Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 10

1. The EMP_HIST_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to remove this view? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   
   DROP emp_hist_v;
   DELETE emp_hist_v;
   REMOVE emp_hist_v;
   DROP VIEW emp_hist_v; (*)

   Correct

2. You must create a view that when queried will display the name, customer identification number, new balance, finance charge and credit limit of all customers. You issue this statement:

   CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW CUST_CREDIT_V
   AS SELECT c.last_name, c.customer_id, a.new_balance, a.finance_charge, a.credit_limit
   FROM customers c, accounts a
   WHERE c.account_id = a.account_id WITH READ ONLY;

   Which type of SQL command can be issued on the CUST_CREDIT_V view? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   
   UPDATE
   DELETE
   INSERT
   SELECT (*)

   Correct

3. Which statement about an inline view is true? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   
   An inline view is a schema object.
   An inline view is a subquery in the FROM clause, often named with an alias. (*)
   An inline view is a complex view.

Page 1
An inline view can be used to perform DML operations.

4. Evaluate this SELECT statement:
   SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
   FROM (SELECT customer_id, new_balance FROM customer_finance
   ORDER BY new_balance DESC)
   WHERE ROWNUM <= 25;
   Which type of query is this SELECT statement?
   Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   A Top-n query (*)
   A complex view
   A simple view
   A hierarchical view
   Correct

5. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
   EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
   LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
   FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
   DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
   JOB_ID VARCHAR(25)
   MANAGER_ID NUMBER
   SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
   COMMISSOIN NUMBER(7,2)
   HIRE_DATE DATE
   Which SELECT statement could be used to display the 10 lowest paid clerks that belong to department 70?
   Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||','||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
   FROM (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
   FROM employees
   ORDER BY salary)
   WHERE ROWNUM <=10 AND job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70;
   (*)
   SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||','||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
   FROM (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary, job_id
   FROM employees
   WHERE job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70
   ORDER BY salary)
   WHERE ROWNUM <=10;
   (*)
   SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||','||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
FROM (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary, job_id, dept_id
FROM employees
WHERE ROWNUM <= 10
ORDER BY salary)
WHERE job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70;

The only way is to use the data dictionary.

Correct

6. Which action can be performed by using DML statements? Mark for Review (1) Points

Deleting records in a table (*)
Creating PRIMARY KEY constraints
Disabling an index
Altering a table

Correct

7. You create a view on the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables to display salary information per department. What will happen if you issue the following statement:
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sal_dept
AS SELECT SUM(e.salary) sal, d.department_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_name
ORDER BY d.department_name;
Mark for Review (1) Points

A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name. (*)

A simple view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name.

A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department id.

Nothing, as the statement contains an error and will fail.

Correct

8. You administer an Oracle database. Jack manages the Sales department. He and his employees often find it necessary to query the database to identify customers and their orders. He has asked you to create a view that will simplify this procedure for himself and his staff. The view should not accept INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operations. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review (1) Points

Page 3
CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT companyname, city, orderid, orderdate, total
    FROM customers, orders
    WHERE custid = custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
(SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid);

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

Correct

9. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)
   You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.
   You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.
   You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

   Correct

10. For a View created using the WITH CHECK OPTION keywords, which of the following statements are true? Mark for Review
    (1) Points
    The view will allow the user to check it against the data dictionary
    Prohibits changing rows not returned by the subquery in the view definition. (*)
    Prohibits DML actions without administrator CHECK approval
    Allows for DELETES from other tables, including ones not listed in subquery
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Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

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Section 10

11. What is the purpose of including the WITH CHECK OPTION clause when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

To make sure that the parent table(s) actually exist
To keep views from being queried by unauthorized persons
To make sure that data is not duplicated in the view
To make sure no rows are updated through the view that will hinder those rows from being returned by the view. (*)

Correct

12. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views? Mark for Review
(1) Points

They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.
They contain functions or groups of data
They can perform DML operations through the view (*)
They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

Correct

13. In order to query a database using a view, which of the following statements applies? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Use special VIEW SELECT keywords.
You can retrieve data from a view as you would from any table. (*)
You can never see all the rows in the table through the view.

Correct
The tables you are selecting from can be empty, yet the view still returns the original data from those tables.

Correct

14. Which statement would you use to alter a view? Mark for Review (1) Points
   ALTER VIEW
   MODIFY VIEW
   ALTER TABLE
   CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW (*)

Correct

15. Which statement about the CREATE VIEW statement is true? Mark for Review (1) Points
   A CREATE VIEW statement CAN contain a join query. (*)
   A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain an ORDER BY clause.
   A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a function.
   A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a GROUP BY clause.

Correct

16. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark for Review (1) Points
   Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of the columns from the table.
   Views provide data independence for infrequent users and application programs. One view can be used to retrieve data from several tables. Views can be used to provide data security. (*)
   Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.
   Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

Correct

17. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review (1) Points
   FORCE (*)
18. You need to create a view that when queried will display the name, employee identification number, first and last name, salary, and department identification number. When queried, the display should be sorted by salary from lowest to highest, then by last name and first name alphabetically. The view definition should be created regardless of the existence of the EMPLOYEES table. No DML may be performed when using this view. Evaluate these statements:

```sql
CREATE OR REPLACE NOFORCE VIEW EMP_SALARY_V
AS SELECT employee_id, last_name, first_name, salary, department_id
FROM employees WITH READ ONLY;

SELECT *
FROM emp_salary_v
ORDER BY salary, last_name, first_name;
```

Which statement is true?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

When both statements are executed all of the desired results are achieved.

The CREATE VIEW statement will fail if the EMPLOYEES table does not exist. (*)

The statements will NOT return all of the desired results because the WITH CHECK OPTION clause is NOT included in the CREATE VIEW statement.

To achieve all of the desired results this ORDER ON clause should be added to the CREATE VIEW statement: 'ORDER ON salary, last_name, first_name'

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

19. A view can be used to keep a history record of old data from the underlying tables, so even if a row is deleted from a table, you can still select the row through the view. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

20. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it? Mark for Review

(1) Points

FORCE

NOFORCE
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CREATE OR REPLACE (*)
WITH ADMIN OPTION

Correct

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Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

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Section 11
21. What is the most common use for a Sequence? Mark for Review (1) Points
   To generate primary key values (*)
   To improve the performance of some queries
   To give an alternative name for an object
   To logically represent subsets of data from one or more tables

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

22. Sequences can be used to: (Choose three) Mark for Review (1) Points
(Choose all correct answers)
   Ensure primary key values will be unique and consecutive
   Ensure primary key values will be unique even though gaps may exist (*)
   Generate a range of numbers and optionally cycle through them again (*)
   Set a fixed interval between successively generated numbers. (*)
   Guarantee that no primary key values are unused

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

23. Evaluate this statement:
   SELECT po_itemid_seq.CURRVAL
   FROM dual;
What does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

It resets the current value of the PO_ITEM_ID_SEQ sequence.

It displays the current value of the PO_ITEM_ID_SEQ sequence. (*)

It displays the next available value of the PO_ITEM_ID_SEQ sequence.

It sets the current value of the PO_ITEM_ID_SEQ sequence to the value of the PO_ITEMID column.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

24. The ALTER SEQUENCE statement can be used to: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Change the START WITH value of a sequence

Change the maximum value to a lower number than was last used

Change the name of the sequence

Change how much a sequence increments by each time a number is generated (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

25. Evaluate this statement:
DROP SEQUENCE line_item_id_seq;

What does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

It sets the next value of the sequence to 1.

It sets the next value of the sequence to 0.

It sets the current value of the sequence to 0.

It removes the sequence from the data dictionary. (*)

Correct

26. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE INDEX sales_idx ON oe.sales (status);

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The CREATE INDEX creates a function-based index.

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a nonunique index. (*)

The CREATE INDEX statement creates a unique index.
The CREATE INDEX statement fails because of a syntax error.

Correct

27. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:
   CLIENT_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
   LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15)
   FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10)
   CITY VARCHAR2(15)
   STATE VARCHAR2(2)

   You want to create an index named ADDRESS_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the CLIENTS table. You execute this statement:

   CREATE INDEX clients
   ON address_index (city, state);

   Which result does this statement accomplish?
   Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   An index named ADDRESS_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.
   An index named CLIENTS is created on the CITY and STATE columns.
   An index named CLIENTS_INDEX is created on the CLIENTS table.
   An error message is produced, and no index is created. (*)

   Correct

28. Which of the following best describes the function of an index? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   (*) An index can increase the performance of SQL queries that search large tables.
   An index can reduce the time required to grant multiple privileges to users.
   An index can run statement blocks when DML actions occur against a table.
   An index can prevent users from viewing certain data in a table.

   Correct

29. What is the correct syntax for creating a private synonym d_sum for the view DEPT_SUM_VU? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   CREATE SYNONYM d_sum
   ON dept_sum_vu;

   CREATE d_sum SYNONYM
   FOR dept_sum_vu;
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UPDATE dept_sum_vu
ON SYNONYM d_sum;

CREATE SYNONYM d_sum
FOR dept_sum_vu;
(*)

Correct

30. Which one of the following statements about indexes is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

An index is created automatically when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created. (*)

An index must be created by a database administrator when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

An index is never created for a unique constraint.

An index cannot be created before a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

Correct

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Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 11

31. You need to determine the table name and column name(s) on which the SALES_IDX index is defined. Which data dictionary view would you query? Mark for Review

(1) Points

USER_INDEXES

USER_TABLES

USER_OBJECTS

Page 11
32. Which statement would you use to remove the LAST_NAME_IDX index on the LAST_NAME column of the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
   (1) Points

   DROP INDEX last_name_idx;

   DROP INDEX last_name_idx(last_name);

   DROP INDEX last_name_idx(employees.last_name);

   ALTER TABLE employees
   DROP INDEX last_name_idx;

   Correct

33. Evaluate this statement:
    CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;

Which task will this statement accomplish?
   Mark for Review
   (1) Points

   It recreates the synonym if it already exists.
   It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.
   It allows only the user CHAN to access TESTING using the synonym.
   It eliminates the need for all users to qualify TESTING with its schema. (*)

   Correct

34. Barry creates a table named INVENTORY. Pam must be able to query the table. Barry wants to enable Pam to query the table without being required to specify the table's schema. Which of the following should Barry create? Mark for Review
    (1) Points

   A schema
   An index
   A view
   A synonym (*)

   Correct
35. Unique indexes are automatically created on columns that have which two types of constraints? Mark for Review
(1) Points

   NOT NULL and UNIQUE
   UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY (*)
   UNIQUE and FOREIGN KEY
   PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY

Correct

Section 12

36. Which statement would you use to remove an object privilege granted to a user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

   ALTER USER
   REVOKE (*)
   REMOVE
   DROP

Correct

37. User BOB's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. BOB executes the following statement:
   GRANT SELECT ON employees TO mary WITH GRANT OPTION;

Which of the following statements can MARY now execute successfully? (Choose two)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)
   SELECT FROM bob.employees; (*)
   REVOKE SELECT ON bob.employees FROM bob;
   GRANT SELECT ON bob.employees TO PUBLIC; (*)
   DROP TABLE bob.employees;

Correct

38. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user? Mark for Review
(1) Points
39. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the REFERENCES object privilege on a table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

- It allows a user's session to read from the table but only so that foreign key constraints can be checked. (*)
- It allows a user to refer to the table in a SELECT statement.
- It allows a user to create foreign key constraints on the table.
- It allows the user to create new tables which contain the same data as the referenced table.

Correct

40. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant other object privileges on the table to other users. Mark for Review
(1) Points

- True
- False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

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Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 12

41. To join a table in your database to a table on a second (remote) Oracle database, you need to use: Mark for Review
(1) Points
A remote procedure call
An Oracle gateway product
An ODBC driver
A database link (*)

Correct

42. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;
(*)

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

Correct

43. User Kate wants to create indexes on tables in her schema. What privilege must be granted to Kate so that she can do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX
CREATE ANY INDEX
ALTER TABLE
None; users do not need extra privileges to create indexes on tables in their own schema (*)

Correct

44. The database administrator wants to allow user Marco to create new tables in his own schema. Which privilege should be granted to Marco? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE ANY TABLE
45. Which of the following best describes a role in an Oracle database? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A role is a type of system privilege.
A role is the part that a user plays in querying the database.
A role is a name for a group of privileges. (*)
A role is an object privilege which allows a user to update a table.

