și o afisează pe cea nenula, cum ambele-s nule, afisează NULL.d-ul nu este corect pt ca acolo nu e nici o valoare)
29. Fie tabela **UNU** având coloanele **id(int primary key)** și **nume(varchar(12))**, conținând două linii complete cu date. Care dintre comenziile următoare nu poate fi executată?
a. ALTER TABLE unu DROP COLUMN nume ;
b. ALTER TABLE unu DROP primary key;
c. ALTER TABLE unu ADD salariu not null;
d. ALTER TABLE unu MODIFY id float;
30. O sesiune EXCEPTION poate să apară:
a. Doar în cadrul unei funcții;
b. Doar în cadrul unui trigger;
c. În cadrul unei funcții, proceduri stocate sau trigger;
d. Doar în cadrul unei proceduri stocate;
31. Considerându-se tabela '**table1**' cu 3 câmpuri (**id, nume, varsta**), adăugarea unei noi linii se poate face cu comanda:
a. UPDATE INTO table1(id, nume, varsta) VALUES (10,'ion',20);
b. INSERT INTO table1(id, nume, varsta) VALUES (10,'ion',20);
c. INSERT INTO table1 VALUES (10,'ion',20);
d. APPEND INTO table1(id, nume, varsta) VALUES (10,'ion',20);
32. O comandă SQL: **ALTER TABLE angaj DROP COLUMN unu**, încearcă să:
a. Șteargă coloanele tabelei *angaj*;

- b. Comanda nu este corect sintactic;
c. Șteargă tabela *angaj* având coloana *unu*;
d. Șteargă coloana *unu* a tablei *angaj*;
33. În cadrul unei funcții, este obligatorie utilizarea cel puțin a unei comenzi de genul:
a. Nici una dintre variantele propuse;
b. RETURN tip_variabila;
c. RETURN variabila/expresie;
d. RETURN;
34. Condiționarea execuției corpului unui trigger se face cu:
a. Condiționarea execuției se face funcție de comanda declanșatoare (AFTER sau BEFORE);
b. Utilizarea unei comenzi condiționale IF sau EXIT WHEN în corpul triggerului;
c. Utilizarea clauzei condiționale WHEN, precedând secțiunea BEGIN...END;
d. Utilizarea clauzei condiționale WHEN, în secțiunea BEGIN...END;
35. Pentru preluarea de date externe (din baza de date în variabile interne din cadrul corpului unui trigger, care dintre afirmațiile următoare sunt corecte?
a. Nu pot fi preluate date externe în corpul unui trigger;
b. Se folosesc parametrii de intrare din definiția trigger-ului;
c. Se folosesc comenzi PL/SQL de genul SELECT...INTO...;
d. Un trigger nu are parametrii de intrare.
36. Considerând o tabelă **ANGAJATI** (**ID** primary key, **NUME**, **SALAR**) având completate mai multe linii, preluarea într-o variabilă (PL/SQL) **VAR1** a conținutului unei anumite celule aferente coloanei **SALAR** se face cu o comandă de genul:
a. SELECT * from ANGAJATI into VAR1 where SALAT=...;
b. SELECT SALAR into VAR1 from ANGAJATI;
c. SELECT SALAR from ANGAJATI into VAR1 where ID=...;
d. SELECT SALAR into VAR1 from ANGAJATI where ID=...;
37. Care dintre următoarele comenzi returnează totalul valorilor coloanei **PRET** din tabela **VANZARI**?
a. SELECT TOTAL(pret) FROM vanzari;
b. SELECT SUM(*) FROM vanzari.pret;
c. SELECT SUM(pret) WHERE vanzari;
d. SELECT SUM(pret) FROM vanzari;
38. In contextul in care campul „id” este creat cu constrângerea UNIQUE comanda SQL:
CREATE TABLE sectie1 AS SELECT nume FROM sectie2 WHERE ID=10 are ca efect:

Se creeaza o tabela noua, sectie1, in care va fii stocata coloana nume din sectie2, unde valoarea coloanei id=10

39. Care dintre interogariile urmatoare poate returna si liniile din tabela TAB care contin „Dan” in coloana NUME?

SELECT * from TAB where NUME like '%Dan%';

40. Cate linii poate returna comanda: SELECT nume, MIN(salar) AS „minim”, MAX(salar) FROM angajati2?

O singura linie deoarece sunt utilizate functii de grup

41. In cadrul unui bloc PL/SQL, care dintre urmatoarele afirmatii sunt corecte?

b. O comanda SELECT poate fi utilizata cu clauza INTO (ca si comanda PL/SQL)

42. Comanda RETURN, fara precizarea unui parametru de iesire returnat, poate fi folosita:

b.In corpul unei proceduri stocate, asigurand iesirea din procedura, asigurand iesirea din procedura, respectiv in corpul unui declansator(trigger)

43. Care este efectul comenzii: SELECT nume, 12*salar AS salariul FROM angajati?

a.Afiseaza intreaga informatie din campurile nume si salar, pe acesta din urma actualizandu-l in tabela prin multiplicata cu 12, primind numele de coloana salariul.

44. Comenziile COMMIT si ROLLBACK pot fi utilizate:

c. In cadrul unei proceduri stocate

45. Care dintre informatiile aferente comenzii urmatoare sunt corecte (in contextul semnificatiei datelor din tabela) : CREATE TABLE tabel1 (cod_angajat INT, nume_angajat VARCHAR, salar NUMBER)

b. comanda este gresita sintactic //trebuie neaparat dimensiunea

46. Care dintre informatiile aferente comenzii urmatoare sunt corecte (in contextul semnificatiei datelor din tabela) : CREATE TABLE tabel1 (cod_angajat INT, nume_angajat CHAR, salar INT)

c. comanda este gresita sintactic, fiind necesara precizarea unor dimensiuni de campuri

47. În cadrul unei funcții, este obligatorie utilizarea cel puțin a unei comenzi de genul:

a. RETURN;

b. RETURN valoare;

c. COMMIT sau ROLLBACK

d. Nici una dintre variantele propuse;

e. DECLARE;

48. Fie tabela **TAB1** având câmpurile **cnp**(cheie primară) și **nume**. Considerând vederea **VED1**, creată cu comanda **CREATE view VEDI as (select * from tab1 WHERE cnp>10)**, care din comenziile următoare nu se pot executa?

- a. **SELECT * FROM ved1;**
- b. **SELECT cnp FROM ved1;**
- c. **UPDATE ved1 WHERE CNP>10; nu e buna fiindca trebuia SET nume='ana';**
- d. **DELETE FROM ved1;**
- e. **INSERT INTO ved1 VALUES('ION')**

49. Modificarea definitiei unui camp 'nume' (de tip VARCHAR(10)) al unei tabele 'evidenta' se poate face cu comanda:

- a. **ALTER TABLE evidenta CHANGE nume VARCHAR(30); //nu merge fiindca nu exista pe alter**
- b. **ALTER TABLE evidenta ALTER nume VARCHAR(13); //ALTER COLUMN**
- c. **ALTER TABLE evidenta MODIFY nume VARCHAR(30);**
- d. **ALTER TABLE evidenta CHANGE nume VARCHAR(30); //nu merge**

50. Care dintre comenziile urmatoare sunt corecte (presupunand ca există tabela TABELA cu culoanele UNU si DOI)

- a. **SELECT TABELA.* from TABELA group by 1//e problema la .***
- b. **INSERT INTO TABELA VALUES(&var) //merge, a mai adaugat o linie**
- c. **SELECT count(1), min(*) FROM TABELA //trebuia pus as după min**
- d. **SELECT * from TABELA for UPDATE //merge, dar nu e obligatoriu să facă ceva**

51. Ce face comanda **SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT prof) FROM ANGAJATI?**

- a. Numără și afisează liniile distincte după campul 'prof' din tabela 'angajati'
- b. Numără câte liniile distincte sunt în tabela angajati
- c. **Afiseaza nr de liniile din tabela angajati, distincte după campul prof și care nu contin valoarea NULL în coloana mentionată**
- d. Afisează liniile distincte după campul prof din tabela angajati, necontînand valoarea NULL

52. În contextul comenzii SQL următoare: **create table EVIDENTA(cod integer NOT NULL, nume VARCHAR(10), constraint constrangere UNIQUE(cod))**

- a. Campul cod trebuie să fie obligatoriu definit de tip INTEGER
- b. Campul cod trebuie să fie obligatoriu definit de tip NOT NULL
- c. **Campul cod NU trebuie să fie obligatoriu definit de tip NOT NULL**
- d. Campul cod trebuie să fie obligatoriu definit de tip INTEGER și NOT NULL

53. Efectul comenzii **SELECT cod_sectie, AVG(salar) from ANGAJAT group by cod_sectie** este:

- a. Afiseaza informatia din campul cod_sectie si media aritmetica a salariului *salar* pe angajati, ordonat dupa cod_sectie
- b. Comanda este eronata deoarece se foloseste un nume explicit de camp *cod_sectie* si o functie de grup *AVG* //nu se pot folosi daca exista alte variabile care nu au functii de grup
- c. Calculeaza media salariului pe sectia curenta si va afisa o singura linie cu cod_sectie si media calculata
- d. Afiseaza codul sectiei *cod_sectie* si media aritmetica a salariului pe sectie**

54. Referitor la comanda urmatoarele observatii sunt corecte: create TABLE tabel1 (ID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, produs VARCHAR(10) UNIQUE, caracteristici VARCHAR(200) UNIQUE NOT NULL)

- a. Comanda nu se poate executa deoarece nu pot definite 2 chei unice
- b. In contextul unei chei primare constrangerea not null explicit precizata este obligatorie
- c. Este obligatorie clauza not null in contextul unei chei primare
- e. Dimensiunea 200 nu este prea mare pt un camp de timp varchar**

Aici nu sunt sigur

55. Fie tabela SAL avand campurile nr(cheie primara) nume si salariu, considerand vederea ved creata cu comanda: CREATE view ved AS (select * from sal where salar<1000) care din comenziile urmatoare nu se pot executa?

