

Database Design II and SQL Using Oracle DBS301SEE.09112.2191

[Course Documents](#)

Review Test Submission: L1

Review Test Submission: L1

User	Mailanachchige Don Senal Goonetilaka
Course	Database Design II and SQL Using Oracle
Test	L1
Started	1/8/19 3:48 PM
Submitted	1/10/19 6:42 PM
Due Date	1/11/19 11:59 PM
Status	Needs Grading
Attempt Score	Grade not available.
Time Elapsed	50 hours, 53 minutes
Results Displayed	All Answers, Submitted Answers, Correct Answers

Question 1

Needs Grading

At the prompt enter the following SQL*PLUS command.

SET pagesize 30 ← this is a SQL*PLUS command

Choosing the widest table from question 1, rerun the select. Did it have an effect on the display?

Do the same for the longest table.

=====

Now do **set linesize 30**. Test the appearance using both tables again.

You "may" have to do the following each time you log into your Seneca account. If you are logging in from home or doing it all on Oracle and NOT logging in, you may not need to do this.

SET PAGESIZE 200

SET LINESIZE 200

Answer YES if you did this question

Selected Answer: YES

Correct Answer:  YES

Question 2

Needs Grading

Create a query to display the output shown below.

City#	City	Province with Country Code
-------	------	----------------------------

1000	Roma	IN THE IT
------	------	-----------

1100	Venice	IN THE IT
------	--------	-----------

1200	Tokyo	Tokyo Prefecture IN THE JP
------	-------	----------------------------

1300	Hiroshima	IN THE JP
------	-----------	-----------

1400	Southlake	Texas IN THE US
------	-----------	-----------------

1500	South San Francisco	California IN THE US
------	---------------------	----------------------

Selected Answer: `SELECT LOCATION_ID AS "CITY#", CITY AS "CITY", STATE_PROVINCE ||
' IN THE ' || COUNTRY_ID AS "Province with Country Code"
FROM LOCATIONS
WHERE LOCATION_ID BETWEEN 1000 AND 1500;`

Correct Answer: [None]

Question 3

Needs Grading

Cut and paste the following and run it.. There will be errors. Fix them and when fixed put YES in the answer.

**SELECT employee_id, last name, commission_pct Emp Comm,
FROM employees;**

Selected Answer: YES

`SELECT employee_id, last_name AS "last name", commission_pct AS
"Emp Comm"
FROM EMPLOYEES;`

Correct Answer:  YES


Question 4

Needs Grading

FIRST - load the script supplied to create tables and populate them.

Have you done it? Answer YES

Selected Answer: YES

Correct Answer:  YES

Question 5

Needs Grading

Other than clicking on the table name in the left side panel that lists the tables, what command would show the structure of the LOCATIONS table?

Selected Answer: DESCRIBE LOCATIONS;

Correct Answer:  DESC LOCATIONS

Question 6

Needs Grading

The Human Resources Assistant Manager needs a list of department ids and job titles from the employee table.

Selected

Answer:

SELECT DISTINCT department_id AS "Department ID", job_id AS "Job Title"
FROM employees;

Correct

Answer:



should have used DISTINCT

Question 7

Needs Grading

Try this SELECT statement by COPOY and PASTE. Did it execute correctly?

SELECT last_name "LName", job_id "Job Title", Hire Date "Job Start"

FROM employees;

What is wrong?

Selected

Answer:

The quotation marks weren't actually the proper quotation marks and there is an underscore is missing from "hire_date"
SELECT last_name "LName", job_id "Job Title", Hire_Date "Job Start"
FROM employees;

Correct

Answer:



Quotes

Question 8

Needs Grading

Which one of these tables appear to be the widest per row? Whic one has the most rows

SELECT * FORM employees;


SELECT * FROM departments;

SELECT * FROM orderlines;

Selected
Answer:

The EMPLOYEES table is the wides table per row with 11 columns in total.
The ORDERLINES table has the most number of rows with 1225 rows in total.

Correct
Answer:

employees -- widest
 orderlines -- longest

Saturday, February 2, 2019 4:29:32 PM EST

← OK