Correct

46. You grant user AMY the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which type of privilege have you granted to AMY? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A system privilege (*)
An object privilege
A user privilege
An access privilege

Correct

47. You create a view named EMPLOYEES_VIEW on a subset of the EMPLOYEES table. User AUDREY needs to use this view to create reports. Only you and Audrey should have access to this view. Which of the following actions should you perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points
Do nothing. As a database user, Audrey's user account has automatically been granted the SELECT privilege for all database objects.
GRANT SELECT ON employees_view TO public;
GRANT SELECT ON employees_view TO audrey; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON employees AND employees_view TO audrey;

Correct

48. Which of the following are system privileges?
(Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CREATE TABLE (*)

UPDATE

CREATE SYNONYM (*)

INDEX

Correct

Section 14

49. Steven King's row in the EMPLOYEES table has EMPLOYEE_ID = 100 and SALARY = 24000. A user issues the following statements in the order shown:

UPDATE employees
SET salary = salary * 2
WHERE employee_id = 100;
COMMIT;

UPDATE employees
SET salary = 30000
WHERE employee_id = 100;

The user's database session now ends abnormally. What is now King's salary in the table?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

48000 (*)

30000

24000

78000

Correct

50. If a database crashes, all uncommitted changes are automatically rolled back. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 10

1. You administer an Oracle database, which contains a table named EMPLOYEES. Luke, a database user, must create a report that includes the names and addresses of all employees. You do not want to grant Luke access to the EMPLOYEES table because it contains sensitive data. Which of the following actions should you perform first? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Create the report for him.

Create a view. (*)

Create a subquery.

Create an index.

Correct

2. Views must be used to select data from a table. As soon as a view is created on a table, you can no longer select directly from the table. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

3. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review

(1) Points

FORCE (*)

NFOFORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

Correct

4. Evaluate this view definition:

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW part_name_v
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AS SELECT DISTINCT part_name
FROM parts
WHERE cost >= 45;

Which of the following statements using the PART_NAME_V view will execute successfully?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT *
FROM part_name_v;
(*)

UPDATE part_name_v
SET cost = cost * 1.23
WHERE part_id = 56990;

DELETE FROM part_name_v
WHERE part_id = 56897;

INSERT INTO part_name_v (part_id, part_name, product_id, cost)
VALUES (857986, 'cylinder', 8790, 3.45);

Correct

5. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:
CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f, course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

Which type of view will this statement create?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
Nested
Simple
Inline
Complex (*)

Correct

6. In order to query a database using a view, which of the following statements applies? Mark for Review
(1) Points
Use special VIEW SELECT keywords.
You can retrieve data from a view as you would from any table. (*)
You can never see all the rows in the table through the view.
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The tables you are selecting from can be empty, yet the view still returns the original data from those tables.

Correct

7. You need to create a view on the SALES table, but the SALES table has not yet been created. Which statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You must create the SALES table before creating the view.
By default, the view will be created even if the SALES table does not exist.
You can create the table and the view at the same time using the FORCE option.
You can use the FORCE option to create the view before the SALES table has been created. (*)

Correct

8. Which statement about the CREATE VIEW statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A CREATE VIEW statement CAN contain a join query. (*)
A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain an ORDER BY clause.
A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a function.
A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a GROUP BY clause.

Correct

9. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can delete data in a view if the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.
You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a WHERE clause.
You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a group function. (*)
You can modify data in a view if the view contains a GROUP BY clause.

Correct

10. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views? Mark for Review
(1) Points

They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.
They contain functions or groups of data
They can perform DML operations through the view (*)

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Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 10

11. For a View created using the WITH CHECK OPTION keywords, which of the following statements are true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

- The view will allow the user to check it against the data dictionary
- Prohibits changing rows not returned by the subquery in the view definition. (*)
- Prohibits DML actions without administrator CHECK approval
- Allows for DELETES from other tables, including ones not listed in subquery

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

12. You create a view on the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables to display salary information per department. What will happen if you issue the following statement:
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sal_dept
AS SELECT SUM(e.salary) sal, d.department_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_name
ORDER BY d.department_name;
Mark for Review
(1) Points

- A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name. (*)
- A simple view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name.
- A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department,
Nothing, as the statement contains an error and will fail.

Correct

13. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points
   - You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)
   - You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.
   - You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.
   - You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

Correct

14. You cannot insert data through a view if the view includes ______. Mark for Review
(1) Points
   - A WHERE clause
   - A join
   - A column alias
   - A GROUP BY clause (*)

Correct

15. Which option would you use when creating a view to ensure that no DML operations occur on the view? Mark for Review
(1) Points
   - FORCE
   - NOFORCE
   - WITH READ ONLY (*)
   - WITH ADMIN OPTION

Correct

16. An inline view is an unnamed select statement found: Mark for Review
(1) Points
   - In the user_views data dictionary view
Page 22
17. Which of the following describes a top-N query? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A top-N query returns the bottom 15 records from the specified table.
A top-N query returns the top 15 records from the specified table.
A top-N query returns a result set that is sorted according to the specified column values.
A top-N query returns a limited result set, returning data based on highest or lowest criteria. (*)

Correct

18. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)

You execute this statement:
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
FROM (SELECT customer_id, new_balance FROM customer_finance)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25
ORDER BY new_balance DESC;

What statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
The statement failed to execute because an inline view was used.
The statement will not necessarily return the 25 highest new balance values, as the inline view has no ORDER BY. (*)
The 25 greatest new balance values were displayed from the highest to the lowest.
The statement failed to execute because the ORDER BY does NOT use the Top-n column.

Correct
You created a Top-n query report that displays the account numbers and new balance of the 800 accounts that have the highest new balance value. The results are sorted by payments value from highest to lowest. Which SELECT statement clause is included in your query?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Inner query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC (*)
Inner query: WHERE ROWNUM = 800
Outer query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC
Inner query: SELECT customer_id, new_balance ROWNUM

Correct

20. The EMP_HIST_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to remove this view? Mark for Review

(1) Points

DROP emp_hist_v;
DELETE emp_hist_v;
REMOVE emp_hist_v;
DROP VIEW emp_hist_v; (*)

Correct

Page 2 of 5

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.
21. Evaluate this statement:
DROP SEQUENCE line_item_id_seq;

What does this statement accomplish?  
Mark for Review
(1) Points

- It sets the next value of the sequence to 1.
- It sets the next value of the sequence to 0.
- It sets the current value of the sequence to 0.
- It removes the sequence from the data dictionary. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

22. The ALTER SEQUENCE statement can be used to:  
Mark for Review
(1) Points

- Change the START WITH value of a sequence
- Change the maximum value to a lower number than was last used
- Change the name of the sequence
- Change how much a sequence increments by each time a number is generated (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

23. A gap can occur in a sequence because a user generated a number from the sequence and then rolled back the transaction. True or False?  
Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)
False

Correct

24. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE order_id_seq NOCYCLE NOCACHE;

Which statement is true?  
Mark for Review
(1) Points

- The sequence has no maximum value.
- The sequence preallocates values and retains them in memory.
- The sequence will continue to generate values after reaching its maximum value.
- The sequence will start with 1. (*)

Correct
25. Which of the following best describes the function of the CURRVAL virtual column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The CURRVAL virtual column will display the integer that was most recently supplied by a sequence. (*)

The CURRVAL virtual column will increment a sequence by a specified value.

The CURRVAL virtual column will display either the physical locations or the logical locations of the rows in the table.

The CURRVAL virtual column will return a value of 1 for a parent record in a hierarchical result set.

Correct

26. What is the correct syntax for creating an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name); (*)

CREATE INDEX ON table_name(column_name);

CREATE index_name INDEX ON table_name.column_name;

CREATE OR REPLACE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name);

Correct

27. When creating an index on one or more columns of a table, which of the following statements are true?
(Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

You should create an index if the table is large and most queries are expected to retrieve less than 2 to 4 percent of the rows. (*)

You should always create an index on tables that are frequently updated.

You should create an index if one or more columns are frequently used together in a join condition. (*)

You should create an index if the table is very small.

Correct

28. Barry creates a table named INVENTORY. Pam must be able to query the table. Barry wants to enable Pam to query the table without being required to specify the table’s schema. Which of the following should Barry create? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A schema
29. You want to create a composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement will accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX fl_idx
ON employees(first_name || last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx
ON employees(first_name), employees(last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx
ON employees(first_name,last_name);
(*)

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name);
CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(last_name);

Correct

30. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMP_ID NOT NULL, Primary Key
SSNUM NOT NULL, Unique
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to DEPT_ID column of the DEPARTMENTS table
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

You execute this statement:
CREATE INDEX emp_name_idx
ON employees(last_name, first_name);

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The statement creates a function-based index.
The statement fails because of a syntax error.
The statement creates a composite unique index.
The statement creates a composite non-unique index. (*)
Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 11

31. Which statement would you use to remove the LAST_NAME_IDX index on the LAST_NAME column of the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review

(1) Points

DROP INDEX last_name_idx;

(*)

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(last_name);

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(employees.last_name);

ALTER TABLE employees
DROP INDEX last_name_idx;

Correct

32. Unique indexes are automatically created on columns that have which two types of constraints? Mark for Review

(1) Points

NOT NULL and UNIQUE

UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY (*)

UNIQUE and FOREIGN KEY

PRIMARY KEY and FOREIGN KEY

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

33. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:
You want to create an index named ADDRESS_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the
CLIENTS table. You execute this statement:

CREATE INDEX clients
ON address_index (city, state);

Which result does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

  - An index named ADDRESS_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.
  - An error message is produced, and no index is created. (*)

Correct

34. You need to determine the table name and column name(s) on which the
SALES_IDX index is defined. Which data dictionary view would you query? Mark for
Review
(1) Points

  - USER_INDEXES
  - USER_TABLES
  - USER_OBJECTS
  - USER_IND_COLUMNS (*)

Correct

35. What would you create to make the following statement execute faster?

SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name) = 'chang';

Mark for Review
(1) Points

  - A synonym.
  - An index, either a normal or a function_based index. (*)
  - A composite index.
  - Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

Correct
Section 12

36. User BOB's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. BOB executes the following statement:
   GRANT SELECT ON employees TO mary WITH GRANT OPTION;
   Which of the following statements can MARY now execute successfully? (Choose two)
   Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   (Choose all correct answers)
   SELECT FROM bob.employees; (*)
   REVOKE SELECT ON bob.employees FROM bob;
   GRANT SELECT ON bob.employees TO PUBLIC; (*)
   DROP TABLE bob.employees;
   Correct

37. Which statement would you use to remove an object privilege granted to a user? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   ALTER USER
   REVOKE (*)
   REMOVE
   DROP
   Correct

38. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   An index
   A view
   A trigger
   A role (*)
   Correct

39. Which keyword would you use to grant an object privilege to all database users? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
40. Which data dictionary view shows which system privileges have been granted to a user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_TAB_PRIVS
USER_SYS_PRIVS (*)
USER_SYSTEM_PRIVS
USER_SYSTEM_PRIVILEGES

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12
42. Which of the following are system privileges? (Choose two)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CREATE TABLE (*)
UPDATE
CREATE SYNONYM (*)
INDEX

Correct

43. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;
(*)

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

Correct

44. You grant user AMY the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which type of privilege have you granted to AMY?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

A system privilege (*)
An object privilege
A user privilege
An access privilege

Correct
45. Which of the following are object privileges? (Choose two)  Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT (*)
DROP TABLE
CREATE TABLE
INSERT (*)

Correct

46. The database administrator wants to allow user Marco to create new tables in his own schema. Which privilege should be granted to Marco?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE ANY TABLE
SELECT
CREATE TABLE (*)
CREATE OBJECT

Correct

47. You want to grant user BOB the ability to change other users' passwords. Which privilege should you grant to BOB?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

The ALTER USER privilege (*)
The CREATE USER privilege
The DROP USER privilege
The CREATE PROFILE privilege

Correct

48. You want to grant privileges to user CHAN that will allow CHAN to update the data in the EMPLOYEES table. Which type of privileges will you grant to CHAN?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

User privileges
Object privileges (*)
System privileges
Administrator privileges
Section 14

49. Steven King's row in the EMPLOYEES table has EMPLOYEE_ID = 100 and SALARY = 24000. A user issues the following statements in the order shown:
   UPDATE employees
   SET salary = salary * 2
   WHERE employee_id = 100;
   COMMIT;
   UPDATE employees
   SET salary = 30000
   WHERE employee_id = 100;

   The user's database session now ends abnormally. What is now King's salary in the table?
   Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   48000 (*)
   30000
   24000
   78000

   Correct

50. If a database crashes, all uncommitted changes are automatically rolled back.
   True or False? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   True (*)
   False

   Correct

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Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.
Section 10

1. For a View created using the WITH CHECK OPTION keywords, which of the following statements are true? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   - The view will allow the user to check it against the data dictionary
   - Prohibits changing rows not returned by the subquery in the view definition. (*)
   - Prohibits DML actions without administrator CHECK approval
   - Allows for DELETES from other tables, including ones not listed in subquery

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

2. You administer an Oracle database. Jack manages the Sales department. He and his employees often find it necessary to query the database to identify customers and their orders. He has asked you to create a view that will simplify this procedure for himself and his staff. The view should not accept INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operations. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review
   (1) Points

   CREATE VIEW sales_view
   AS (SELECT companyname, city, orderid, orderdate, total
       FROM customers, orders
       WHERE custid = custid)
   WITH READ ONLY;

   CREATE VIEW sales_view
   (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o. orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
   WITH READ ONLY;

   CREATE VIEW sales_view
   AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o. orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid);