- a. INSERT INTO ved values(1,'ion',2000)
- b. INSERT INTO ved (salar) values(500)**
- c. INSERT INTO ved (nume) values/ion)**
- d. INSERT INTO ved (nr, salar) values(1,1900)

56. Parametrii de tip IN OUT sunt specifice urmatoarele obiecte PL/SQL

- a. Doar procedurilor stocate
- b. Procedurilor stocate si functiilor**
- c. Doar functiilor acestea fiind obiectele care returneaza ceva
- d. Doar triggerelor acest tip fiind specific lor
- e. Oricarui bloc de cod PL/SQL

57. Referitor la un trigger urmatoarele afirmatii sunt corecte:

- a. Intr un trigger definit la nivel de linie unei constructii :OLD i se pot atribui valori doar daca triggerul este de tip AFTER
- b. Intr un trigger definit la nivel de linie unei constructii :NEW i se pot atribui valori doar daca triggerul este de tip BEFORE**
- c. Intr un trigger definit la nivel de comanda unei constructii :OLD i se pot atribui valori doar daca triggerul este de tip BEFORE
- d. Intr un trigger definit la nivel de linie unei constructii :OLD i se pot atribui valori doar daca triggerul este de tip BEFORE

58. In cadrul sectiunii de definitii a parametrilor de intrare pt o functie sau o procedura stocata este necesara:

- a. Precizarea numelor parametrilor, a tipului si a dimensiunii lor
- b. Precizarea numelor parametrilor, a tipului**
- c. Precizarea numelor parametrilor, urmand ca tipul lor sa fie precizat in zona DECLARE din corpul functiei sau procedurii
- d. Doar in cazul unei functii pot exista parametrii de intrare, fiind necesara in acest caz precizarea numelor parametrilor, a tipului si a dimensiunii lor

59. . Care dintre comenziile următoare se pot executa (presupunând tabela VANZARI) cu coloanele PRODUS, PRET)?

```
SELECT COUT(*), MIN(pret) from vanzari
```

60. Utilizarea unor parametrii de apel pentru un trigger presupune:

- a. un trigger nu are parametrii de apel, acestia fiind specifici procedurilor stocate si functiilor**
- b. precizarea doar a tipului lor, nu si a dimensiunii
- c. precizarea doar a categoriei din care fac parte (IN, OUT, IN OUT)
- d. precizarea tipului si a dimensiunii lor unde este cazul

61. In corpul unei functii, o comanda „RETURN...” poate sa apara scriptic:

- a. o singura data, functie de sintaxa putand sa returneze sau sa nu returneze o valoare
- b. ori de cate ori este nevoie(functie de ramificatiile codului) insa doar una se va executa obligatoriul returnand ceva.**
- c. nu este obligatoriu o astfel de comanda, dar ea poate sa apara ori de cate ori este nevoie functie de ramificatiile codului
- d. doar o singura data asigurand iesirea din functie sau returnand ceva.

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Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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Considerand tabela:

Buletine

Seria	Numar	Nume	Prenume
TZ	198267	Popescu	Marius
TZ	870001	Moromete	Ionela
TZ	896712	Bradu	Ionel
MM	783671	Poenaru	Ana
MM	298187	Pop	Maria
MM	442901	Vanatoru	Lucian
MM	456019	Popa	Laurentiu
TZ	367819	Ardelean	Viorica

Câte înregistrări vor rezulta din interogarea:

**SELECT * FROM Buletine
WHERE Nume NOT LIKE 'Pop_'**

Answer:

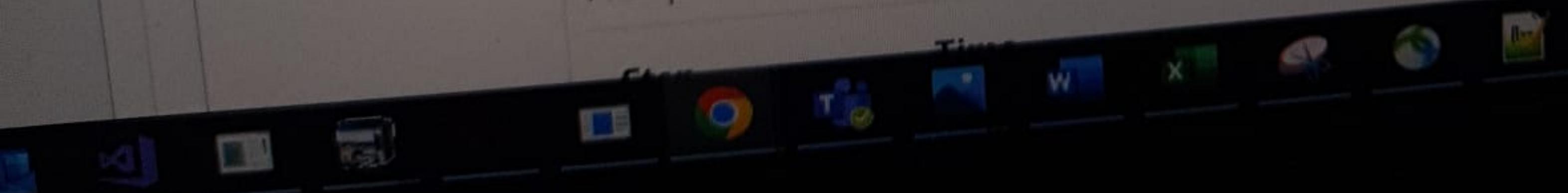
7



The correct answer is: 7

Make comment or override mark

Response history



2	15/05/23, 08:06	Saved: Gradul relației rezultat va fi mai mic sau egal, iar cardinalitatea va fi mai mică în comparație cu tabelul de intrare.	Answer saved	
3	15/05/23, 08:14	Attempt finished	Incorrect	0.00

Gradul relației în modelul relațional reprezintă:

- a. Numărul de atrbute.
- b. Numărul de grade ierarhice. X
- c. Numărul de înregistrări duplicate.
- d. Numărul de rânduri.

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

Numărul de atrbute.

Make comment or override mark

Response history

Step

Time

Action

State

Not yet answered

Answer saved

0.00

Started

Incorrect

15/05/23, 08:05

Saved: Numărul de grade ierarhice.

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of
1.00

Flag question

 Edit
question

Considerând tabela:

Buletin

Seria	Numar	Nume	Prenume
TZ	198267	Popescu	Marius
TZ	870001	Moromete	Ionela
TZ	896712	Bradu	Ionel
MM	783671	Poenaru	Ana
MM	298187	Borza	Maria
MM	442901	Vanatoru	Lucian
MM	456019	Popa	Laurentiu
TZ	367819	Ardelean	Viorica

Câte înregistrări vor rezulta din interogarea:

```
SELECT * FROM Buletin  
WHERE Nume LIKE 'Pop%'
```

Answer: 2

The correct answer is: 2

Make comment or override mark

Response history

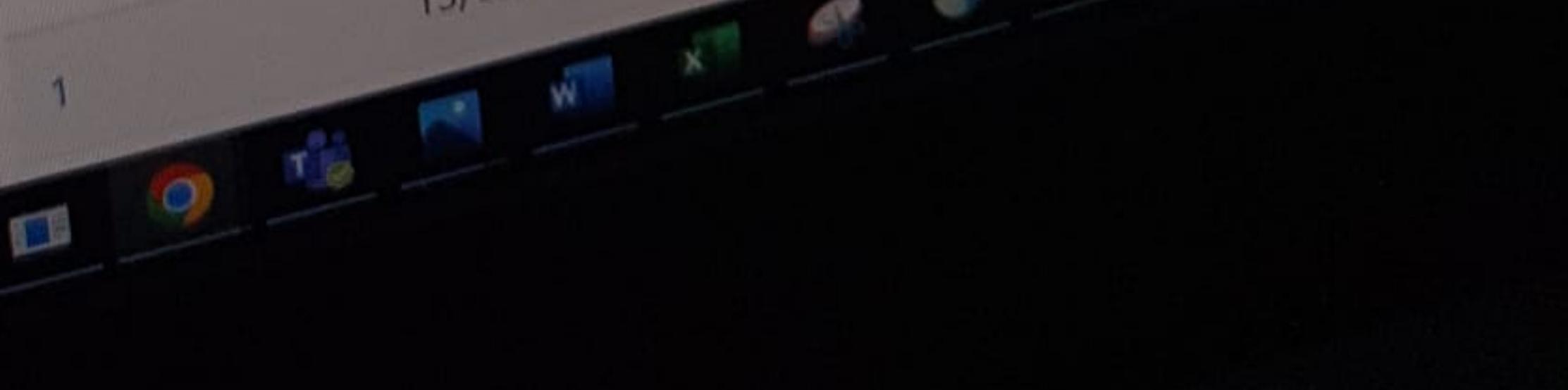
Time

Step

15/05/23, 08:05

Action

Started



Question 6

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of
1.00

Flag question

 Edit
question

Considerând tabela:

Stud

ID	nume	an	media
P1	Andrei	1	9.76
P2	Ion	4	9.13
P3	Maria	2	7.21
P4	Nicoleta	2	5.10
P5	Marc	3	8.80
P6	Flavia	4	10.0
P7	Viorica	1	8.49
P8	Aurel	2	6.30

Scrieți câte rânduri rezultă din următoarea interogare:

```
SELECT DISTINCT ID FROM Stud  
WHERE media <= ANY (8.80, 5.10, 9.00);
```

Answer: 1

The correct answer is: 5

Make comment or override mark

Response history

Time

Step

15/05/23, 08:05

Action

Started

Response history

Step	Time	Action	State
1	15/05/23, 08:05	Started	Not yet answered
2	15/05/23, 08:12	Saved: Modelul conceptual.	Answer saved
3	15/05/23, 08:14	Attempt finished	Correct

Care dintre următoarele afirmații este adevărată cu privire la relația dintre gradul/cardinalitatea relației rezultate și intrările unui produs cartezian?

- a. Gradul relației rezultat va fi mai mare și cardinalitatea va fi egală în comparație cu cele ale fiecărui tabel de intrare.
- b. Gradul relației rezultat va fi egal și cardinalitatea va fi mai mare în comparație cu cele ale fiecărui tabel de intrare.
- c. Gradul relației rezultat va fi mai mare și cardinalitatea va fi mai mică în comparație cu cele ale fiecărui tabel de intrare.
- d. Gradul relației rezultat va fi mai mare și cardinalitatea ei va fi mai mare în comparație cu cele ale fiecărui tabel de intrare. ✓

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Gradul relației rezultat va fi mai mare și cardinalitatea ei va fi mai mare în comparație cu cele ale fiecărui tabel de intrare.

