Name: _____
Score: _____ / _____

Quiz 4 - Fall 2021

Forward Only on this quiz!

Part 1

$EmpName and $empname are different variables in PHP.

- True
- False

Answer Point Value: 1.0 points
Answer Key: True

PHP server scripts (PHP code) are surrounded by delimiters, what are they?

- A. <?php...?>
- B. <?php>...</?>
- C. <script>...</script>
- D. <&>...</&>

Answer Point Value: 1.0 points
Answer Key: A

All PHP code runs on the server, never on the client machine.

- True
- False

Answer Point Value: 1.0 points
Answer Key: True

In PHP you can use both single quotes (' ') and double quotes ("") for strings.

- True
- False

Answer Point Value: 1.0 points
Answer Key: True

What PHP code will send "Hello World" to be displayed on a webpage?

- A. echo "Hello World";
- B. Document.Write("Hello World");
- C. System.out("Hello World");

Answer Point Value: 1.0 points
Answer Key: A

Match the following PHP to the task it performs.

1. mysqli_connect($dbhost,$dbuser,$dbpass,$dbname);	A. Closes a connection to a database
2. mysqli_fetch_assoc($result)	B. Opens a connection to a database
3. mysqli_query($connection,$query)	C. Performs a query on the database
4. mysqli_close($connection);	D. Returns one row from a retreived query

Answer Point Value: 2.0 points
Answer Key: 1:B, 2:D, 3:C, 4:A

Given the 2 tables: pet and owner with the following data:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM owner;
+---------+-------+---------+
| ownerid | fname | lname   |
+---------+-------+---------+
| 11      | Laura | Reid    |
| 22      | Marge | Simpson |
| 33      | Peter | Griffin |
+---------+-------+---------+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM pet;
+-------+--------------------+---------+---------+
| petid | petname            | species | ownerid |
+-------+--------------------+---------+---------+
| 54    | Waffles            | dog     | 11      |
| 56    | Chimo              | dog     | 11      |
| 57    | Santas Little Help | dog     | 22      |
| 58    | Snowball           | cat     | 22      |
| 59    | Brian              | dog     | 33      |
+-------+--------------------+---------+---------+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

And the following php code (assume the connection was made to the database):

```
<?php
    $query = "SELECT fname, petname, species FROM pet,owner WHERE  pet.ownerid = owner.ownerid AND species = 'dog' ORDER BY petname";
    $result = mysqli_query($connection,$query);
    if (!$result) {
       die("databases query failed.");
    }
    echo "<ol>";
    $row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result);
    echo "<li>";
    echo $row["species"] . "</li>";
    echo "<li>";
    echo $row["petname"] . "</li>";
    echo "<li>";
    echo $row["petname"] . "</li>";
    echo "</ol>";
    mysqli_free_result($result);
?>
```

What would be outputted by the code above?

A.
1. dog
2. Waffles
3. Chimo

B.
1. dog
2. Brian
3. Chimo

C.
1. dog
2. Waffles
3. Waffles

D.
1. dog
2. Brian
3. Brian

E.
None of the above

Answer Point Value: 2.0 points
Answer Key: D

Accepted characters: numbers, decimal point markers, sign indicators (-), spaces (e.g., as thousands separator, 5 000), "E" or "e" (used in scientific notation). **NOTE:** For scientific notation, a period MUST be used as the decimal point marker.

Assume we have tables AA (integer columns a, b and c) and BB (integer column e and d - table is empty initially) as shown below and we have the MySQL trigger shown below.

After we execute the following two SQL statements:

INSERT INTO BB (e, d) VALUES (20,10);
SELECT * FROM AA ORDER BY c;

then the values for the FIRST displayed row of table AA will be:
a will have the value of ____
b will have the value of ____
c will have the value of ____

Table AA

a	b	c
22	11	33
10	20	3
4	4	4

Table BB

e	d

TRIGGER Code:

```
CREATE TRIGGER quiz4 BEFORE INSERT ON BB
   FOR EACH ROW
      BEGIN
         UPDATE AA SET b = NEW.e + NEW.d WHERE c <NEW.e;
      END;
```

Answer Point Value: 1.0 points
Answer Key: 10, 30, 3

Assume we are drawing an ER diagram of the entities in a relational database, match the entity name to what it would become in the ER diagram

1. Table	A. Entity
2. Column	B. Weak Entity
3. Database	C. Derived Attribute
4. DatabaseName	D. Attribute - Weak Key
5. TableName	E. Attribute - Primary Key
6. NumOfRowsInTable	

Answer Point Value: 2.0 points
Answer Key: 1:B, 2:B, 3:A, 4:E, 5:D, 6:C

Attachments

```
        USE information_schema;
Line 1  SELECT COUNT(schema_name) FROM SCHEMATA;
Line 2  SELECT COUNT(table_name) FROM TABLES;
Line 3  SELECT COUNT(column_name) FROM COLUMNS;

        CREATE DATABASE q4db1;
        USE q4db1;
        CREATE TABLE AA (a INT, b INT, c INT);
        CREATE TABLE BB (d INT);
        CREATE DATABASE q4db2;
        USE q4db2;
        CREATE TABLE BB (d INT);
        DROP DATABASE q4db1;

        USE information_schema;
Line 4  SELECT COUNT(schema_name) FROM SCHEMATA;
Line 5  SELECT COUNT(table_name) FROM TABLES;
Line 6  SELECT COUNT(column_name) FROM COLUMNS;
```

Accepted characters: numbers, decimal point markers, sign indicators (-), spaces (e.g., as thousands separator, 5 000), "E" or "e" (used in scientific notation). **NOTE:** For scientific notation, a period MUST be used as the decimal point marker.

Assume I perform the following SQL commands:

If I compare the count returned from Line 1 to the count returned in Line 4, the count value would have changed by ____.

If I compare the count returned by Line 2 to the count returned by Line 5, the count value would have changed by ____.

If I compare the count returned by Line 3 to the count returned by Line 6, the count value would have changed by ____.

Answer Point Value: 3.0 points
Answer Key: 1, 1, 1

Which of the following is NOT a method for handling leaks of information via Statistical Database Queries

- A. Limit queries if the result returns a number of rows less than a certain threshold of rows
- B. Limit repeated queries that refer to the same tuples
- C. Restrict user from using aggregate functions such as AVERAGE,COUNT, MIN, MAX, ete. Only let them do SELECT * FROM ... type of queries.
- D. Introduce "noise" (inaccuracies) into results to make it difficult to deduce individual information
- E. All of the above are methods used to stop leaks in Statistical Database Security.

Answer Point Value: 1.0 points
Answer Key: C

Role Based Security is useful (select all that apply)

- [ ] A. If groups of employees in your company have predefined roles and each role should have the same level of access (select or insert or etc..) to the tables/databases/columns.
- [ ] B. If you need to do statistical queries that use aggregate functions such as MAX, MIN, COUNT and AVG.
- [ ] C. If you have a company with thousands of employees
- [ ] D. if you want to give people and the data top secret, secret, confidential and unclassified levels of control.

Answer Point Value: 2.0 points
Answer Key: A,C