   CREATE VIEW sales_view
   AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o. orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
   WITH READ ONLY;

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

3. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)

You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

Correct

4. Which action can be performed by using DML statements? Mark for Review (1) Points
   Deleting records in a table (*)
   Creating PRIMARY KEY constraints
   Disabling an index
   Altering a table

   Correct

5. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views? Mark for Review (1) Points
   They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.
   They contain functions or groups of data
   They can perform DML operations through the view (*)
   They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

6. Which option would you use when creating a view to ensure that no DML operations occur on the view? Mark for Review (1) Points
   FORCE
   NOFORCE
   WITH READ ONLY (*)
   WITH ADMIN OPTION

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

7. You can create a view if the view subquery contains an inline view. True or
feedback final exam semester 2 part2

False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

8. You must create a view that when queried will display the name, customer identification number, new balance, finance charge and credit limit of all customers. You issue this statement:
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW CUST_CREDIT_V
AS SELECT c.last_name, c.customer_id, a.new_balance, a.finance_charge, a.credit_limit
FROM customers c, accounts a
WHERE c.account_id = a.account_id WITH READ ONLY;

Which type of SQL command can be issued on the CUST_CREDIT_V view?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

UPDATE
DELETE
INSERT (*)

SELECT (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

9. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
JOB_ID VARCHAR2(25)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
COMMISSION NUMBER(7,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE

Which SELECT statement could be used to display the 10 lowest paid clerks that belong to department 70?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||' ','|'|first_name "Employee", salary "Salary" FROM
(SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
FROM employees
ORDER BY salary)
WHERE ROWNUM <=10 AND job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70;

SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||' ','|'|first_name "Employee", salary "Salary" FROM
feedback final exam semester 2 part2

(SELECT last_name, first_name, salary, job_id
FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70
ORDER BY salary)
WHERE ROWNUM <=10;
(*)

SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", last_name||' '||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
FROM
(SELECT last_name, first_name, salary, job_id, dept_id
FROM employees
WHERE ROWNUM <=10
ORDER BY salary)
WHERE job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70;

The only way is to use the data dictionary.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

10. Evaluate this SELECT statement:
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
FROM (SELECT customer_id, new_balance FROM customer_finance
ORDER BY new_balance DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25;
Which type of query is this SELECT statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
A Top-n query (*)
A complex view
A simple view
A hierarchical view
Correct

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Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 10

11. You want to create a view based on the SALESREP table. You plan to grant access to this view to members of the Sales department. You want Sales employees to be able to update the SALESREP table through the view, which you plan to name SALESREP_VIEW. What should not be specified in your CREATE VIEW statement? Mark for
(1) Points

The AS keyword
A WHERE clause
The IN keyword
A GROUP BY clause (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

12. The EMP_HIST_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to remove this view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP emp_hist_v;
DELETE emp_hist_v;
REMOVE emp_hist_v;
DROP VIEW emp_hist_v; (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

13. Which of the following keywords cannot be used when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

HAVING
WHERE
ORDER BY
They are all valid keywords when creating views. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

14. The FACULTY table contains these columns:
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
ZIP NUMBER(9)
TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)
STATUS VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL
The COURSE table contains these columns:

COURSEID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
SUBJECT VARCHAR2(5)
TERM VARCHAR2(6)
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY
You have been asked to compile a report that identifies all adjunct professors who will be teaching classes in the upcoming term. You want to create a view that will simplify the creation of this report. Which CREATE VIEW statements will accomplish this task?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

```sql
CREATE VIEW
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty, course
WHERE facultyid = facultyid);
```

```sql
CREATE VIEW pt_view
ON (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f and course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
```

```sql
CREATE VIEW pt_view IN (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty course);
```

```sql
CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f, course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
```

(*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

15. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of the columns from the table.

Views provide data independence for infrequent users and application programs. One view can be used to retrieve data from several tables. Views can be used to provide data security. (*)

Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

16. Which statement about the CREATE VIEW statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A CREATE VIEW statement CAN contain a join query. (*)

A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain an ORDER BY clause.
A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a function.

A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a GROUP BY clause.

Correct

17. Evaluate this view definition:
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW part_name_v
AS SELECT DISTINCT part_name
FROM parts
WHERE cost >= 45;

Which of the following statements using the PART_NAME_V view will execute successfully?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

SELECT *
FROM part_name_v;
(*)

UPDATE part_name_v
SET cost = cost * 1.23
WHERE part_id = 56990;

DELETE FROM part_name_v
WHERE part_id = 56897;

INSERT INTO part_name_v (part_id, part_name, product_id, cost)
VALUES (857986, 'cylinder', 8790, 3.45);

Correct

18. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE

NOFORCE

CREATE OR REPLACE (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

19. You administer an Oracle database, which contains a table named EMPLOYEES. Luke, a database user, must create a report that includes the names and addresses of all employees. You do not want to grant Luke access to the EMPLOYEES table because it contains sensitive data. Which of the following actions should you perform first? Mark for Review
(1) Points
Create the report for him.
Create a view. (*)
Create a subquery.
Create an index.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

20. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review
(1) Points
   FORCE (*)
   NOFORCE
   OR REPLACE
   WITH READ ONLY

Correct

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Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 11

21. The CUSTOMERS table exists in user Mary's schema. Which statement should you use to create a synonym for all database users on the CUSTOMERS table? Mark for Review
(1) Points
   CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM cust ON mary.customers;
   CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM cust FOR mary.customers; (*)
   CREATE SYNONYM cust ON mary.customers FOR PUBLIC;
   CREATE SYNONYM cust ON mary.customers;
   GRANT SELECT ON cust TO PUBLIC;
Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

22. Which statement about an index is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points
An index can only be created on a single table column.
Creating an index will always improve query performance.
Creating an index reorders the data in the underlying table.
An index created on multiple columns is called a composite or concatenated index. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

23. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;
Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
It recreates the synonym if it already exists.
It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.
It allows only the user CHAN to access TESTING using the synonym.
It eliminates the need for all users to qualify TESTING with its schema. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

24. What is the correct syntax for creating an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points
CREATE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name); (*)
CREATE INDEX ON table_name(column_name);
CREATE index_name INDEX ON table_name.column_name;
CREATE OR REPLACE INDEX index_name ON table_name(column_name);

Correct

25. Which of the following is created automatically by Oracle when a UNIQUE integrity constraint is created? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A PRIMARY KEY constraint
A CHECK constraint

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An index (*)

A FOREIGN KEY constraint

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

26. You need to determine the table name and column name(s) on which the SALES_IDX index is defined. Which data dictionary view would you query? Mark for Review

(1) Points

USER_INDEXES

USER_TABLES

USER_OBJECTS

USER_IND_COLUMNS (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

27. What would you create to make the following statement execute faster?

SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name) = 'chang';

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A synonym.

An index, either a normal or a function_based index. (*)

A composite index.

Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

28. As user Julie, you issue this statement:

CREATE SYNONYM emp FOR sam.employees;

Which task was accomplished by this statement?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

You created a public synonym on the EMP table owned by user Sam.

You created a private synonym on the EMPLOYEES table that you own.

You created a public synonym on the EMPLOYEES table owned by user Sam.

You created a private synonym on the EMPLOYEES table owned by user Sam. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Page 44
29. Which one of the following statements about indexes is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

An index is created automatically when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created. (*)
An index must be created by a database administrator when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.
An index is never created for a unique constraint.
An index cannot be created before a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

Correct

30. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE INDEX sales_idx ON oe.sales (status);

Which statement is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The CREATE INDEX creates a function-based index.
The CREATE INDEX statement creates a nonunique index. (*)
The CREATE INDEX statement creates a unique index.
The CREATE INDEX statement fails because of a syntax error.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 11

31. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE line_item_id_seq
MINVALUE 100 MAXVALUE 130 INCREMENT BY -10 CYCLE;

What will be the first five numbers generated by this sequence? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The fifth number cannot be generated.
The CREATE SEQUENCE statement will fail because a START WITH value was not specified. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

32. You create a sequence with the following statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE my_emp_seq;

Which of the following statements about this sequence are true? (Choose two)

Mark for Review
(1) Points
(Choose all correct answers)

MINVALUE is equal to 1. (*)
MAXVALUE is unlimited.

When the sequence exceeds its maximum value it will continue to generate numbers starting with MINVALUE.
The sequence will not cache a range of numbers in memory. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

33. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE order_id_seq NOCYCLE NOCACHE;

Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence has no maximum value.
The sequence preallocates values and retains them in memory.
The sequence will continue to generate values after reaching its maximum value.
The sequence will start with 1. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

34. When creating a sequence, which keyword or option specifies the minimum sequence value? Mark for Review
(1) Points

MAXVALUE
MINVALUE (*)
NOMAXVALUE
Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

35. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE sales_item_id_seq
START WITH 101 MAXVALUE 9000090 CYCLE;

Which statement about this CREATE SEQUENCE statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence will reuse numbers and will start with 101. (*)
The sequence will generate decrementing sequence numbers starting at 101.
The statement fails because no INCREMENT BY value is specified.
The sequence will generate sequence numbers starting with 101, but will not reuse numbers.

Correct

Section 12

36. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user? Mark for Review (1) Points

WITH GRANT OPTION (*)
WITH ADMIN OPTION
PUBLIC
FORCE

Correct

37. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the REFERENCES object privilege on a table? Mark for Review (1) Points

It allows a user's session to read from the table but only so that foreign key constraints can be checked. (*)
It allows a user to refer to the table in a SELECT statement.
It allows a user to create foreign key constraints on the table.
It allows the user to create new tables which contain the same data as the referenced table.

Correct
38. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant other object privileges on the table to other users. Mark for Review (1) Points
   True
   False (*)
   Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

39. Which statement would you use to grant a role to users? Mark for Review (1) Points
   GRANT (*)
   ALTER USER
   CREATE USER
   ASSIGN
   Correct

40. You need to grant user BOB SELECT privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You want to allow BOB to grant this privileges to other users. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review (1) Points
   GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH GRANT OPTION; (*)
   GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;
   GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob;
   GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;
   Correct
41. Which statement would you use to remove an object privilege granted to a user? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   ALTER USER
   REVOKE (*)
   REMOVE
   DROP

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

42. You grant user AMY the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which type of privilege have you granted to AMY? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   A system privilege (*)
   An object privilege
   A user privilege
   An access privilege

   Correct

43. Which of the following are system privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   (Choose all correct answers)
   CREATE TABLE (*)
   UPDATE
   CREATE SYNONYM (*)
   INDEX

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

44. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
   GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

   CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
   GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
   GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones; (*)
feedback final exam semester 2 part2

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

45. Which of the following best describes a role in an Oracle database?  Mark for Review
(1) Points
A role is a type of system privilege.
A role is the part that a user plays in querying the database.
A role is a name for a group of privileges. (*)
A role is an object privilege which allows a user to update a table.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

46. The database administrator wants to allow user Marco to create new tables in his own schema. Which privilege should be granted to Marco?  Mark for Review
(1) Points
CREATE ANY TABLE
SELECT
CREATE TABLE (*)
CREATE OBJECT

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

47. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER USER bob IDENTIFIED BY jim;
Which statement about the result of executing this statement is true?  Mark for Review
(1) Points
A new password is assign to user BOB. (*)
A new user JIM is created from user BOB's profile.
The user BOB is assigned the same privileges as user JIM.
The user BOB is renamed and is accessible as user JIM.

Correct
48. You want to grant user BOB the ability to change other users’ passwords. Which privilege should you grant to BOB? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The ALTER USER privilege (*)
The CREATE USER privilege
The DROP USER privilege
The CREATE PROFILE privilege

Correct

Section 14

49. Steven King's row in the EMPLOYEES table has EMPLOYEE_ID = 100 and SALARY = 24000. A user issues the following statements in the order shown:
UPDATE employees
SET salary = salary * 2
WHERE employee_id = 100;
COMMIT;

UPDATE employees
SET salary = 30000
WHERE employee_id = 100;

The user's database session now ends abnormally. What is now King's salary in the table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

48000 (*)
30000
24000
78000

Correct

50. A transaction makes several successive changes to a table. If required, you want to be able to rollback the later changes while keeping the earlier changes. What must you include in your code to do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An update statement
A savepoint (*)
An object privilege
A database link
Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 10

1. Evaluate this view definition:
   CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW part_name_v
   AS SELECT DISTINCT part_name
   FROM parts
   WHERE cost >= 45;

Which of the following statements using the PART_NAME_V view will execute successfully?
   Mark for Review
   (1) Points

   SELECT *
   FROM part_name_v;
   (*)

   UPDATE part_name_v
   SET cost = cost * 1.23
   WHERE part_id = 56990;

   DELETE FROM part_name_v
   WHERE part_id = 56897;

   INSERT INTO part_name_v (part_id, part_name, product_id, cost)
   VALUES (857986, 'cylinder', 8790, 3.45);
2. In order to query a database using a view, which of the following statements applies?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

- Use special VIEW SELECT keywords.  
- You can retrieve data from a view as you would from any table.  (*)
- You can never see all the rows in the table through the view.
- The tables you are selecting from can be empty, yet the view still returns the original data from those tables.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

3. You administer an Oracle database, which contains a table named EMPLOYEES. Luke, a database user, must create a report that includes the names and addresses of all employees. You do not want to grant Luke access to the EMPLOYEES table because it contains sensitive data. Which of the following actions should you perform first?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

- Create the report for him.
- Create a view.  (*)
- Create a subquery.
- Create an index.