Make comment or override mark



Petcu Cosmin Daniel

Started on Monday, 15 May 2023, 8:10 AM**State** Finished**Completed on** Monday, 15 May 2023, 8:18 AM**Time taken** 8 mins 3 secs**Grade** 6.00 out of 9.00 (66.67%)**Question 1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of
1.00 Flag question Edit
question

Costul unui plan de execuție a unei interogări nu depinde de:

- a. Cardinalitatea relației de ieșire.
- b. Numărul de atrbute ale relațiilor de intrare. ✓
- c. Dimensiunile relațiilor reprezentând rezultate intermediare.
- d. Dimensiunile indecșilor utilizați de plan.

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is:

Numărul de atrbute ale relațiilor de intrare.

Make comment or override mark

Response history

Action

Step

Time

1

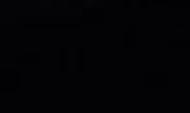
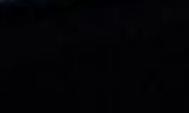
15/05/23, 08:10

Started

2

15/05/23, 08:10

Saved: Numărul de atrbute ale relațiilor de intrare.



Step	Time	Action
1	15/05/23, 08:10	Started
2	15/05/23, 08:10	Saved: ORDER BY, dar nu și în GROUP BY.
3	15/05/23, 08:18	Attempt finished

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of
1.00

Flag question

 Edit
question

Considerând tabela:

Tren

tr_id	nr_vagoane	plecare	tip
19090	14	19:43:00	p
87913	6	16:40:00	m
11299	21	04:20:00	p
78609	14	20:00:00	m
65417	6	19:12:00	p
87878	9	16:02:00	p
98761	11	19:34:00	m

Scripti ce valoare va returna următoarea interogare:

```
SELECT count(*) - count(DISTINCT nr_vagoane)
FROM Tren
```

Answer: 

The correct answer is: 2

Make comment or override mark

Response history

Step	Time	Action
1	15/05/23, 08:10	Started
2	15/05/23, 08:13	Saved: Expresia de căutare include șiruri de caractere.
3	15/05/23, 08:18	Attempt finished

Question 5
Correct
0.00 out of 1
lag question
Edit
Question

Un index hash având cheia $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ poate fi folosit doar pentru expresia de selecție:

- a. $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 > 5$ and $x_3 = 7$ and $x_4 = 25$ X
- b. $x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$
- c. $x_1 = 3$
- d. $x_3 = 1$

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is:

$x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$

Make comment or override mark

Response history

Step	Time	Action
1	15/05/23, 08:10	Started
2	15/05/23, 08:13	Saved: $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 > 5$ and $x_3 = 7$ and $x_4 = 25$

3

15/05/23, 08:18

Attempt finished

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of
1.00

Flag question

 Edit
question

Considerand tabela:

Buletin

Seria	Numar	Nume	Prenume
TZ	198267	Popescu	Marius
TZ	870001	Moromete	Ionela
TZ	896712	Bradu	Ionel
MM	783671	Poenaru	Ana
MM	298187	Borza	Maria
MM	442901	Vanatoru	Lucian
TZ	456019	Popa	Laurentiu
TZ	367819	Ardelean	Viorica

Scrieți câte rânduri rezultă din următoarea interogare:

```
SELECT min(numar) FROM Buletin
GROUP BY Seria
HAVING count(*) < 5;
```

Answer:

1



The correct answer is: 1

Make comment or override mark

3

15/05/23, 08:18

Attempt finished

Question 9

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of
1.00

Flag question

 Edit
question

Considerând tabela Pers:

Pers

ID	nume	varsta	ID_mama	ID_tata
1	John Cash	31	2	3
2	Margaret Cash	67	4	-
3	Peter Cash	69	4	-
4	Anna Lenox	94	-	-
5	Tom Hardy	42	-	6
6	Mike Hardy	65	-	-
7	George Gray	27	-	-

Câte înregistrări va conține rezultatul următoarei interogări:

SELECT count(*) FROM Pers p INNER JOIN Pers t ON p.ID_tata = t.ID;

Answer:

2



The correct answer is: 1

Make comment or override mark

Response history

Step

Time

Action

Started

15/05/23, 08:10

1 Întrebare

Complet

Marcat 0,00 din
1,00

Întrebare cu
flag

(Trebuie să scrieți un număr, fără spații înainte sau după. Pentru numere reale utilizați punct '.')

Considerând tabela:

Stud

ID	nume	an	media
P1	Andrei	1	9.76
P2	Ion	4	9.13
P3	Maria	2	7.21
P4	Nicoleta	2	5.10
P5	Marc	3	8.80
P6	Flavia	4	10.0
P7	Viorica	1	8.49
P8	Aurel	2	6.30

Scrieți câte rânduri rezultă din următoarea interogare:

SELECT DISTINCT media FROM Student WHERE MOD(an,2) <> 0

Răspuns:

5

4 intrebare

Complet

Marcat 1,00 din
1,00

Întrebare cu
flag

Care dintre următoarele afirmații este adevărată cu privire la relația dintre gradul/cardinalitatea relației rezultate și intrarea operatorului relațional de selecție?

- a. Gradul relației rezultat va fi egal și cardinalitatea va fi mai mică sau egală în comparație cu tabelul de intrare.
- b. Gradul relației rezultat va fi mai mic sau egal, iar cardinalitatea va fi mai mică în comparație cu tabelul de intrare.
- c. Gradul relației rezultat va fi egal și cardinalitatea va fi mai mare în comparație cu tabelul de intrare.
- d. Gradul relației rezultat va fi mai mare și cardinalitatea va fi mai mare în comparație cu tabelul de intrare.

5 intrebare

Complet

Marcat 1,00 din
1,00

Întrebare cu
flag

Care dintre următoarele afirmații este adevărată cu privire la relația dintre gradul/cardinalitatea relației rezultate și intrările unui produs cartezian?

- a. Gradul relației rezultat va fi mai mare și cardinalitatea va fi mai mică în comparație cu cele ale fiecărui tabel de intrare.
- b. Gradul relației rezultat va fi egal și cardinalitatea va fi mai mare în comparație cu cele ale fiecărui tabel de intrare.
- c. Gradul relației rezultat va fi mai mare și cardinalitatea ei va fi mai mare în comparație cu cele ale fiecărui tabel de intrare.
- d. Gradul relației rezultat va fi mai mare și cardinalitatea va fi egală în comparație cu cele ale fiecărui tabel de intrare.

6 intrebare

Complet

Marcat 0,00 din
1,00

Întrebare cu
flag

Considerând tabela Pers:

Pers

ID	nume	varsta	ID_mama	ID_tata
1	John Cash	31	2	3
2	Margaret Cash	67	4	-
3	Peter Cash	69	-	-
4	Anna Lenox	94	-	-
5	Tom Hardy	42	-	6
6	Mike Hardy	65	-	-
7	George Gray	27	-	-

2 întrebare

Complet

Marcat 1,00 din
1,00

Întrebare cu
flag

Operatorul JOIN din algebra relațională poate fi definit folosind:

- a. Selectie si produs cartezian.
- b. Selectia și redenumire.
- c. Selectie și proiecție.
- d. Proiecție și reuniune.

3 întrebare

Complet

Marcat 1,00 din
1,00

Întrebare cu
flag

Considerând tabela:

Stud

ID	nume	an	media
P1	Andrei	1	9.76
P2	Ion	4	9.13
P3	Maria	2	7.21
P4	Nicoleta	2	5.10
P5	Marc	3	8.80
P6	Flavia	4	10.0
P7	Viorica	1	8.49
P8	Aurel	2	6.30

Scripti câte rânduri rezultă din următoarea interogare:

```
SELECT DISTINCT ID FROM Stud
WHERE an <= ALL (2, 5, 1);
```

Răspuns: 2

Paraschivu Gheorghe-Eusebiu

Started on Monday, 15 May 2023, 8:05 AM

State Finished

Completed on Monday, 15 May 2023, 8:14 AM

Time taken 9 mins

Grade 5.00 out of 9.00 (55.56%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of
1.00

 Flag question

Considerand tabela:

Buletine

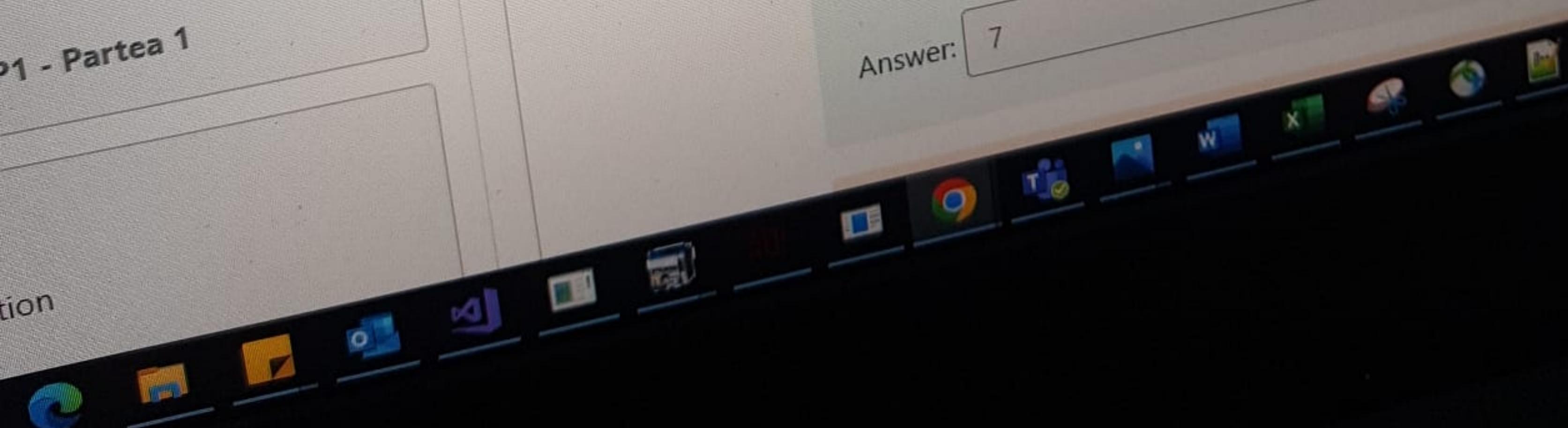
<u>Seria</u>	<u>Numar</u>	<u>Nume</u>	<u>Prenume</u>
TZ	198267	Popescu	Marius
TZ	870001	Moromete	Ionela
TZ	896712	Bradu	Ionel
MM	783671	Poenaru	Ana
MM	298187	Pop	Maria
MM	442901	Vanatoru	Lucian
MM	456019	Popa	Laurentiu
TZ	367819	Ardelean	Viorica

TZ **367819** **Ardelenii**

Câte înregistrări vor rezulta din interogarea:

Câte înțeleg
SELECT * FROM Buletine
WHERE Nume NOT LIKE 'Pop-'

Answer: 7





Databases

Quiz navigation

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9

[Finish attempt ...](#)

Time left **0:13:46**

Question 1

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Considering the following Oracle "Sailors" table:

sid	sname	rating	age
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

How many rows will result by running the query:
`SELECT * FROM Sailors WHERE rating > ALL(7, 3, 10)?`

- a. 10
- b. 9
- c. 7
- d. 0 ✓



Question 2

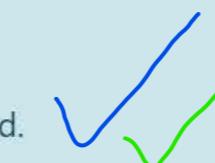
Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

The representation of a relationship set in ER diagrams is a:

- a. Pentagon.
- b. Ellipse.
- c. Diamond.
- d. Rectangle.



Question 3

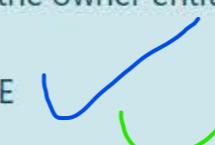
Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

When we translate a ER model into a relational model, the constraint that should be added to the foreign key which link a weak entity to the owner entity should be:

- a. ON DELETE CASCADE
- b. ON DELETE SET NULL
- c. CHECK N>0
- d. ON DELETE NO ACTION



Question 4

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Which of the following models are used to analyze and understand the applic

- a. Data model.



Screenshot saved

The screenshot was added to your
OneDrive.

OneDrive



CV

Mark 1 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

- a. ON DELETE CASCADE ✓
- b. ON DELETE SET NULL
- c. CHECK N>0
- d. ON DELETE NO ACTION

Question 4

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Which of the following models are used to analyze and understand the application data?

- a. Data model ~~✓~~
- b. None of the above.
- c. Physical model.
- d. Conceptual model. ✓

Question 5

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Considering the following Oracle "Sailors" table:

sid	sname	rating	age
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0



- c. Physical model.
- d. Conceptual model.

Question 5

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

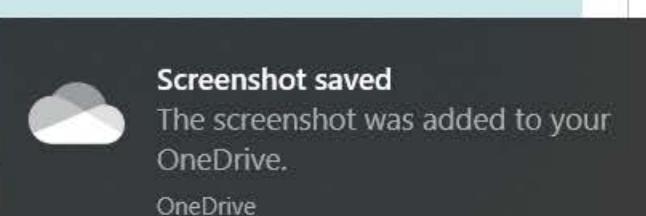
Flag question

Considering the following Oracle "Sailors" table:

sid	sname	rating	age
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

How many rows will result by running the query:
SELECT * FROM Sailors WHERE rating > ANY(7, 3, 10)?

- a. 10
- b. 0
- c. 7
- d. 9

**Question 6**

Which of the following statements is true regarding the relation between the degree/cardinality of the resulting



CV

- b. 0
- c. 7
- d. 9

Question 6

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

Which of the following statements is true regarding the relation between the degree/cardinality of the resulting relation and inputs of a cartesian product?

- a. The resulting relation degree will be greater and the cardinality will be equal compared with each input table.
- b. The resulting relation degree will be greater and the cardinality will be lower compared with each input table.
- c. The resulting relation degree will be greater and the cardinality will be greater compared with each input table.
- d. The resulting relation degree will be equal and the cardinality will be greater compared with each input table.

Question 7

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

A relational database is in a consistent state if:

- a. It does not contain empty tables.

**Screenshot saved**

The screenshot was added to your OneDrive.

OneDrive



Question 7

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

A relational database is in a consistent state if:

- a. It does not contain empty tables.
- b. It does not contain any field set to NULL.
- c. All indexes were created.
- d. All defined integrity constraints are satisfied.



Question 8

Complete

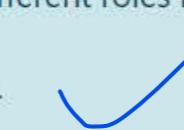
Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

???

Which of the following statements about a Relationship Set in ER model is not true?

- a. Same entity set can participate in different relationship sets.
- b. Same entity set can participate with different roles in different relationship sets.
- c. It can contain relationships or entities.
- d. It represents a collection of similar relationships.



Question 9

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

The representation of an entity set in ER diagrams is a:

- a. Rectangle.



Screenshot saved

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OneDrive.

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CV

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

- a. Same entity set can participate in different relationship sets.
- b. Same entity set can participate with different roles in different relationship sets.
- c. It can contains relationships or entities.
- d. It represents a collection of similar relationships.

Question 9

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

The representation of an entity set in ER diagrams is a:

- a. Rectangle.
- b. Hexagon.
- c. Ellipse.
- d. Diamond.



Screenshot saved

The screenshot was added to your
OneDrive.

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DB Exam Part 1: Attempt review - Google Chrome

cv.upt.ro/mod/quiz/review.php?attempt=216397&cmid=169935

CV

Question 8
Complete
Mark 1 out of 1
Flag question

Which of the following is not an Armstrong Axiom?

- a. Reflexivity.
- b. Transitivity.
- c. Augmentation.
- d. Associativity.

Question 9
Complete
Mark 1 out of 1
Flag question

The representation of an relationship set in ER diagrams is a:

- a. Pentagon.
- b. Rectangle.
- c. Diamond.
- d. Ellipse.

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Finish review



CV

Question 6

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Which of the following statements is true regarding the relation between the degree/cardinality of the resulting relation and input of a projection relational operator?

- a. The resulting relation degree will be lower or equal and the cardinality will be greater compared with the input table.
- b. The resulting relation degree will be lower or equal and the cardinality will be lower or equal compared with the input table.
- c. The resulting relation degree will be greater and the cardinality will be lower compared with each input table.
- d. The resulting relation degree will be equal and the cardinality will be greater compared with the input table.

**Question 7**

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

The type of participation of the weak entity set in relationship with the owner in ER model is:

- a. Partial participation.
- b. Weak participation.
- c. Can be any type.
- d. Total participation.

**Question 8**

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

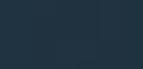
[Flag question](#)

Which of the following is not an Armstrong Axiom?

- a. Reflexivity.
- b. Transitivity.

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.





SHOW ONE PAGE AT A TIME

[Finish review](#)**Question 1**

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

A thin line used to link an entity to a relationship denotes:

- a. A weak participation constraint.
- b. A strong participation constraint.
- c. A partial participation constraint.
- d. A total participation constraint.

**Question 2**

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

The manner the data is stored by a RDBMS on an external support is expressed by:

- a. The external model.
- b. The virtual model.
- c. The physical model.
- d. The conceptual model.

**Question 3**

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Which of the following statements is true regarding the relation between the degree/cardinality of the resulting relation and inputs of a union product?

- a. The resulting relation degree will be greater and the cardinality will be lower or equal compared with each input table.
- b. The resulting relation degree will be greater and the cardinality will be equal compared with each input table.

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.





CV

Question 4

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Which of the following property does not represents a disadvantage of a file managed by the OS file system (to be used as a database repository)?

- a. Poor data protection.
- b. Lack of support for data searching.
- c. General OS level protection.
- d. Linear access to a text file.



Question 5

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

Considering the following schema:

Persons (pid: number, name: varchar, age: number)

where pid is the primary key, what query must be used to make room for a new entry having pid= 1?

- a. UPDATE Persons SET pid = pid + 1 WHERE pid > 1 ORDER BY pid;
- b. UPDATE Persons SET pid = pid + 1;
- c. UPDATE Persons SET pid = pid + 1 ORDER BY pid DESC;
- d. UPDATE Persons SET pid = pid + 1 WHERE pid > 1;



Question 6

Complete

Which of the following statements is true regarding the relation between the degree/cardinality of the resulting relation and input of a projection relational operator?

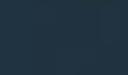
Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

You are logged in as Sas Cosmina Ana Maria (Log out)



Type here to search



Question 2

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag
question

When it is not necessary to check the referential integrity in a relational database?

- a. When changing the value of a primary key or of a foreign key in the related tables.
- b. When deleting a record from the referenced (primary) table.
- c. When deleting a record in the secondary table.
- d. When adding a record in the secondary table.

Question 3

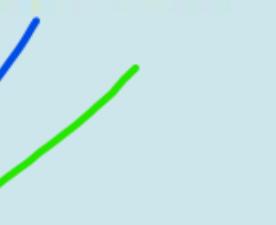
Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag
question

The JOIN operator from relational algebra can be defined using:

- a. Selection and Renaming.
- b. Selection and Cartesian product.
- c. Projection and Union.
- d. Selection and Projection.



[Clear my choice](#)

Question 4

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag
question

Which of the following services is not provided by a DBMS?

- a. Data protection and recovery mechanism.
- b. Advanced searching and retrieval algorithms.
- c. Efficient physical data organization on external storage.
- d. Advanced code versioning mechanism.



Clear my choice

Question 8

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag
question

Considering the following schema:

Sailors(sid: number, name: varchar, rank: number, salary: number, age: number),

which of the following Update expressions is reversible:

- a. UPDATE Sailors SET rank = rank +1 WHERE rank <9;
- b. UPDATE Sailors SET name= "Retired" WHERE age >65;
- c. UPDATE Sailors SET rank = 1;
- d. UPDATE Sailors SET salary= salary + 10/100 * salary;



SHOW ONE PAGE AT A TIME

[Finish review](#)**Question 1**

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Which of the following does not represent a authentication mechanism supported by Oracle:

- a. KERBEROS.
- b. RADIUS.
- c. PKI.
- d. DIAMETER.