Correct

4. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

```
CREATE VIEW emp_view
AS SELECT SUM(salary)
FROM employees;
```

Which statement is true?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

- You cannot update data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.  (*)
- You can update any data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.
- You can delete records from the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.
- You can update only the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.

Correct

5. Which statement would you use to alter a view?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
```
6. Which of the following keywords cannot be used when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points
HAVING
WHERE
ORDER BY
They are all valid keywords when creating views. (*)
Correct

7. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review
(1) Points
FORCE (*)
NOFORCE
OR REPLACE
WITH READ ONLY
Correct

8. Which statement about the CREATE VIEW statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A CREATE VIEW statement CAN contain a join query. (*)
A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain an ORDER BY clause.
A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a function.
A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a GROUP BY clause.
Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

9. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points
You can delete data in a view if the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a WHERE clause.

You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a group function. (*)

You can modify data in a view if the view contains a GROUP BY clause.

Correct

10. You administer an Oracle database. Jack manages the Sales department. He and his employees often find it necessary to query the database to identify customers and their orders. He has asked you to create a view that will simplify this procedure for himself and his staff. The view should not accept INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operations. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review

(1) Points

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT companyname, city, orderid, orderdate, total
FROM customers, orders
WHERE custid = custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
(SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid);

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

(*)

Correct
Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 10

11. You can create a view if the view subquery contains an inline view. True or False? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   True (*)
   False

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

12. You create a view on the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables to display salary information per department. What will happen if you issue the following statement:
    CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sal_dept
    AS SELECT SUM(e.salary) sal, d.department_name
    FROM employees e, departments d
    WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id
    GROUP BY d.department_name
    ORDER BY d.department_name;
    Mark for Review
   (1) Points

   A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name. (*)

   A simple view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name.

   A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department id.

   Nothing, as the statement contains an error and will fail.

   Correct

13. You cannot insert data through a view if the view includes ______. Mark for Review
    (1) Points

   A WHERE clause

   A join

   A column alias

   A GROUP BY clause (*)

   Correct

14. Your manager has just asked you to create a report that illustrates the salary range of all the employees at your company. Which of the following SQL statements will create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names,
department names, salaries, and salary grades for all employees? Use the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and JOB_GRADES tables. Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary, and Grade, respectively. Mark for Review

(1) Points

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id equals d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS (SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal);

Correct

15. What is the purpose of including the WITH CHECK OPTION clause when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

To make sure that the parent table(s) actually exist
To keep views form being queried by unauthorized persons
To make sure that data is not duplicated in the view
To make sure no rows are updated through the view that will hinder those rows from being returned by the view. (*)

Correct

16. The EMP_HIST_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to remove this view? Mark for Review
(1) Points
17. You must create a view that when queried will display the name, customer identification number, new balance, finance charge and credit limit of all customers. You issue this statement:
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW CUST_CREDIT_V
AS SELECT c.last_name, c.customer_id, a.new_balance, a.finance_charge, a.credit_limit
FROM customers c, accounts a
WHERE c.account_id = a.account_id WITH READ ONLY;

Which type of SQL command can be issued on the CUST_CREDIT_V view?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
UPDATE
DELETE
INSERT
SELECT (*)

Correct

18. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)

You execute this statement:
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
FROM (SELECT customer_id, new_balance FROM customer_finance)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25
ORDER BY new_balance DESC;

What statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
The statement failed to execute because an inline view was used.
The statement will not necessarily return the 25 highest new balance values, as the inline view has no ORDER BY. (*)
The 25 greatest new balance values were displayed from the highest to the lowest.
The statement failed to execute because the ORDER BY does NOT use the Top-n column.

19. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:
   CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
   NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
   PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
   PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
   FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
   CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)

You created a Top-n query report that displays the account numbers and new balance of the 800 accounts that have the highest new balance value. The results are sorted by payments value from highest to lowest. Which SELECT statement clause is included in your query?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

   Inner query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC (*)
   Inner query: WHERE ROWNUM = 800
   Outer query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC
   Inner query: SELECT customer_id, new_balance ROWNUM

Correct

20. Evaluate this SELECT statement:
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
FROM (SELECT customer_id, new_balance FROM customer_finance
ORDER BY new_balance DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25; Which type of query is this SELECT statement?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

   A Top-n query (*)
   A complex view
   A simple view
   A hierarchical view

Correct
Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 11

21. You created the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence to generate sequential values for the LOCATION_ID column in the MANUFACTURERS table. You issue this statement:
   ALTER TABLE manufacturers
   MODIFY (location_id NUMBER(6));
Which statement about the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

   The sequence is unchanged. (*)
   The sequence is deleted and must be recreated.
   The current value of the sequence is reset to zero.
   The current value of the sequence is reset to the sequence's START WITH value.

Correct

22. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:
   CREATE SEQUENCE line_item_id_seq INCREMENT BY -1;
Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

   The statement will not execute successfully.
   The sequence will generate sequential descending values. (*)
   The starting value of the LINE_ITEM_ID_SEQ sequence will be -1.
   The minimum value of the LINE_ITEM_ID_SEQ will be the smallest possible integer value.

Correct

23. Creating a sequence with NOCACHE ensures that all numbers in the sequence's range will be used successfully. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

   True
   False (*)
24. Which dictionary view would you query to display the number most recently generated by a sequence? Mark for Review
(1) Points

- USER_CURRVALUES
- USER_OBJECTS
- USER_SEQUENCES (*)
- USER_TABLES

Correct

25. Which pseudocolumn returns the latest value supplied by a sequence? Mark for Review
(1) Points

- NEXTVAL
- CURRVAL (*)
- CURRENT
- NEXT

Correct

26. Barry creates a table named INVENTORY. Pam must be able to query the table. Barry wants to enable Pam to query the table without being required to specify the table's schema. Which of the following should Barry create? Mark for Review
(1) Points

- A schema
- An index
- A view
- A synonym (*)

Correct

27. User Mary's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. Mary has Database Administrator privileges and executes the following statement:
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM employees FOR mary.employees;

User Susan now needs to SELECT from Mary's EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following SQL statements can she use? (Choose two)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)
CREATE SYNONYM marys_employees FOR mary(employees);
SELECT * FROM employees; (*)
SELECT * FROM employees.mary;
SELECT * FROM mary.employees; (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

28. Which of the following best describes the function of an index? Mark for Review
(1) Points
An index can increase the performance of SQL queries that search large tables. (*)
An index can reduce the time required to grant multiple privileges to users.
An index can run statement blocks when DML actions occur against a table.
An index can prevent users from viewing certain data in a table.

Correct

29. The CUSTOMERS table exists in user Mary's schema. Which statement should you use to create a synonym for all database users on the CUSTOMERS table? Mark for Review
(1) Points
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM cust ON mary.customers;
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM cust FOR mary.customers; (*)
CREATE SYNONYM cust ON mary.customers FOR PUBLIC;
CREATE SYNONYM cust ON mary.customers;
GRANT SELECT ON cust TO PUBLIC;

Correct

30. What would you create to make the following statement execute faster?
SELECT *
FROM employees
WHERE LOWER(last_name) = 'chang';
Mark for Review
(1) Points
A synonym.
An index, either a normal or a function_based index. (*)
A composite index.

Nothing; the performance of this statement cannot be improved.

Correct

Section 11

31. The CLIENTS table contains these columns:
CLIENT_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)

You want to create an index named ADDRESS_INDEX on the CITY and STATE columns of the CLIENTS table. You execute this statement:

CREATE INDEX clients
ON address_index (city, state);

Which result does this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

- An index named ADDRESS_INDEX is created on the CITY and STATE columns.
- An index named CLIENTS is created on the CITY and STATE columns.
- An index named CLIENTS_INDEX is created on the CLIENTS table.
- An error message is produced, and no index is created. (*)

Correct

32. Which one of the following statements about indexes is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

- An index is created automatically when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created. (*)
- An index must be created by a database administrator when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.
- An index is never created for a unique constraint.
An index cannot be created before a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

Correct

33. Which statement would you use to remove the LAST_NAME_IDX index on the LAST_NAME column of the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP INDEX last_name_idx;

(*)

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(last_name);

DROP INDEX last_name_idx(employees.last_name);

ALTER TABLE employees
DROP INDEX last_name_idx;

Correct

34. The following indexes exist on the EMPLOYEES table:
A unique index on the EMPLOYEE_ID primary key column
A non-unique index on the JOB_ID column
A composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns.
If the EMPLOYEES table is dropped, which indexes are automatically dropped at the same time?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

EMP_ID only
JOB_ID only
DEPT_ID only
EMP_ID and JOB_ID
All Indexes (*)

Correct

35. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM testing FOR chan.testing;

Which task will this statement accomplish?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

It recreates the synonym if it already exists.

It forces all users to access TESTING using the synonym.
feedback final exam semester 2 part2

It allows only the user CHAN to access TESTING using the synonym.
It eliminates the need for all users to qualify TESTING with its schema. (*)

Correct

Section 12

36. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER USER bob IDENTIFIED BY jim;

Which statement about the result of executing this statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A new password is assign to user BOB. (*)
A new user JIM is created from user BOB's profile.
The user BOB is assigned the same privileges as user JIM.
The user BOB is renamed and is accessible as user JIM.

Correct

37. User CHANG has been granted SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT and DELETE privileges on
the EMPLOYEES table. You now want to prevent Chang from adding or deleting rows from
the table, while still allowing him to read and modify existing rows. Which
statement should you use to do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

REVOKE ALL ON employees FROM chang;
REVOKE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang; (*)
REMOVE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang;
REVOKE INSERT AND DELETE ON employees FROM chang;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

38. You want to grant user BOB the ability to change other users' passwords.
Which privilege should you grant to BOB? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The ALTER USER privilege (*)
The CREATE USER privilege
The DROP USER privilege
The CREATE PROFILE privilege
39. You grant user AMY the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which type of privilege have you granted to AMY? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A system privilege (*)
An object privilege
A user privilege
An access privilege

Correct

40. User Kate wants to create indexes on tables in her schema. What privilege must be granted to Kate so that she can do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points
CREATE INDEX
CREATE ANY INDEX
ALTER TABLE
None; users do not need extra privileges to create indexes on tables in their own schema (*)

Correct

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 12

41. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

Correct
CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

42. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates a view EMP_VIEW which shows only the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of EMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but no other data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT * FROM emp_view FOR rudi;
CREATE SYNONYM emp_view FOR employees;
GRANT SELECT ON emp_view TO rudi; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON emp_view ONLY TO rudi;

Correct

43. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the REFERENCES object privilege on a table? Mark for Review

(1) Points

It allows a user's session to read from the table but only so that foreign key constraints can be checked. (*)

It allows a user to refer to the table in a SELECT statement.

It allows a user to create foreign key constraints on the table.

It allows the user to create new tables which contain the same data as the referenced table.

Correct

44. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user? Mark for Review

(1) Points

WITH GRANT OPTION (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION
45. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant other object privileges on the table to other users. Mark for Review (1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

46. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review (1) Points

An index
A view
A trigger
A role (*)

Correct

47. User BOB’s schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. BOB executes the following statement:

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO mary WITH GRANT OPTION;

Which of the following statements can MARY now execute successfully? (Choose two) Mark for Review (1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT FROM bob.employees; (*)
REVOKE SELECT ON bob.employees FROM bob;
GRANT SELECT ON bob.employees TO PUBLIC; (*)
DROP TABLE bob.employees;

Correct

48. To join a table in your database to a table on a second (remote) Oracle database, you need to use: Mark for Review (1) Points

A remote procedure call
An Oracle gateway product
An ODBC driver
A database link (*)
Correct

Section 14

49. Table MYTAB contains only one column of datatype CHAR(1). A user executes the following statements in the order shown.
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');
COMMIT;
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');
ROLLBACK;

Which rows does the table now contain?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
A, B and C
A and B (*)
C
None of the above
Correct

50. Which SQL statement is used to remove all the changes made by an uncommitted transaction? Mark for Review
(1) Points
UNDO;
ROLLBACK; (*)
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT;
REVOKE ...;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 14

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Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 10

1. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of the columns from the table.

   Views provide data independence for infrequent users and application programs. One view can be used to retrieve data from several tables. Views can be used to provide data security. (*)

   Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

   Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

   Correct

2. Views must be used to select data from a table. As soon as a view is created on a table, you can no longer select directly from the table. True or False? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   True

   False (*)

   Correct

3. The FACULTY table contains these columns:
   FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
   FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
   LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
   ADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)
   CITY VARCHAR2(15)
   STATE VARCHAR2(2)
   ZIP NUMBER(9)
   TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)
   STATUS VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL

   The COURSE table contains these columns:
   COURSEID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
   SUBJECT VARCHAR2(5)
   TERM VARCHAR2(6)
   FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY
You have been asked to compile a report that identifies all adjunct professors who will be teaching classes in the upcoming term. You want to create a view that will simplify the creation of this report. Which CREATE VIEW statements will accomplish this task?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CREATE VIEW
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty, course
WHERE facultyid = facultyid);

CREATE VIEW pt_view
ON (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f and course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

CREATE VIEW pt_view IN (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid,
subject, term
FROM faculty course);

CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f, course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

(*)

Correct

4. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:
CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f, course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

Which type of view will this statement create?
Mark for Review

(1) Points

Nested
Simple
Inline
Complex (*)

Correct

5. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review

(1) Points

FORCE (*)
6. Which of the following keywords cannot be used when creating a view?  Mark for Review
(1) Points
HAVING
WHERE
ORDER BY
They are all valid keywords when creating views. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

7. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it?  Mark for Review
(1) Points
FORCE
NOFORCE
CREATE OR REPLACE (*)
WITH ADMIN OPTION

Correct

8. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:
CREATE VIEW emp_view
AS SELECT SUM(salary)
FROM employees;
Which statement is true?  Mark for Review
(1) Points
You cannot update data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view. (*)
You can update any data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.
You can delete records from the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.
You can update only the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10
9. The EMP_HIST_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to remove this view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP emp_hist_v;
DELETE emp_hist_v;
REMOVE emp_hist_v;
DROP VIEW emp_hist_v; (*)

Correct

10. Which statement about an inline view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An inline view is a schema object.
An inline view is a subquery in the FROM clause, often named with an alias. (*)
An inline view is a complex view.
An inline view can be used to perform DML operations.

Correct

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 10

11. You must create a view that when queried will display the name, customer identification number, new balance, finance charge and credit limit of all customers. You issue this statement:
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW CUST_CREDIT_V
AS SELECT c.last_name, c.customer_id, a.new_balance, a.finance_charge, a.credit_limit
FROM customers c, accounts a
WHERE c.account_id = a.account_id WITH READ ONLY;

Which type of SQL command can be issued on the CUST_CREDIT_V view?

Page 73
12. You want to create a view based on the SALESREP table. You plan to grant access to this view to members of the Sales department. You want Sales employees to be able to update the SALESREP table through the view, which you plan to name SALESREP_VIEW. What should not be specified in your CREATE VIEW statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points
The AS keyword
A WHERE clause
The IN keyword
A GROUP BY clause (*)

Correct

13. Evaluate this SELECT statement:
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
FROM (SELECT customer_id, new_balance FROM customer_finance
ORDER BY new_balance DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25; Which type of query is this SELECT statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A Top-n query (*)
A complex view
A simple view
A hierarchical view

Correct

14. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points
You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)
You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.
feedback final exam semester 2 part2

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

Correct

15. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can delete data in a view if the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.
You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a WHERE clause.
You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a group function. (*)
You can modify data in a view if the view contains a GROUP BY clause.

Correct

16. Your manager has just asked you to create a report that illustrates the salary range of all the employees at your company. Which of the following SQL statements will create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary grades for all employees? Use the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and JOB_GRADES tables. Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary, and Grade, respectively. Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id equals d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j.grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees emp, departments d, job_grades j
Page 75
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal);

Correct

17. For a View created using the WITH CHECK OPTION keywords, which of the following statements are true? Mark for Review
(1) Points
The view will allow the user to check it against the data dictionary
Prohibits changing rows not returned by the subquery in the view definition. (*)
Prohibits DML actions without administrator CHECK approval
Allows for DELETES from other tables, including ones not listed in subquery

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

18. You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains ______. Mark for Review
(1) Points
The DISTINCT keyword (*)
A WHERE clause
A subquery in the FROM clause
The WITH CHECK OPTION clause

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

19. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views? Mark for Review
(1) Points
They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.
They contain functions or groups of data
They can perform DML operations through the view (*)
They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

Correct

20. You administer an Oracle database. Jack manages the Sales department. He and his employees often find it necessary to query the database to identify customers and their orders. He has asked you to create a view that will simplify this procedure for himself and his staff. The view should not accept INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operations. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points
CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT companyname, city, orderid, orderdate, total
    FROM customers, orders
    WHERE custid = custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
(SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid);

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

(*)

Correct

Page 2 of 5

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 11

21. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE sales_item_id_seq
START WITH 101 MAXVALUE 9000090 CYCLE;

Which statement about this CREATE SEQUENCE statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence will reuse numbers and will start with 101. (*)
The sequence will generate decrementing sequence numbers starting at 101.
The statement fails because no INCREMENT BY value is specified.
The sequence will generate sequence numbers starting with 101, but will not
reuse numbers.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

22. A gap can occur in a sequence because a user generated a number from the
sequence and then rolled back the transaction. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)
False

Correct

23. Which statement would you use to remove the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence? Mark for
Review
(1) Points

DELETE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq;
DROP SEQUENCE emp_id_seq; (*)
ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq ...;
REMOVE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq;

Correct

24. Which of the following best describes the function of the CURRVAL virtual
column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The CURRVAL virtual column will display the integer that was most recently
supplied by a sequence. (*)

The CURRVAL virtual column will increment a sequence by a specified value.
The CURRVAL virtual column will display either the physical locations or the
logical locations of the rows in the table.
The CURRVAL virtual column will return a value of 1 for a parent record in a
hierarchical result set.

Correct

25. Which of the following best describes the function of the NEXTVAL virtual
column? Mark for Review
(1) Points
The NEXTVAL virtual column displays only the physical locations of the rows in a table.

The NEXTVAL virtual column displays the order in which Oracle retrieves row data from a table.

The NEXTVAL virtual column returns the integer that was most recently supplied by the sequence.

The NEXTVAL virtual column increments a sequence by a predetermined value. (*)

**Correct**

26. User Mary's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. Mary has Database Administrator privileges and executes the following statement:
CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM employees FOR mary.employees;

User Susan now needs to SELECT from Mary's EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following SQL statements can she use? (Choose two)
Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CREATE SYNONYM marys_employees FOR mary(employees);

SELECT * FROM employees; (*)

SELECT * FROM employees.mary;

SELECT * FROM mary.employees; (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

27. When creating an index on one or more columns of a table, which of the following statements are true?
(Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

You should create an index if the table is large and most queries are expected to retrieve less than 2 to 4 percent of the rows. (*)

You should always create an index on tables that are frequently updated.

You should create an index if one or more columns are frequently used together in a join condition. (*)

You should create an index if the table is very small.

Correct

28. You need to determine the table name and column name(s) on which the SALES_IDX index is defined. Which data dictionary view would you query? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Page 79
29. You want to create a composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns
of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement will accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX fl_idx
ON employees(first_name || last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx
ON employees(first_name), employees(last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx
ON employees(first_name,last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name);
CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(last_name);

Correct

30. The following indexes exist on the EMPLOYEES table:

A unique index on the EMPLOYEE_ID primary key column
A non-unique index on the JOB_ID column
A composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns.

If the EMPLOYEES table is dropped, which indexes are automatically dropped at the same time?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

EMP_ID only
JOB_ID only
DEPT_ID only
EMP_ID and JOB_ID
All Indexes (*)

Correct
Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 11

31. Which one of the following statements about indexes is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

- An index is created automatically when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created. (*)
- An index must be created by a database administrator when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.
- An index is never created for a unique constraint.
- An index cannot be created before a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

Correct

32. You want to speed up the following query by creating an index:
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (salary * 12) > 100000;
Which of the following will achieve this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

- Create a composite index on (salary,12).
- Create a function-based index on (salary * 12). (*)
- Create an index on (salary).
- Create a function_based index on ((salary * 12) > 100000).

Correct

33. Which of the following is created automatically by Oracle when a UNIQUE integrity constraint is created? Mark for Review
(1) Points

- A PRIMARY KEY constraint
feedback final exam semester 2 part 2

A CHECK constraint
An index (*)
A FOREIGN KEY constraint

Correct

34. Which of the following SQL statements will display the index name, table name, and the uniqueness of the index for all indexes on the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';
(*)

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE index = EMPLOYEES;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

35. What is the correct syntax for creating a private synonym d_sum for the view DEPT_SUM_VU? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE SYNONYM d_sum
ON dept_sum_vu;

CREATE d_sum SYNONYM
FOR dept_sum_vu;

UPDATE dept_sum_vu
ON SYNONYM d_sum;

CREATE SYNONYM d_sum
FOR dept_sum_vu;
(*)

Correct
Section 12

36. User CHANG has been granted SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT and DELETE privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You now want to prevent Chang from adding or deleting rows from the table, while still allowing him to read and modify existing rows. Which statement should you use to do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points

REVOKE ALL ON employees FROM chang;
REVOKE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang; (*)
REMOVE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang;
REVOKE INSERT AND DELETE ON employees FROM chang;

Correct

37. Which of the following are object privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)
SELECT (*)
DROP TABLE
CREATE TABLE
INSERT (*)

Correct

38. You create a view named EMPLOYEES_VIEW on a subset of the EMPLOYEES table. User AUDREY needs to use this view to create reports. Only you and Audrey should have access to this view. Which of the following actions should you perform? Mark for Review

(1) Points

Do nothing. As a database user, Audrey's user account has automatically been granted the SELECT privilege for all database objects.

GRANT SELECT ON employees_view TO public;
GRANT SELECT ON employees_view TO audrey; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON employees AND employees_view TO audrey;

Correct

39. User Kate wants to create indexes on tables in her schema. What privilege must be granted to Kate so that she can do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points
CREATE INDEX
CREATE ANY INDEX
ALTER TABLE

None; users do not need extra privileges to create indexes on tables in their own schema (*)

Correct

40. Which of the following privileges must be assigned to a user account in order for that user to connect to an Oracle database? Mark for Review (1) Points

ALTER SESSION
CREATE SESSION (*)
OPEN SESSION
RESTRICTED SESSION

Correct

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Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 12

41. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates a view EMP_VIEW which shows only the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of EMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but no other data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this? Mark for Review (1) Points

SELECT * FROM emp_view FOR rudi;
CREATE SYNONYM emp_view FOR employees;
GRANT SELECT ON emp_view TO rudi; (*)
feedback final exam semester 2 part2

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view ONLY TO rudi;

Correct

42. You want to grant privileges to user CHAN that will allow CHAN to update the
data in the EMPLOYEES table. Which type of privileges will you grant to CHAN? Mark
for Review
(1) Points

User privileges
Object privileges (*)
System privileges
Administrator privileges

Correct

43. User CRAIG creates a view named INVENTORY_V, which is based on the INVENTORY
table. CRAIG wants to make this view available for querying to all database users.
Which of the following actions should CRAIG perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points

He is not required to take any action because, by default, all database users
can automatically access views.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for the INVENTORY
table.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for INVENTORY_V
view. (*)

He must grant each user the SELECT privilege on both the INVENTORY table and
INVENTORY_V view.

Correct

44. Which statement would you use to remove an object privilege granted to a
user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER USER
REVOKE (*)
REMOVE
DROP

Correct

45. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for
Review
(1) Points
46. To join a table in your database to a table on a second (remote) Oracle database, you need to use: Mark for Review
(1) Points

A remote procedure call
An Oracle gateway product
An ODBC driver
A database link (*)

Correct

47. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant other object privileges on the table to other users. Mark for Review
(1) Points

True
False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

48. You need to grant user BOB SELECT privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You want to allow BOB to grant this privileges to other users. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH GRANT OPTION; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob;
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Correct

Section 14

49. A transaction makes several successive changes to a table. If required, you
want to be able to rollback the later changes while keeping the earlier changes.

What must you include in your code to do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points

An update statement
A savepoint (*)
An object privilege
A database link
A sequence

Incorrect. Refer to Section 14

50. Which of the following best describes the term "read consistency"? Mark for Review

(1) Points

It ensures that all changes to a table are automatically committed
It prevents other users from querying a table while updates are being executed on it
It prevents other users from seeing changes to a table until those changes have been committed (*)
It prevents users from querying tables on which they have not been granted SELECT privilege

Correct
Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

Correct

2. Views must be used to select data from a table. As soon as a view is created on a table, you can no longer select directly from the table. True or False?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