Andrei Tiution

Question 2

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Multiple criteria in the parameter list are interpreted in a hierarchical manner in:

- a. Both GROUP BY and ORDER BY.
- b. ORDER BY, but not in the GROUP BY.
- c. GROUP BY, but not in the ORDER BY.
- d. Not in GROUP BY or ORDER BY

Question 3

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

The projection list of a SELECT query can contain a table attribute and an SQL expression.

- a. The attribute is included in the HAVING clause.
- b. The attribute is included in the GROUP BY clause.



Screenshot saved

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CV

[Flag question](#)

b. ORDER BY, but not in the GROUP BY.

c. GROUP BY, but not in the ORDER BY.

d. Not in GROUP BY or ORDER BY.



Andrei Tiution

Question 3

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

The projection list of a SELECT query can contains a table attribute and an SQL aggregation function only if:

a. The attribute is included in the HAVING clause.

b. The attribute is included in the GROUP by clause.

c. The attribute is the primary key.

d. The attribute is a candidate key.

Question 4

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

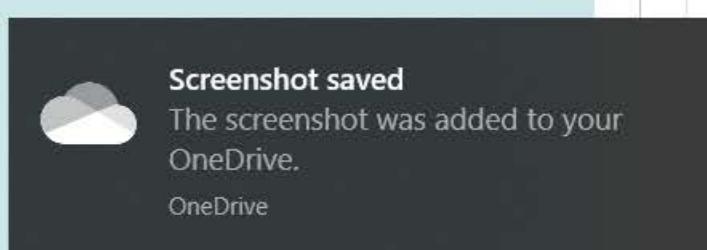
An SQL aggregation function cannot be used directly in:

a. A Subquery.

b. A WHERE clause.

c. A projection list.

d. A HAVING clause.





CV

[Flag question](#)

- b. A WHERE clause.
- c. A projection list.
- d. A HAVING clause.



Andrei Tiution

Question 5

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Considering the Harbor database used on the course and the following query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.sid, s.name
  FROM Sailors s, Boats b, Reserves r
 WHERE s.sid=r.sid AND r.bid=b.bid AND b.color='Blue' AND
       s.sid IN
          (SELECT s1.sid
             FROM Sailors s1, Boats b1, Reserves r1
            WHERE s1.sid=r1.sid AND r1.bid=b1.bid
                  AND b1.color='Green')
```

which of the following statements is false:

- a. It is a valid SQL query.
- b. The queries are correlated.
- c. The queries are uncorrelated.
- d. The query implements the INTERSECTION operation.

**Screenshot saved**The screenshot was added to your
OneDrive.

OneDrive



CV

Question 6

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Considering the following Sailors table:

sid	sname	rating	age
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

What result will return the following query:

```
SELECT rank FROM Sailors WHERE rank > ALL ( SELECT rank FROM Sailors);
```

- a. 10
- b. empty result
- c. 0
- d. NULL

Question 7

Complete

For a table containing a single row with all attributes excepting PK containing NULL values, the
`SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Table;`





CV

Question 7

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

For a table containing a single row with all attributes excepting PK containing NULL values, the SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Table; will return:

- a. 0
- b. NULL
- c. 1
- d. nothing

FULL CHAT GPT AICI

Question 8

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

To be union compatible two relations must have:

- a. The same name for the primary key.
- b. The same attributes, with the same names and types, in the same order.
- c. The same set of indexes.
- d. The same number of attributes with corresponding types in the same order.



CV

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

- a. The same name for the primary key.
- b. The same attributes, with the same names and types, in the same order.
- c. The same set of indexes.
- d. The same number of attributes with corresponding types in the same order.



Andrei Tiution

Question 9

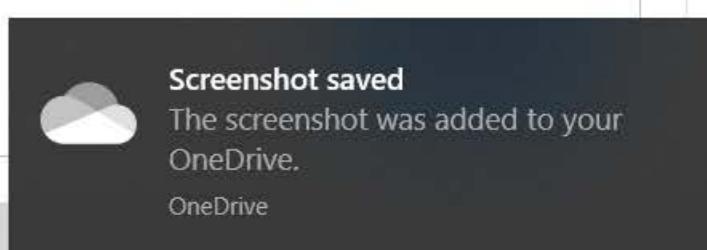
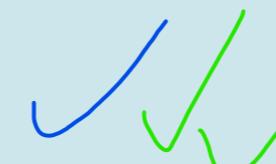
Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

The full join operation can be implemented using the following operator:

- a. EXCEPT
- b. UNION
- c. INTERSECTION
- d. DIFFERENCE



To be union compatible two relations must have:

- a. The same number of attributes with corresponding types in the same order.
- b. The same name for the primary key.
- c. ~~The same attributes, with the same names and types, in the same order.~~
- d. The same set of indexes.

The projection list of a SELECT query can contain a table attribute and an SQL aggregation function only if

- a. The attribute is included in the HAVING clause.
- b. The attribute is included in the GROUP by clause.
- c. The attribute is the primary key.
- d. The attribute is a candidate key.

FULL CHAT GPT AICI

A tree index on the key $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ cannot be used to match the selection:

- a. $x_3 = 7$
- b. $x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$ nu stiu aici raspunsul...
- c. $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 > 5$
- d. $x_1 = 3$

A hash index on the key $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ can be used to match the selection:

- a. $x_3 = 7$
- b. $x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$
- c. $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 > 5$
- d. $x_1 = 3$

1
ion

<i>sid</i>	<i>sname</i>	<i>rating</i>	<i>age</i>
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

What result will return the following query:

SELECT rank FROM Sailors WHERE rank > ALL (SELECT rank FROM Sailors):

- a.10
- b. NULL
- c. empty result
- d.0

Considering the Harbor database used on the course, and the following query:

SELECT sid, Sailors.rank FROM Sailors WHERE
aqe > (SELECT s.aqe FROM Sailors s INNER JOIN
Reserves r ON s.u.rsid
WHERE r.hid=103 AND r.date>'2014-11-24')

which clause of the query contain errors:

- a. The projection list of the main query.
- b. The WHERE clause of the main query.
- c. The WHERE clause of the subquery.
- d. Neither clause, it is a valid query.

A subquery used as operand of the IN operator must return:

- a. A single scalar value.
- b. A tuple.
- c. A set of scalar values.
- d. A set of tuples.

The full join operation can be implemented using the following operator:

- a. DIFFERENCE
- b. EXCEPT
- c. UNION
- d. INTERSECTION

An SQL aggregation function cannot be used directly in:

- a. A projection list
- b. A HAVING clause.
- c. A Subquery
- d. A WHERE clause.

Which of the following does not represent an authentication mechanism supported by Oracle:

- a. RADIUS
- b. KERBEROS.
- c. DIAMETER
- d. PKI.

Considering the following Sailors table:

<i>sid</i>	<i>sname</i>	<i>rating</i>	<i>age</i>
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

What result will return the following query:

SELECT rank FROM Sailors WHERE rank > ALL (SELECT rank FROM Sailors):

- a. 0
- b. 10
- c. NULL
- d. empty result

Which of the following statements is not true about subqueries?

- a. A subquery can be included in a FROM clause.
- b. A subquery can be included in a projection list
- c. A subquery can be included in a ORDER BY clause.
- d. A subquery can be included in a WHERE clause.

The DISTINCT parameter will not have any effect for just one of the following SQL aggregation functions:

- a. SUM
- b. AVG
- c. VARIANCE
- d. MAX

The cost of the query execution plan is not depending on:

- a. The tuple sizes of the input relations.
- b. The number of attributes of the input relations.

- c. The cardinality of the input relations.
- d. The sizes of the relations representing intermediary results.

Multiple criteria in the parameter are interpreted in a hierarchical manner in:

- a. Both GROUP BY and ORDER BY.
- b. Not in GROUP BY or ORDER BY.
- c. ORDER BY, but not in the GROUP BY.
- d. GROUP BY, but not in the ORDER BY.

Considering the Harbor database used on the course and the following query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.sid, s.name  
FROM Sailors s, Boats b, Reserves r  
WHERE s.sid=r.sid AND r.bid=b.bid AND b.color='Blue' AND  
      s.sid IN  
      (SELECT sl.sid  
       FROM Sailors s1, Boats b1, Reserves r1  
       WHERE stsid=r1.sid AND ribid=b1.bid AND bl.color='Green')
```

which of the following statements is false:

- ~~a. The query implements the INTERSECTION operation.~~
- b. The queries are correlated.
- c. It is a valid SQL query.
- d. The queries are uncorrelated.

For a table containing a single row with all attributes excepting PK containing NULL values,

The

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Table;
```

will return:

- a. 0
- b. NULL

✓ ✓

FULL CHAT GPT AICI

c. 1

d. nothing

Considering the following Sailors table:

sid	sname	rating	age
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5



a, all sailors' names

?

b. empty result



c. Brutus

?

d. Rusty, Zorba

?

NU AVEM RASPUNSURI SAU CERINTA
DAR CRED CA II TOT AIA DE LA ALTE
POZE UNDE RASPUNSUL E A)

DB Exam Part 2: Attempt review – Google Chrome

cv.upt.ro/mod/quiz/review.php?attempt=216559&cmid=169939

CV

Quiz navigation

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Finish review

Started on Monday, 7 December 2020, 2:19 PM
State Finished
Completed on Monday, 7 December 2020, 2:29 PM
Time taken 9 mins 45 secs
Grade 5 out of 9 (56%)

Question 1
Complete
Mark 1 out of 1
Flag question

To be union compatible two relations must have:

- a. The same number of attributes with corresponding types in the same order.
- b. The same name for the primary key.
- c. The same attributes, with the same names and types, in the same order.
- d. The same set of indexes.

Question 2
Complete
Mark 0 out of 1
Flag question

The projection list of a SELECT query can contains a table attribute and an SQL aggregation function only if:

- a. The attribute is included in the HAVING clause.
- b. The attribute is included in the GROUP by clause.
- c. The attribute is the primary key.
- d. The attribute is a candidate key.

Question 3
Complete
Mark 0 out of 1
Flag question

A tree index on the key $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ cannot be used to match the selection:

- a. $x_3 = 7$
- b. $x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$
- c. $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 > 5$
- d. $x_1 = 3$

Activate Windows.
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Type here to search

2:32 PM 12/7/2020

**Question 6**

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

A subquery used as operand of the IN operator must return:

- a. A single scalar value.
- b. A tuple.
- c. A set of scalar values. 
- d. A set of tuples.

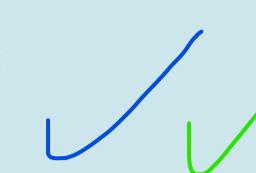
Question 7

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

The full join operation can be implemented using the following operator:

- a. DIFFERENCE
- b. EXCEPT
- c. UNION 
- d. INTERSECTION

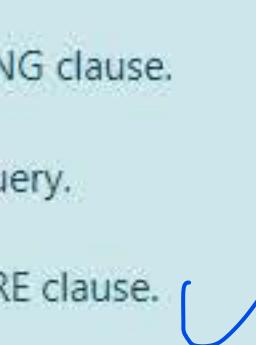
Question 8

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

An SQL aggregation function cannot be used directly in:

- a. A projection list.
- b. A HAVING clause.
- c. A Subquery. 
- d. A WHERE clause.

Question 9

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Which of the following does not represent a authentication mechanism supported by Oracle:

- a. RADIUS.

Activate Windows:
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



CV

Question 7

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

The full join operation can be implemented using the following operator:

- a. DIFFERENCE
- b. EXCEPT
- c. UNION
- d. INTERSECTION



Question 8

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

An SQL aggregation function cannot be used directly in:

- a. A projection list.
- b. A HAVING clause.
- c. A Subquery.
- d. A WHERE clause.



Question 9

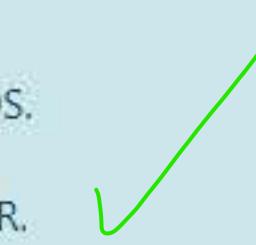
Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Which of the following does not represent a authentication mechanism supported by Oracle:

- a. RADIUS.
- b. KERBEROS.
- c. DIAMETER.
- d. PKI.



Finish review

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Finish review

Question 1

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Multiple criteria in the parameter list are interpreted in a hierarchical manner in:

- a. GROUP BY, but not in the ORDER BY.
- b. ORDER BY, but not in the GROUP BY. ✓
- c. Not in GROUP BY or ORDER BY.
- d. Both GROUP BY and ORDER BY. ✓

Question 2

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

The DISTINCT parameter will not have any effect for just one of the following SQL aggregation functions:

- a. VARIANCE
- b. SUM ✓
- c. MAX ✓
- d. AVG

Question 3

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

The projection list of a SELECT query can contains a table attribute and an SQL aggregation function only if:

- a. The attribute is included in the HAVING clause.
- b. The attribute is included in the GROUP by clause. ✓ ✓
- c. The attribute is a candidate key.
- d. The attribute is the primary key.

FULL CHAT GPT AICI

Question 4

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

A hash index on the key $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ can be used to match the selection:

- a. $x_3 = 7$

**Question 4**

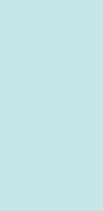
Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

A hash index on the key <x1, x2, x3, x4> can be used to match the selection:

- a. $x_3 = 7$
- b. $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 > 5$
- c. $x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$
- d. $x_1 = 3$

**Question 5**

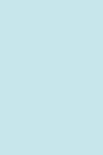
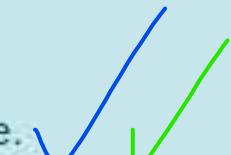
Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

An SQL aggregation function cannot be used directly in:

- a. A Subquery.
- b. A WHERE clause.
- c. A projection list.
- d. A HAVING clause.

**Question 6**

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Considering the following Sailors table:

sid	sname	rating	age
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

What result will return the following query:

```
SELECT s.name FROM Sailors s
```

```
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Sailors s1 WHERE s1.rank < s.rank)
```

**Question 6**

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Considering the following Sailors table:

sid	sname	rating	age
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

What result will return the following query:

```
SELECT s.name FROM Sailors s  
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Sailors s1 WHERE s1.rank < s.rank)
```

- a. Rusty, Zorba
- b. all sailors' names
- c. empty result
- d. Brutus

Question 7

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

To be union compatible two relations must have:

- a. The same attributes, with the same names and types, in the same order.
- b. The same number of attributes with corresponding types in the same order.
- c. The same set of indexes.
- d. The same name for the primary key.

Question 8

Complete

The cost of the query execution plan is not depending on:



Question 8

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

The cost of the query execution plan is not depending on:

- a. The tuple sizes of the input relations.
- b. The number of attributes of the input relations. ✓
- c. The cardinality of the input relations.
- d. The sizes of the relations representing intermediary results.

Question 9

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

Considering the Harbor database used on the course and the following query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.sid, s.name
  FROM Sailors s, Boats b, Reserves r
 WHERE s.sid=r.sid AND r.bid=b.bid AND b.color='Blue' AND
       s.sid IN
         (SELECT s1.sid
           FROM Sailors s1, Boats b1, Reserves r1
          WHERE s1.sid=r1.sid AND r1.bid=b1.bid
                AND b1.color='Green')
```

which of the following statements is false:

- a. The queries are uncorrelated.
- b. The queries are correlated. ✓
- c. It is a valid SQL query.
- d. The query implements the INTERSECTION operation. ✗

[Finish review](#)

Started on Monday, 7 December 2020, 2:19 PM

State Finished

Completed on Monday, 7 December 2020, 2:33 PM

Time taken 13 mins 55 secs

Grade 3 out of 9 (33%)

Question 1

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Which of the following does not represent a authentication mechanism supported by Oracle:

- a. RADIUS.
- b. KERBEROS.
- c. DIAMETER.
- d. PKI.



Question 2

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Considering the following Sailors table:

sid	sname	rating	age
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

What result will return the following query:

SELECT rank FROM Sailors WHERE rank > ALL (SELECT rank FROM Sailors);

- a. 0
- b. 10
- c. NULL
- d. empty result



Question 3

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

A subquery used as operand of the IN operator must return:

- a. A single scalar value.
- b. A set of tuples.
- c. A tuple.
- d. A set of scalar values.



Question 4

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

Considering the Harbor database used on the course, and the following query:

```
SELECT sid, Sailors.rank FROM Sailors WHERE
    age > (SELECT s.age
        FROM Sailors s INNER JOIN
            Reserves r ON s.sid=r.sid
        WHERE r.bid=103 AND
            r.date > '2014-11-23')
```

which clause of the query contain errors:

- a. The WHERE clause of the main query.
- b. The WHERE clause of the subquery.
- c. Neither clause, it is a valid query.
- d. The projection list of the main query.

Question 5

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

Which of the following statements is not true about subqueries?

- a. A subquery can be included in a FROM clause.
- b. A subquery can be included in a projection list.
- c. A subquery can be included in a ORDER BY clause.
- d. A subquery can be included in a WHERE clause.

Question 6

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

The DISTINCT parameter will not have any effect for just one of the following SQL aggregation functions:

- a. SUM
- b. AVG
- c. VARIANCE
- d. MAX

Question 7

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

A tree index on the key $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ cannot be used to match the selection:

- a. $x_3 = 7$
- b. $x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$
- c. $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 > 5$
- d. $x_1 = 3$

Question 8

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

The cost of the query execution plan is not depending on:

- a. The tuple sizes of the input relations.
- b. The number of attributes of the input relations.
- c. The cardinality of the input relations.
- d. The sizes of the relations representing intermediary results.

A tree index on the key $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ cannot be used to match the selection:

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- d. $x_1 = 3$

The cost of the query execution plan is not depending on:

- a. The tuple sizes of the input relations.
- b. The number of attributes of the input relations. 
- c. The cardinality of the input relations.
- d. The sizes of the relations representing intermediary results.

The projection list of a SELECT query can contains a table attribute and an SQL aggregation function only if:

- a. The attribute is a candidate key.
- b. The attribute is included in the HAVING clause.
- c. The attribute is included in the GROUP by clause.
- d. The attribute is the primary key.

Question 1

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

To be union compatible two relations must have:

- a. The same set of indexes.
- b. The same attributes, with the same names and types, in the same order.
- c. The same number of attributes with corresponding types in the same order.
- d. The same name for the primary key.



Question 2

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Considering the following Sailors table:

<i>sid</i>	<i>sname</i>	<i>rating</i>	<i>age</i>
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

What result will return the following query:

SELECT s.name FROM Sailors s

WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Sailors s1 WHERE s1.rank < s.rank)

- a. all sailors' names
- b. Rusty, Zorba
- c. empty result
- d. Brutus

Question 3

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

A tree index on the key $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ cannot be used to match the selection:

- a. $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 > 5$
- b. $x_3 = 7$
- c. $x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$
- d. $x_1 = 3$

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Next page

Question 4

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

Considering the Harbor database used on the course, and the following query:

```
SELECT sid, Sailors.rank FROM Sailors WHERE
    age > (SELECT s.age
        FROM Sailors s INNER JOIN
            Reserves r ON s.sid=r.sid
        WHERE r.bid=103 AND
            r.date>'2014-11-23')
```

which clause of the query contain errors:

- a. Neither clause, it is a valid query.
- b. The WHERE clause of the subquery.
- c. The projection list of the main query.
- d. The WHERE clause of the main query.