True
False (*)

Correct

3. The FACULTY table contains these columns:
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
ZIP NUMBER(9)
TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)
STATUS VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL
The COURSE table contains these columns:
COURSEID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
SUBJECT VARCHAR2(5)
TERM VARCHAR2(6)
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY

You have been asked to compile a report that identifies all adjunct professors who will be teaching classes in the upcoming term. You want to create a view that will simplify the creation of this report. Which CREATE VIEW statements will accomplish this task?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

    CREATE VIEW
        (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
         FROM faculty, course
         WHERE facultyid = facultyid);

    CREATE VIEW pt_view
    ON (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
     FROM faculty_f and course c
     WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

    CREATE VIEW pt_view IN       (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
                                    FROM faculty course);
CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f, course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
(*)

Correct

4. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:
CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f, course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
Which type of view will this statement create?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Nested
Simple
Inline
Complex (*)

Correct

5. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the
view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE (*)

NORFORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

Correct

6. Which of the following keywords cannot be used when creating a view? Mark for
Review
(1) Points

HAVING

WHERE

ORDER BY

They are all valid keywords when creating views. (*)
Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

7. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   FORCE
   NOFORCE
   CREATE OR REPLACE (*)
   WITH ADMIN OPTION
   Correct

8. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:
   CREATE VIEW emp_view
   AS SELECT SUM(salary)
   FROM employees;
   Which statement is true? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   You cannot update data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view. (*)
   You can update any data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.
   You can delete records from the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.
   You can update only the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.
   Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

9. The EMP_HIST_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to remove this view? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   DROP emp_hist_v;
   DELETE emp_hist_v;
   REMOVE emp_hist_v;
   DROP VIEW emp_hist_v; (*)
   Correct

10. Which statement about an inline view is true? Mark for Review
    (1) Points
    An inline view is a schema object.
Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

11. You must create a view that when queried will display the name, customer identification number, new balance, finance charge and credit limit of all customers. You issue this statement:
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW CUST_CREDIT_V
AS SELECT c.last_name, c.customer_id, a.new_balance, a.finance_charge, a.credit_limit
FROM customers c, accounts a
WHERE c.account_id = a.account_id WITH READ ONLY;

Which type of SQL command can be issued on the CUST_CREDIT_V view?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

- UPDATE  
- DELETE  
- INSERT  
- SELECT (*)  

Correct

12. You want to create a view based on the SALESREP table. You plan to grant access to this view to members of the Sales department. You want Sales employees to be able to update the SALESREP table through the view, which you plan to name SALESREP_VIEW. What should not be specified in your CREATE VIEW statement?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

Page 91
The AS keyword
A WHERE clause
The IN keyword
A GROUP BY clause (*)

Correct

13. Evaluate this SELECT statement:
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
FROM (SELECT customer_id, new_balance FROM customer_finance
ORDER BY new_balance DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25; <p> Which type of query is this SELECT statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
  A Top-n query (*)
  A complex view
  A simple view
  A hierarchical view

Correct

14. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points
  You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)
  You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.
  You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.
  You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

Correct

15. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points
  You can delete data in a view if the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.
  You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a WHERE clause.
  You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a group function. (*)
  You can modify data in a view if the view contains a GROUP BY clause.
16. Your manager has just asked you to create a report that illustrates the salary range of all the employees at your company. Which of the following SQL statements will create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary grades for all employees? Use the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and JOB_GRADES tables. Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary, and Grade, respectively. Mark for Review

(1) Points

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id equals d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS (SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal);

Correct

17. For a View created using the WITH CHECK OPTION keywords, which of the following statements are true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The view will allow the user to check it against the data dictionary

Prohibits changing rows not returned by the subquery in the view definition. (*)

Prohibits DML actions without administrator CHECK approval

Allows for DELETES from other tables, including ones not listed in subquery
Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

18. You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains ______. Mark for Review
(1) Points

The DISTINCT keyword (*)

A WHERE clause

A subquery in the FROM clause

The WITH CHECK OPTION clause

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

19. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views? Mark for Review
(1) Points

They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.

They contain functions or groups of data

They can perform DML operations through the view (*)

They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

Correct

20. You administer an Oracle database. Jack manages the Sales department. He and his employees often find it necessary to query the database to identify customers and their orders. He has asked you to create a view that will simplify this procedure for himself and his staff. The view should not accept INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operations. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT companyname, city, orderid, orderdate, total
FROM customers, orders
WHERE custid = custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
(SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid);

CREATE VIEW sales_view
feedback final exam semester 2 part2
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;
(*)

Correct

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Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 11

21. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE sales_item_id_seq
START WITH 101 MAXVALUE 9000090 CYCLE;

Which statement about this CREATE SEQUENCE statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

- The sequence will reuse numbers and will start with 101. (*)
- The sequence will generate decrementing sequence numbers starting at 101.
- The statement fails because no INCREMENT BY value is specified.
- The sequence will generate sequence numbers starting with 101, but will not reuse numbers.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

22. A gap can occur in a sequence because a user generated a number from the sequence and then rolled back the transaction. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

- True (*)
- False

Correct
23. Which statement would you use to remove the EMP_ID_SEQ sequence? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   DELETE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq;
   DROP SEQUENCE emp_id_seq; (*)
   ALTER SEQUENCE emp_id_seq ...;
   REMOVE SEQUENCE emp_id_seq;

   Correct

24. Which of the following best describes the function of the CURRVAL virtual column? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   The CURRVAL virtual column will display the integer that was most recently supplied by a sequence. (*)
   The CURRVAL virtual column will increment a sequence by a specified value.
   The CURRVAL virtual column will display either the physical locations or the logical locations of the rows in the table.
   The CURRVAL virtual column will return a value of 1 for a parent record in a hierarchical result set.

   Correct

25. Which of the following best describes the function of the NEXTVAL virtual column? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   The NEXTVAL virtual column displays only the physical locations of the rows in a table.
   The NEXTVAL virtual column displays the order in which Oracle retrieves row data from a table.
   The NEXTVAL virtual column returns the integer that was most recently supplied by the sequence.
   The NEXTVAL virtual column increments a sequence by a predetermined value. (*)

   Correct

26. User Mary's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. Mary has Database Administrator privileges and executes the following statement:
   CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM employees FOR mary.employees;

   User Susan now needs to SELECT from Mary's EMPLOYEES table. Which of the following SQL statements can she use? (Choose two)
   Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CREATE SYNONYM marys_employees FOR mary(employees);
SELECT * FROM employees; (*)
SELECT * FROM employees.mary;
SELECT * FROM mary.employees; (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

27. When creating an index on one or more columns of a table, which of the following statements are true?
(Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

You should create an index if the table is large and most queries are expected to retrieve less than 2 to 4 percent of the rows. (*)
You should always create an index on tables that are frequently updated.
You should create an index if one or more columns are frequently used together in a join condition. (*)
You should create an index if the table is very small.

Correct

28. You need to determine the table name and column name(s) on which the SALES_IDX index is defined. Which data dictionary view would you query? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_INDEXES
USER_TABLES
USER_OBJECTS
USER_IND_COLUMNS (*)

Correct

29. You want to create a composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of the EMPLOYEES table. Which SQL statement will accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX fl_idx
ON employees(first_name || last_name);
CREATE INDEX fl_idx
ON employees(first_name), employees(last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx
ON employees(first_name,last_name);

CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(first_name);
CREATE INDEX fl_idx ON employees(last_name);

Correct

30. The following indexes exist on the EMPLOYEES table:
A unique index on the EMPLOYEE_ID primary key column
A non-unique index on the JOB_ID column
A composite index on the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns.
If the EMPLOYEES table is dropped, which indexes are automatically dropped at the same time?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
EMP_ID only
JOB_ID only
DEPT_ID only
EMP_ID and JOB_ID
All Indexes (*)

Correct

31. Which one of the following statements about indexes is true?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index is created automatically when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created. (*)
An index must be created by a database administrator when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.
An index is never created for a unique constraint.
An index cannot be created before a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

Correct

32. You want to speed up the following query by creating an index:
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (salary * 12) > 100000;
Which of the following will achieve this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Create a composite index on (salary,12).
Create a function-based index on (salary * 12). (*)
Create an index on (salary).
Create a function_based index on ((salary * 12) > 100000).

Correct

33. Which of the following is created automatically by Oracle when a UNIQUE integrity constraint is created? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A PRIMARY KEY constraint
A CHECK constraint
An index (*)
A FOREIGN KEY constraint

Correct

34. Which of the following SQL statements will display the index name, table name, and the uniqueness of the index for all indexes on the EMPLOYEES table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM 'EMPLOYEES';
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SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE table_name = 'EMPLOYEES';
(*)

SELECT index_name, table_name, uniqueness
FROM user_indexes
WHERE index = EMPLOYEES;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

35. What is the correct syntax for creating a private synonym d_sum for the view DEPT_SUM_VU? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE SYNONYM d_sum
ON dept_sum_vu;

CREATE d_sum SYNONYM
FOR dept_sum_vu;

UPDATE dept_sum_vu
ON SYNONYM d_sum;

CREATE SYNONYM d_sum
FOR dept_sum_vu;
(*)

Correct

Section 12

36. User CHANG has been granted SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT and DELETE privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You now want to prevent Chang from adding or deleting rows from the table, while still allowing him to read and modify existing rows. Which statement should you use to do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

REVOKE ALL ON employees FROM chang;
REVOKE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang; (*)
REMOVE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang;
REVOKE INSERT AND DELETE ON employees FROM chang;

Correct
37. Which of the following are object privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review (1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

SELECT (*)
DROP TABLE
CREATE TABLE
INSERT (*)

Correct

38. You create a view named EMPLOYEES_VIEW on a subset of the EMPLOYEES table. User AUDREY needs to use this view to create reports. Only you and Audrey should have access to this view. Which of the following actions should you perform? Mark for Review (1) Points

Do nothing. As a database user, Audrey’s user account has automatically been granted the SELECT privilege for all database objects.

GRANT SELECT ON employees_view TO public;
GRANT SELECT ON employees_view TO audrey; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON employees AND employees_view TO audrey;

Correct

39. User Kate wants to create indexes on tables in her schema. What privilege must be granted to Kate so that she can do this? Mark for Review (1) Points

CREATE INDEX
CREATE ANY INDEX
ALTER TABLE

None; users do not need extra privileges to create indexes on tables in their own schema (*)

Correct

40. Which of the following privileges must be assigned to a user account in order for that user to connect to an Oracle database? Mark for Review (1) Points

ALTER SESSION
CREATE SESSION (*)
Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 12

41. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates a view EMP_VIEW which shows only the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of EMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but no other data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT * FROM emp_view FOR rudi;

CREATE SYNONYM emp_view FOR employees;

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view TO rudi; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view ONLY TO rudi;

Correct

42. You want to grant privileges to user CHAN that will allow CHAN to update the data in the EMPLOYEES table. Which type of privileges will you grant to CHAN? Mark for Review

(1) Points

User privileges

Object privileges (*)

System privileges

Administrator privileges

Correct
43. User CRAIG creates a view named INVENTORY_V, which is based on the INVENTORY table. CRAIG wants to make this view available for querying to all database users. Which of the following actions should CRAIG perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points

He is not required to take any action because, by default, all database users can automatically access views.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for the INVENTORY table.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for INVENTORY_V view. (*)

He must grant each user the SELECT privilege on both the INVENTORY table and INVENTORY_V view.

Correct

44. Which statement would you use to remove an object privilege granted to a user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER USER
REVOKE (*)
REMOVE
DROP

Correct

45. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index
A view
A trigger
A role (*)

Correct

46. To join a table in your database to a table on a second (remote) Oracle database, you need to use: Mark for Review
(1) Points

A remote procedure call
An Oracle gateway product
An ODBC driver
47. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant other object privileges on the table to other users. Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

48. You need to grant user BOB SELECT privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You want to allow BOB to grant this privileges to other users. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH GRANT OPTION; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob;

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Correct

Section 14

49. A transaction makes several successive changes to a table. If required, you want to be able to rollback the later changes while keeping the earlier changes. What must you include in your code to do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points

An update statement

A savepoint (*)

An object privilege

A database link

A sequence

Incorrect. Refer to Section 14

50. Which of the following best describes the term "read consistency"? Mark for Review

(1) Points
feedback final exam semester 2 part 2

It ensures that all changes to a table are automatically committed

It prevents other users from querying a table while updates are being executed on it

It prevents other users from seeing changes to a table until those changes have been committed (*)