Question 5

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

🚩 Flag question

For a table containing a single row with all attributes excepting PK containing NULL values, the
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Table;
will return:

a. nothing

b. 1

c. NULL

d. 0

full chat gpt aici

Next page

Question **6**

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

The projection list of a SELECT query can contain a table attribute and an SQL aggregation function only if:

- a. The attribute is included in the GROUP BY clause. ✓ full chat gpt aici
- b. The attribute is a candidate key.
- c. The attribute is the primary key.
- d. The attribute is included in the HAVING clause.

Next page

Question 7

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag question

Which of the following does not represents a authentication mechanism supported by Oracle:

- a. PKI.
- b. DIAMETER.
- c. KERBEROS.
- d. RADIUS.

Next page

Question 8

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

An SQL aggregation function cannot be used directly in:

- a. A HAVING clause.
- b. A Subquery.
- c. A WHERE clause.
- d. A projection list.



Question 9

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag question

The DISTINCT parameter will not have any effect for just one of the following SQL aggregation functions:

- a. SUM
- b. MAX
- c. VARIANCE
- d. AVG



Question 1Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag
question

Considering the following Sailors table:

<i>sid</i>	<i>sname</i>	<i>rating</i>	<i>age</i>
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

What result will return the following query:

```
SELECT s.name FROM Sailors s
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Sailors s1 WHERE s1.rank < s.rank)
```

 a. all sailors' names b. empty result c. Rusty, Zorba d. Brutus

Question 2

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

 Flag
question

A tree index on the key $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ cannot be used to match the selection:

- a. $x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$
- b. $x_3 = 7$
- c. $x_1 = 3$
- d. $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 > 5$

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Question 3

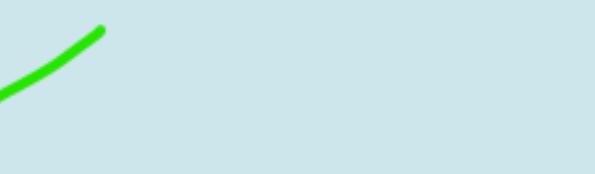
Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag
question

The full join operation can be implemented using the following operator:

- a. INTERSECTION
- b. EXCEPT
- c. UNION
- d. DIFFERENCE



[Clear my choice](#)

Question 4

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag
question

A hash index on the key $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ can be used to match the selection:

- a. $x_1 = 3$
- b. $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 > 5$
- c. $x_3 = 7$
- d. $x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$



[Clear my choice](#)

Question 5

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag
question

An SQL aggregation function cannot be used directly in:

- a. A Subquery.
- b. A WHERE clause. ✓
- c. A HAVING clause.
- d. A projection list.

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 6

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag
question

Considering the Harbor database used on the course and the following query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.sid, s.name
  FROM Sailors s, Boats b, Reserves r
 WHERE s.sid=r.sid AND r.bid=b.bid AND b.color='Blue' AND
       s.sid IN
        (SELECT s1.sid
          FROM Sailors s1, Boats b1, Reserves r1
         WHERE s1.sid=r1.sid AND r1.bid=b1.bid
           AND b1.color='Green')
```

which of the following statements is false:

- a. The queries are correlated.
- b. The query implements the INTERSECTION operation.
- c. It is a valid SQL query.
- d. The queries are uncorrelated.

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 7

Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag
question

To be union compatible two relations must have:

- a. The same name for the primary key.
- b. The same attributes, with the same names and types, in the same order.
- c. The same number of attributes with corresponding types in the same order.
- d. The same set of indexes.

[Clear my choice](#)

Question 8

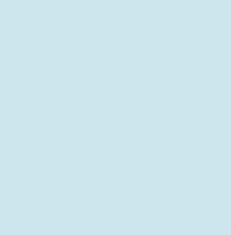
Not yet
answered

Marked out of 1

Flag
question

Multiple criteria in the parameter list are interpreted in a hierarchical manner in:

- a. Not in GROUP BY or ORDER BY.
- b. GROUP BY, but not in the ORDER BY.
- c. ORDER BY, but not in the GROUP BY.
- d. Both GROUP BY and ORDER BY.



[Clear my choice](#)



Show one page at a time

Finish review

Completed on Monday, 7 December 2020, 2:32 PM

Time taken 11 mins 17 secs

Grade 5 out of 9 (56%)

Question 1

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Which of the following does not represent a authentication mechanism supported by Oracle:

- a. RADIUS.
- b. DIAMETER. ✓
- c. PKI.
- d. KERBEROS.

Question 2

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

A hash index on the key $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ can be used to match the selection:

- a. $x_1 = 3$
- b. $x_3 = 7$
- c. $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 > 5$
- d. $x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$ ✓

Question 3

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

The cost of the query execution plan is not depending on:

- a. The tuple sizes of the input relations.



Question 3

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

- d. $x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$

The cost of the query execution plan is not depending on:

- a. The tuple sizes of the input relations.
 - b. The cardinality of the input relations.
 - c. The sizes of the relations representing intermediary results.
 - d. The number of attributes of the input relations.
-

Question 4

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

The full join operation can be implemented using the following operator:

- a. DIFFERENCE
 - b. EXCEPT
 - c. UNION
 - d. INTERSECTION
-

Question 5

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Considering the following Sailors table:

sid	sname	rating	age
so	so...it	m	45.0



Type here to search





- c. UNION
- d. INTERSECTION

Question 5

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Considering the following Sailors table:

sid	sname	rating	age
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
71	Zorba	10	16.0
74	Horatio	9	35.0
85	Art	3	25.5
95	Bob	3	63.5

What result will return the following query:

SELECT rank FROM Sailors WHERE rank > ALL (SELECT rank FROM Sailors);

- a. NULL
- b. empty result ✓
- c. 0
- d. 10

Question 6

Which of the following statements is not true about subqueries?



Type here to search



**Question 6**

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

[Flag question](#) d. 10

Which of the following statements is not true about subqueries?

- a. A subquery can be included in a ORDER BY clause.
- b. A subquery can be included in a FROM clause.
- c. A subquery can be included in a WHERE clause.
- d. A subquery can be included in a projection list.

Question 7

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

To be union compatible two relations must have:

- a. The same name for the primary key.
- b. The same number of attributes with corresponding types in the same order.
- c. The same set of indexes.
- d. The same attributes, with the same names and types, in the same order.

Question 8

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Considering the Harbor database used on the course and the following query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.sid, s.name  
FROM Sailors s, Boats b, Reserves r  
WHERE s.sid=r.sid AND r.bid=b.bid AND b.color='Blue' AND
```



Mark 1 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

- a. The same name for the primary key.
- b. The same number of attributes with corresponding types in the same order. 
- c. The same set of indexes.
- d. The same attributes, with the same names and types, in the same order.

Question 8

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

[Flag question](#)

Considering the Harbor database used on the course and the following query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.sid, s.name
  FROM Sailors s, Boats b, Reserves r
 WHERE s.sid=r.sid AND r.bid=b.bid AND b.color='Blue' AND
       s.sid IN
          (SELECT s1.sid
            FROM Sailors s1, Boats b1, Reserves r1
           WHERE s1.sid=r1.sid AND r1.bid=b1.bid
                 AND b1.color='Green')
```

which of the following statements is false:

- a. The query implements the INTERSECTION operation.
- b. The queries are correlated. 
- c. It is a valid SQL query.
- d. The queries are uncorrelated.



AND b1.color='Green')

which of the following statements is false:

- a. The query implements the INTERSECTION operation.
- b. The queries are correlated.
- c. It is a valid SQL query.
- d. The queries are uncorrelated.

Question **9**

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

A tree index on the key $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ cannot be used to match the selection:

- a. $x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$
- b. $x_1 = 3$
- c. $x_3 = 7$
- d. $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 > 5$

Question 7

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

The full join operation can be implemented using the following operator:

- a. EXCEPT
- b. INTERSECTION
- c. UNION
- d. DIFFERENCE



Question 8

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Which of the following does not represent a authentication mechanism supported by Oracle:

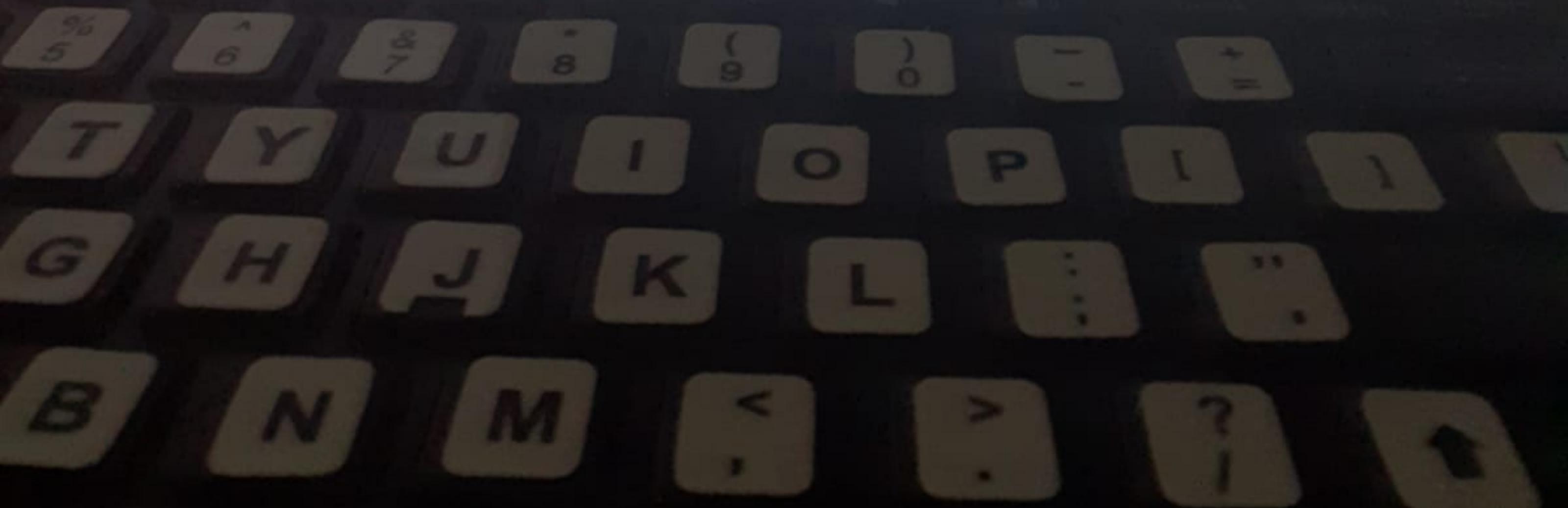
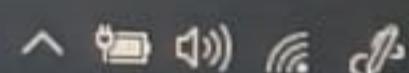
- a. RADIUS.
- b. KERBEROS.
- c. DIAMETER.
- d. PKI.



Activate Window

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Question 9



Flag question

- b. KERBEROS,
- c. DIAMETER,
- d. PKI.

Question 9

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

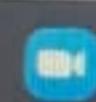
The cost of the query execution plan is not depending on:

- a. The cardinality of the input relations.
- b. The number of attributes of the input relations.
- c. The sizes of the relations representing intermediary results.
- d. The tuple sizes of the input relations.

Finish review

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ROU

14:40

ROP

07/12/20



Question 4

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

Multiple criteria in the parameter list are interpreted in a hierarchical manner in:

- 40 a. ORDER BY, but not in the GROUP BY.

b. GROUP BY, but not in the ORDER BY.

c. Both GROUP BY and ORDER BY.

d. Not in GROUP BY or ORDER BY.

Question 5

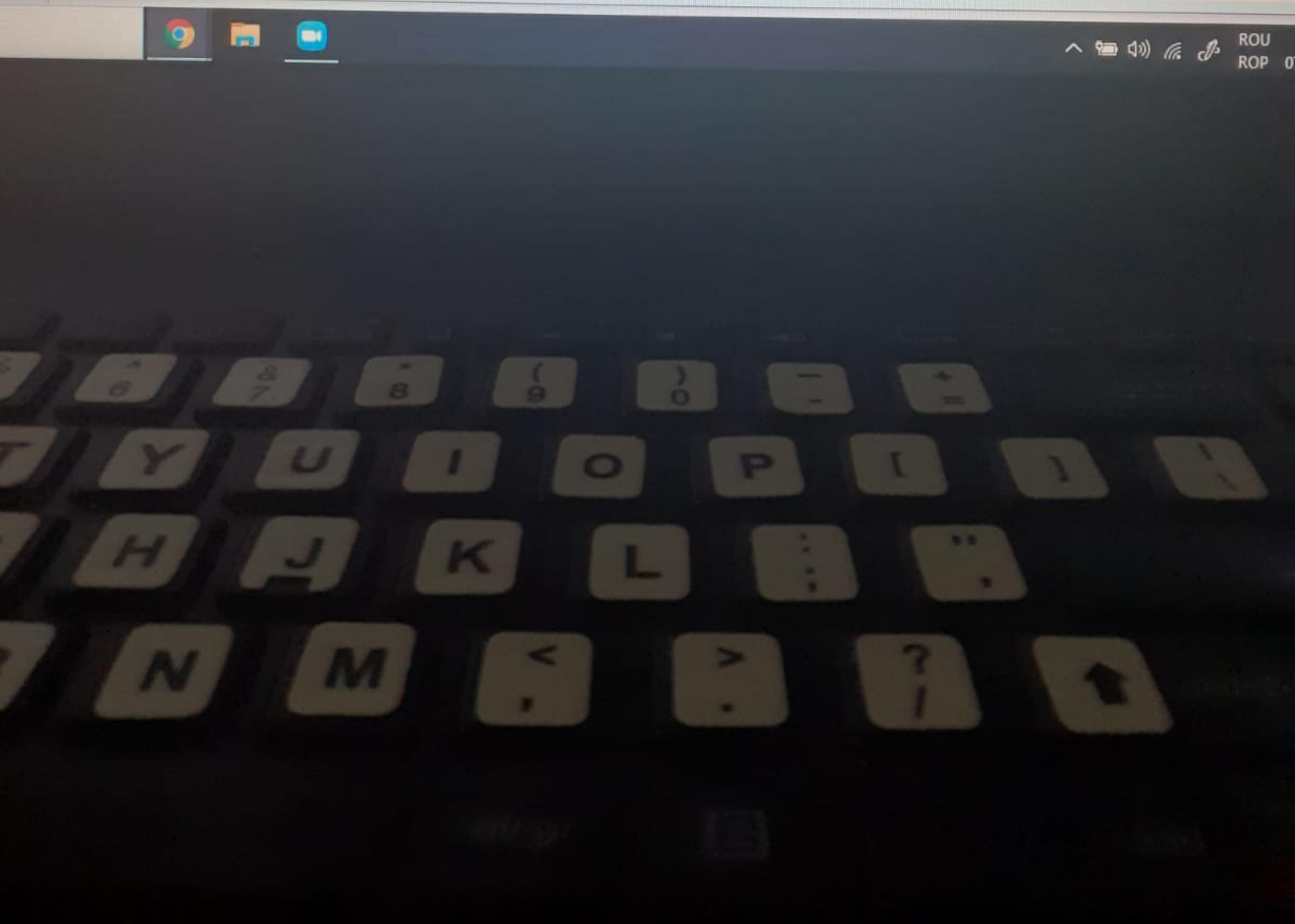
Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

A hash index on the key $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \rangle$ can be used to match the selection:

- a. $x_1 = 5$ and $x_2 > 5$
 - b. $x_3 = 7$
 - c. $x_1 = 3$
 - d. $x_1 = 6$ and $x_2 = 9$ and $x_3 = 2$ and $x_4 = 25$



Question 3

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

Considering the Harbor database used on the course and the following query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT s.sid, s.name
  FROM Sailors s, Boats b, Reserves r
 WHERE s.sid=r.sid AND r.bid=b.bid AND b.color='Blue' AND
       s.sid IN
        (SELECT s1.sid
          FROM Sailors s1, Boats b1, Reserves r1
         WHERE s1.sid=r1.sid AND r1.bid=b1.bid
           AND b1.color='Green')
```

which of the following statements is false:

- a. The query implements the INTERSECTION operation.
- b. It is a valid SQL query.
- c. The queries are correlated. ✓
- d. The queries are uncorrelated.

Question 4

Complete

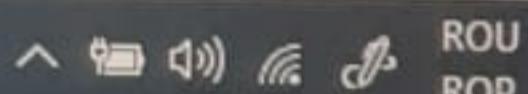
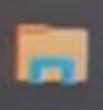
Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

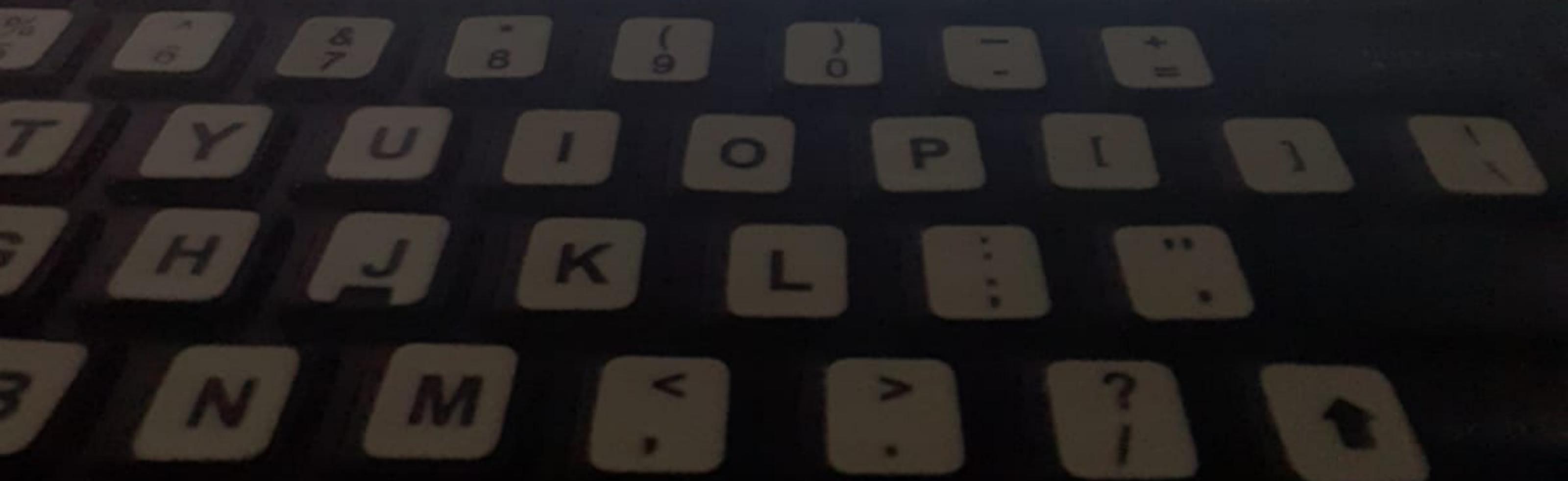
Multiple criteria in the parameter list are interpreted in a hierarchical manner in:

- a. ORDER BY, but not in the GROUP BY.
- b. GROUP BY, but not in the ORDER BY.

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Question 6

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

Considering the following Sailors table:

sid	sname	rating	age
22	Dustin	7	45.0
29	Brutus	1	33.0
31	Lubber	8	55.5
32	Andy	8	25.5
58	Rusty	10	35.0
64	Horatio	7	35.0
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SELECT s.name FROM Sailors s

WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Sailors s1 WHERE s1.rank < s.rank)

- a. all sailors' names
- b. Brutus
- c. empty result
- d. Rusty, Zorba

Question 7

Complete

The full join operation can be implemented using the following operator:

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