It prevents users from querying tables on which they have not been granted SELECT privilege

Correct

Page 5 of 5

36. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER USER bob IDENTIFIED BY jim;

Which statement about the result of executing this statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A new password is assign to user BOB. (*)

A new user JIM is created from user BOB's profile.

The user BOB is assigned the same privileges as user JIM.

The user BOB is renamed and is accessible as user JIM.

Correct
37. User CHANG has been granted SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT and DELETE privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You now want to prevent CHANG from adding or deleting rows from the table, while still allowing him to read and modify existing rows. Which statement should you use to do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points

REVOKE ALL ON employees FROM chang;
REVOKE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang; (*)
REMOVE INSERT, DELETE ON employees FROM chang;
REVOKE INSERT AND DELETE ON employees FROM chang;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

38. You want to grant user BOB the ability to change other users' passwords. Which privilege should you grant to BOB? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The ALTER USER privilege (*)
The CREATE USER privilege
The DROP USER privilege
The CREATE PROFILE privilege

Correct

39. You grant user AMY the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which type of privilege have you granted to AMY? Mark for Review

(1) Points

A system privilege (*)
An object privilege
A user privilege
An access privilege

Correct

40. User Kate wants to create indexes on tables in her schema. What privilege must be granted to Kate so that she can do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points

CREATE INDEX
CREATE ANY INDEX
ALTER TABLE

None; users do not need extra privileges to create indexes on tables in their own schema (*)
Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 12

41. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute? Mark for Review

(1) Points

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

(*)

GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

42. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates a view EMP_VIEW which shows only the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of EMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but no other data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT * FROM emp_view FOR rudi;

CREATE SYNONYM emp_view FOR employees;

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view TO rudi; (*)

GRANT SELECT ON emp_view ONLY TO rudi;
Correct

43. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the REFERENCES object privilege on a table? Mark for Review (1) Points

   It allows a user's session to read from the table but only so that foreign key constraints can be checked. (*)
   It allows a user to refer to the table in a SELECT statement.
   It allows a user to create foreign key constraints on the table.
   It allows the user to create new tables which contain the same data as the referenced table.

   Correct

44. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user? Mark for Review (1) Points

   WITH GRANT OPTION (*)
   WITH ADMIN OPTION
   PUBLIC
   FORCE

   Correct

45. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant other object privileges on the table to other users. Mark for Review (1) Points

   True
   False (*)

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

46. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review (1) Points

   An index
   A view
   A trigger
   A role (*)
47. User BOB's schema contains an EMPLOYEES table. BOB executes the following statement:
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO mary WITH GRANT OPTION;
Which of the following statements can MARY now execute successfully? (Choose two)
(1) Points
(Choose all correct answers)
SELECT FROM bob.employees; (*)
REVOKE SELECT ON bob.employees FROM bob;
GRANT SELECT ON bob.employees TO PUBLIC; (*)
DROP TABLE bob.employees;

Correct

48. To join a table in your database to a table on a second (remote) Oracle database, you need to use: Mark for Review
(1) Points
A remote procedure call
An Oracle gateway product
An ODBC driver
A database link (*)

Correct

Section 14
49. Table MYTAB contains only one column of datatype CHAR(1). A user executes the following statements in the order shown.
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('A');
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('B');
COMMIT;
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES ('C');
ROLLBACK;
Which rows does the table now contain?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
A, B and C
A and B (*)
C
50. Which SQL statement is used to remove all the changes made by an uncommitted transaction? Mark for Review
(1) Points
UNDO;
ROLLBACK; (*)
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT;
REVOKE ...;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 14

37. Which of the following are object privileges? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)
SELECT (*)
DROP TABLE
CREATE TABLE
INSERT (*)

Correct

38. You create a view named EMPLOYEES_View on a subset of the EMPLOYEES table. User AUDREY needs to use this view to create reports. Only you and Audrey should have access to this view. Which of the following actions should you perform? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Do nothing. As a database user, Audrey's user account has automatically been granted the SELECT privilege for all database objects.
GRANT SELECT ON employees_view TO public;
GRANT SELECT ON employees_view TO audrey; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON employees AND employees_view TO audrey;

Correct

39. User Kate wants to create indexes on tables in her schema. What privilege must be granted to Kate so that she can do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE INDEX
Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 12

41. User SUSAN creates an EMPLOYEES table, and then creates a view EMP_VIEW which shows only the FIRST_NAME and LAST_NAME columns of EMPLOYEES. User RUDI needs to be able to access employees' names but no other data from EMPLOYEES. Which statement should SUSAN execute to allow this? Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT * FROM emp_view;  
CREATE SYNONYM emp_view FOR employees;
GRANT SELECT ON emp_view TO rudi; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON emp_view ONLY TO rudi;
42. You want to grant privileges to user CHAN that will allow CHAN to update the data in the EMPLOYEES table. Which type of privileges will you grant to CHAN? Mark for Review

(1) Points

User privileges
Object privileges (*)
System privileges
Administrator privileges

Correct

43. User CRAIG creates a view named INVENTORY_V, which is based on the INVENTORY table. CRAIG wants to make this view available for querying to all database users. Which of the following actions should CRAIG perform? Mark for Review

(1) Points

He is not required to take any action because, by default, all database users can automatically access views.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for the INVENTORY table.

He should assign the SELECT privilege to all database users for INVENTORY_V view. (*)

He must grant each user the SELECT privilege on both the INVENTORY table and INVENTORY_V view.

Correct

44. Which statement would you use to remove an object privilege granted to a user? Mark for Review

(1) Points

ALTER USER
REVOKE (*)
REMOVE
DROP

Correct

45. Which of the following simplifies the administration of privileges? Mark for Review

(1) Points

An index
A view
A trigger
A role (*)

Correct

46. To join a table in your database to a table on a second (remote) Oracle database, you need to use:  Mark for Review
(1) Points
A remote procedure call
An Oracle gateway product
An ODBC driver
A database link (*)

Correct

47. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant other object privileges on the table to other users.  Mark for Review
(1) Points
True
False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

48. You need to grant user BOB SELECT privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You want to allow BOB to grant this privileges to other users. Which statement should you use?  Mark for Review
(1) Points
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH GRANT OPTION; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob;
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Correct

Section 14

49. A transaction makes several successive changes to a table. If required, you want to be able to rollback the later changes while keeping the earlier changes. What must you include in your code to do this?  Mark for Review
Page 113
(1) Points
An update statement
A savepoint (*)
An object privilege
A database link
A sequence

Incorrect. Refer to Section 14

50. Which of the following best describes the term "read consistency"? Mark for Review
(1) Points
It ensures that all changes to a table are automatically committed
It prevents other users from querying a table while updates are being executed on it
It prevents other users from seeing changes to a table until those changes have been committed (*)
It prevents users from querying tables on which they have not been granted SELECT privilege

36. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user? Mark for Review
(1) Points
WITH GRANT OPTION (*)
WITH ADMIN OPTION
PUBLIC
FORCE

Correct

37. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the REFERENCES object privilege on a table? Mark for Review
(1) Points
It allows a user's session to read from the table but only so that foreign key constraints can be checked. (*)
It allows a user to refer to the table in a SELECT statement.
It allows a user to create foreign key constraints on the table.
It allows the user to create new tables which contain the same data as the referenced table.
38. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant other object privileges on the table to other users. Mark for Review
(1) Points
True
False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

39. Which statement would you use to grant a role to users? Mark for Review
(1) Points
GRANT (*)
ALTER USER
CREATE USER
ASSIGN

Correct

40. You need to grant user BOB SELECT privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You want to allow BOB to grant this privileges to other users. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH GRANT OPTION; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob;
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Correct
41. Which statement would you use to remove an object privilege granted to a user? 
   Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   - ALTER USER
   - REVOKE (*)
   - REMOVE
   - DROP

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

42. You grant user AMY the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which type of privilege have you granted to AMY? 
   Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   - A system privilege (*)
   - An object privilege
   - A user privilege
   - An access privilege

   Correct

43. Which of the following are system privileges? 
   (Choose two) 
   Mark for Review
   (1) Points

   (Choose all correct answers)
   - CREATE TABLE (*)
   - UPDATE
   - CREATE SYNONYM (*)
   - INDEX

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

44. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute? 
   Mark for Review
   (1) Points

   CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
   GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

   CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
   GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
   GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

45. Which of the following best describes a role in an Oracle database?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

A role is a type of system privilege.
A role is the part that a user plays in querying the database.
A role is a name for a group of privileges. (*)
A role is an object privilege which allows a user to update a table.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

46. The database administrator wants to allow user Marco to create new tables in his own schema. Which privilege should be granted to Marco?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE ANY TABLE
SELECT
CREATE TABLE (*)
CREATE OBJECT

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

47. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER USER bob IDENTIFIED BY jim;

Which statement about the result of executing this statement is true?  Mark for Review
(1) Points

A new password is assign to user BOB. (*)
A new user JIM is created from user BOB's profile.
The user BOB is assigned the same privileges as user JIM.
The user BOB is renamed and is accessible as user JIM.
48. You want to grant user BOB the ability to change other users' passwords. Which privilege should you grant to BOB? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The ALTER USER privilege (*)
The CREATE USER privilege
The DROP USER privilege
The CREATE PROFILE privilege

Correct

Section 14

49. Steven King's row in the EMPLOYEES table has EMPLOYEE_ID = 100 and SALARY = 24000. A user issues the following statements in the order shown:
UPDATE employees
SET salary = salary * 2
WHERE employee_id = 100;
COMMIT;

UPDATE employees
SET salary = 30000
WHERE employee_id = 100;

The user's database session now ends abnormally. What is now King's salary in the table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

48000 (*)
30000
24000
78000

Correct

50. A transaction makes several successive changes to a table. If required, you want to be able to rollback the later changes while keeping the earlier changes. What must you include in your code to do this? Mark for Review

(1) Points

An update statement
A savepoint (*)
An object privilege
A database link
A sequence

Incorrect. Refer to Section 14

36. When granting an object privilege, which option would you include to allow the grantee to grant the privilege to another user? Mark for Review
(1) Points

WITH GRANT OPTION (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

PUBLIC

FORCE

Correct

37. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the REFERENCES object privilege on a table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

It allows a user's session to read from the table but only so that foreign key constraints can be checked. (*)

It allows a user to refer to the table in a SELECT statement.

It allows a user to create foreign key constraints on the table.

It allows the user to create new tables which contain the same data as the referenced table.

Correct

38. Granting an object privilege WITH GRANT OPTION allows the recipient to grant other object privileges on the table to other users. Mark for Review
(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

39. Which statement would you use to grant a role to users? Mark for Review
(1) Points

GRANT (*)

ALTER USER

CREATE USER

ASSIGN

Page 119
40. You need to grant user BOB SELECT privileges on the EMPLOYEES table. You want to allow BOB to grant this privileges to other users. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review

(1) Points

GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH GRANT OPTION; (*)
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO PUBLIC WITH GRANT OPTION;
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob;
GRANT SELECT ON employees TO bob WITH ADMIN OPTION;

Correct

Page 4 of 5

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 12

41. Which statement would you use to remove an object privilege granted to a user? Mark for Review

(1) Points

ALTER USER
REVOKE (*)
REMOVE
DROP

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

42. You grant user AMY the CREATE SESSION privilege. Which type of privilege have you granted to AMY? Mark for Review

(1) Points

A system privilege (*)
An object privilege
A user privilege
43. Which of the following are system privileges?  
(Choose two) Mark for Review  
(1) Points  
(Choose all correct answers)  
CREATE TABLE (*)  
UPDATE  
CREATE SYNONYM (*)  
INDEX  

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12  

44. You are the database administrator. You want to create a new user JONES with a password of MARK, and allow this user to create his own tables. Which of the following should you execute? Mark for Review  
(1) Points  

CREATE USER jones IDENTIFIED BY mark;  
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;  
GRANT CREATE SESSION TO jones;  
GRANT CREATE TABLE TO jones;  
(*)  

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12  

45. Which of the following best describes a role in an Oracle database? Mark for Review  
(1) Points  
A role is a type of system privilege.  
A role is the part that a user plays in querying the database.  
A role is a name for a group of privileges. (*)  
A role is an object privilege which allows a user to update a table.  

Page 121
46. The database administrator wants to allow user Marco to create new tables in his own schema. Which privilege should be granted to Marco? Mark for Review
(1) Points
- CREATE ANY TABLE
- SELECT
- CREATE TABLE (*)
- CREATE OBJECT

Incorrect. Refer to Section 12

47. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER USER bob IDENTIFIED BY jim;
Which statement about the result of executing this statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
- A new password is assign to user BOB. (*)
- A new user JIM is created from user BOB's profile.
- The user BOB is assigned the same privileges as user JIM.
- The user BOB is renamed and is accessible as user JIM.

Correct

48. You want to grant user BOB the ability to change other users' passwords. Which privilege should you grant to BOB? Mark for Review
(1) Points
- The ALTER USER privilege (*)
- The CREATE USER privilege
- The DROP USER privilege
- The CREATE PROFILE privilege

Correct

Section 14

49. Steven King's row in the EMPLOYEES table has EMPLOYEE_ID = 100 and SALARY = 24000. A user issues the following statements in the order shown:
UPDATE employees
SET salary = salary * 2
WHERE employee_id = 100;
COMMIT;

UPDATE employees
SET salary = 30000
WHERE employee_id = 100;

The user's database session now ends abnormally. What is now King's salary in the table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

48000 (*)
30000
24000
78000

Correct

50. A transaction makes several successive changes to a table. If required, you want to be able to rollback the later changes while keeping the earlier changes. What must you include in your code to do this? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An update statement
A savepoint (*)
An object privilege
A database link
A sequence

Incorrect. Refer to Section 14

21. You created the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence to generate sequential values for the LOCATION_ID column in the MANUFACTURERS table. You issue this statement:
ALTER TABLE manufacturers
MODIFY (location_id NUMBER(6));

Which statement about the LOCATION_ID_SEQ sequence is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence is unchanged. (*)
The sequence is deleted and must be recreated.
The current value of the sequence is reset to zero.
The current value of the sequence is reset to the sequence's START WITH value.

Correct
22. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:

```
CREATE SEQUENCE line_item_id_seq INCREMENT BY -1;
```

Which statement is true?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

- The statement will not execute successfully.
- The sequence will generate sequential descending values. (*)
- The starting value of the LINE_ITEM_ID_SEQ sequence will by -1.
- The minimum value of the LINE_ITEM_ID_SEQ will be the smallest possible integer value.

Correct

23. Creating a sequence with NOCACHE ensures that all numbers in the sequence's range will be used successfully. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

- True
- False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

24. Which dictionary view would you query to display the number most recently generated by a sequence? Mark for Review

(1) Points

- USER_CURRVALUES
- USER_OBJECTS
- USER_SEQUENCES (*)
- USER_TABLES

Correct

25. Which pseudocolumn returns the latest value supplied by a sequence? Mark for Review

(1) Points

- NEXTVAL
- CURRVAL (*)
- CURRENT
- NEXT

Correct
26. Barry creates a table named INVENTORY. Pam must be able to query the table. Barry wants to enable Pam to query the table without being required to specify the table's schema. Which of the following should Barry create? Mark for Review

(1) Points

A schema

An index

A view

A synonym (*)

Correct

31. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE line_item_id_seq
MINVALUE 100 MAXVALUE 130 INCREMENT BY -10 CYCLE;

What will be the first five numbers generated by this sequence? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The fifth number cannot be generated.

130120110100130

100110120130100

The CREATE SEQUENCE statement will fail because a START WITH value was not specified. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

32. You create a sequence with the following statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE my_emp_seq;

Which of the following statements about this sequence are true? (Choose two) Mark for Review

(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

MINVALUE is equal to 1. (*)

MAXVALUE is unlimited.

When the sequence exceeds its maximum value it will continue to generate numbers starting with MINVALUE.

The sequence will not cache a range of numbers in memory. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

33. Evaluate this CREATE SEQUENCE statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE order_id_seq NOCYCLE NOCACHE;

Which statement is true?
feedback final exam semester 2 part2

Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence has no maximum value.
The sequence preallocates values and retains them in memory.
The sequence will continue to generate values after reaching its maximum value.
The sequence will start with 1. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

34. When creating a sequence, which keyword or option specifies the minimum sequence value? Mark for Review
(1) Points

MAXVALUE
MINVALUE (*)
NOMAXVALUE
CYCLE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

35. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE sales_item_id_seq
START WITH 101 MAXVALUE 900090 CYCLE;

Which statement about this CREATE SEQUENCE statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The sequence will reuse numbers and will start with 101. (*)
The sequence will generate decrementing sequence numbers starting at 101.
The statement fails because no INCREMENT BY value is specified.
The sequence will generate sequence numbers starting with 101, but will not reuse numbers.

Correct

31. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE line_item_id_seq
MINVALUE 100 MAXVALUE 130 INCREMENT BY -10 CYCLE;

What will be the first five numbers generated by this sequence? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The fifth number cannot be generated.
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The sequence preallocates values and retains them in memory.
The sequence will continue to generate values after reaching its maximum value.
The sequence will start with 1. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 11

34. When creating a sequence, which keyword or option specifies the minimum sequence value?
(1) Points
MAXVALUE
MINVALUE (*)
NOMAXVALUE
CYCLE
35. Evaluate this statement:
CREATE SEQUENCE sales_item_id_seq
START WITH 101 MAXVALUE 9000090 CYCLE;

Which statement about this CREATE SEQUENCE statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

- The sequence will reuse numbers and will start with 101. (*)
- The sequence will generate decrementing sequence numbers starting at 101.
- The statement fails because no INCREMENT BY value is specified.
- The sequence will generate sequence numbers starting with 101, but will not reuse numbers.

Correct
2. In order to query a database using a view, which of the following statements applies? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Use special VIEW SELECT keywords. (*)
You can retrieve data from a view as you would from any table. (*)
You can never see all the rows in the table through the view.
The tables you are selecting from can be empty, yet the view still returns the original data from those tables.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

3. You administer an Oracle database, which contains a table named EMPLOYEES. Luke, a database user, must create a report that includes the names and addresses of all employees. You do not want to grant Luke access to the EMPLOYEES table because it contains sensitive data. Which of the following actions should you perform first? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Create the report for him.
Create a view. (*)
Create a subquery.
Create an index.

Correct

4. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:
CREATE VIEW emp_view
AS SELECT SUM(salary)
FROM employees;
Which statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You cannot update data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view. (*)
You can update any data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.
You can delete records from the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.
You can update only the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.

Correct

5. Which statement would you use to alter a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER VIEW
6. Which of the following keywords cannot be used when creating a view? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   HAVING
   WHERE
   ORDER BY
   They are all valid keywords when creating views. (*)

   Correct

7. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   FORCE (*)
   NOFORCE
   OR REPLACE
   WITH READ ONLY

   Correct

8. Which statement about the CREATE VIEW statement is true? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   A CREATE VIEW statement CAN contain a join query. (*)
   A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain an ORDER BY clause.
   A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a function.
   A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a GROUP BY clause.

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

9. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   You can delete data in a view if the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.
You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a WHERE clause.
You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a group function. (*)
You can modify data in a view if the view contains a GROUP BY clause.
Correct

10. You administer an Oracle database. Jack manages the Sales department. He and his employees often find it necessary to query the database to identify customers and their orders. He has asked you to create a view that will simplify this procedure for himself and his staff. The view should not accept INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operations. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review

(1) Points

CREATE VIEW sales_view
 AS (SELECT companyname, city, orderid, orderdate, total
 FROM customers, orders
 WHERE custid = custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
 (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
 FROM customers c, orders o
 WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
 AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
 FROM customers c, orders o
 WHERE c.custid = o.custid);

CREATE VIEW sales_view
 AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
 FROM customers c, orders o
 WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

Correct

Page 1 of 5

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Part II of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 10-14 of Database Programming with SQL.
Section 10

11. You can create a view if the view subquery contains an inline view. True or False? Mark for Review
(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

12. You create a view on the EMPLOYEES and DEPARTMENTS tables to display salary information per department. What will happen if you issue the following statement:
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW sal_dept
AS SELECT SUM(e.salary) sal, d.department_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_name
ORDER BY d.department_name;
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name. (*)

A simple view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department name.

A complex view is created that returns the sum of salaries per department, sorted by department id.

Nothing, as the statement contains an error and will fail.

Correct

13. You cannot insert data through a view if the view includes ______. Mark for Review
(1) Points

A WHERE clause

A join

A column alias

A GROUP BY clause (*)

Correct

14. Your manager has just asked you to create a report that illustrates the salary range of all the employees at your company. Which of the following SQL statements will create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary grades for all employees? Use the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and JOB_GRADES tables. Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary, and Grade, respectively. Mark for Review

Page 132
(1) Points

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id equals d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS (SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal);

15. What is the purpose of including the WITH CHECK OPTION clause when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

To make sure that the parent table(s) actually exist
To keep views from being queried by unauthorized persons
To make sure that data is not duplicated in the view
To make sure no rows are updated through the view that will hinder those rows from being returned by the view. (*)

Correct

16. The EMP_HIST_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to remove this view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP emp_hist_v;
DELETE emp_hist_v;
REMOVE emp_hist_v;
DROP VIEW emp_hist_v; (*)

Correct

17. You must create a view that when queried will display the name, customer identification number, new balance, finance charge and credit limit of all customers. You issue this statement:
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW CUST_CREDIT_V AS SELECT c.last_name, c.customer_id, a.new_balance, a.finance_charge, a.credit_limit FROM customers c, accounts a WHERE c.account_id = a.account_id WITH READ ONLY;

Which type of SQL command can be issued on the CUST_CREDIT_V view?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
UPDATE
DELETE
INSERT
SELECT (*)

Correct

18. The CUSTOMER_FINANCE table contains these columns:
CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)

You execute this statement:
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance FROM (SELECT customer_id, new_balance FROM customer_finance) WHERE ROWNUM <= 25 ORDER BY new_balance DESC;

What statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points
The statement failed to execute because an inline view was used.
The statement will not necessarily return the 25 highest new balance values, as the inline view has no ORDER BY. (*)
The 25 greatest new balance values were displayed from the highest to the lowest.
The statement failed to execute because the ORDER BY does NOT use the Top-n column.
19. The CUSTOMER_Finance table contains these columns:
   CUSTOMER_ID NUMBER(9)
   NEW_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
   PREV_BALANCE NUMBER(7,2)
   PAYMENTS NUMBER(7,2)
   FINANCE_CHARGE NUMBER(7,2)
   CREDIT_LIMIT NUMBER(7)

   You created a Top-n query report that displays the account numbers and new balance
   of the 800 accounts that have the highest new balance value. The results are sorted
   by payments value from highest to lowest. Which SELECT statement clause is included
   in your query?
   Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   Inner query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC (*)
   Inner query: WHERE ROWNUM = 800
   Outer query: ORDER BY new_balance DESC
   Inner query: SELECT customer_id, new_balance ROWNUM

   Correct

20. Evaluate this SELECT statement:
    SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
    FROM (SELECT customer_id, new_balance FROM customer_finance
    ORDER BY new_balance DESC)
    WHERE ROWNUM <= 25; <p> Which type of query is this SELECT statement?
    Mark for Review
    (1) Points
    A Top-n query (*)
    A complex view
    A simple view
    A hierarchical view

   Correct
   Section 10

1. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark
   for Review
   (1) Points
   Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of the columns from
   the table.
   Views provide data independence for infrequent users and application programs.
   One view can be used to retrieve data from several tables. Views can be used to
   provide data security. (*)

   Page 135
Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

Correct

2. Views must be used to select data from a table. As soon as a view is created on a table, you can no longer select directly from the table. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

3. The FACULTY table contains these columns:
   FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
   FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
   LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
   ADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)
   CITY VARCHAR2(15)
   STATE VARCHAR2(2)
   ZIP NUMBER(9)
   TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)
   STATUS VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL

   The COURSE table contains these columns:
   COURSEID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
   SUBJECT VARCHAR2(5)
   TERM VARCHAR2(6)
   FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY

You have been asked to compile a report that identifies all adjunct professors who will be teaching classes in the upcoming term. You want to create a view that will simplify the creation of this report. Which CREATE VIEW statements will accomplish this task?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CREATE VIEW
   (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
    FROM faculty, course
    WHERE facultyid = facultyid);

CREATE VIEW pt_view
ON (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f and course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

CREATE VIEW pt_view IN (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty course);
CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f, course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
(*)

Correct

4. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:
CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f, course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);
Which type of view will this statement create?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Nested
Simple
Inline
Complex (*)

Correct

5. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the
view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE (*)
NOFORCE
OR REPLACE
WITH READ ONLY

Correct

6. Which of the following keywords cannot be used when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

HAVING
WHERE
ORDER BY
They are all valid keywords when creating views. (*)
7. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it? Mark for Review

(1) Points

FORCE
NOFORCE
CREATE OR REPLACE (*)
WITH ADMIN OPTION

Correct

8. Evaluate this CREATE VIEW statement:

CREATE VIEW emp_view
AS SELECT SUM(salary)
FROM employees;

Which statement is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

You cannot update data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view. (*)
You can update any data in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.
You can delete records from the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.
You can update only the SALARY column in the EMPLOYEES table using the EMP_VIEW view.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

9. The EMP_HIST_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to remove this view? Mark for Review

(1) Points

DROP emp_hist_v;
DELETE emp_hist_v;
REMOVE emp_hist_v;
DROP VIEW emp_hist_v; (*)

Correct

10. Which statement about an inline view is true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

An inline view is a schema object.
An inline view is a subquery in the FROM clause, often named with an alias. (*)
An inline view is a complex view.

An inline view can be used to perform DML operations.

Correct

Section 10

11. You must create a view that when queried will display the name, customer identification number, new balance, finance charge and credit limit of all customers. You issue this statement:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW CUST_CREDIT_V
AS SELECT c.last_name, c.customer_id, a.new_balance, a.finance_charge, a.credit_limit
FROM customers c, accounts a
WHERE c.account_id = a.account_id WITH READ ONLY;
```

Which type of SQL command can be issued on the CUST_CREDIT_V view?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

UPDATE
DELETE
INSERT
SELECT (*)

Correct

12. You want to create a view based on the SALESREP table. You plan to grant access to this view to members of the Sales department. You want Sales employees to be able to update the SALESREP table through the view, which you plan to name SALESREP_VIEW. What should not be specified in your CREATE VIEW statement? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The AS keyword
A WHERE clause
The IN keyword
A GROUP BY clause (*)

Correct

13. Evaluate this SELECT statement:
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
FROM (SELECT customer_id, new_balance FROM customer_finance
ORDER BY new_balance DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25;

Which type of query is this SELECT statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points
A Top-n query (*)
A complex view
A simple view
A hierarchical view

Correct

14. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points
You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)
You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.
You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.
You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

Correct

15. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points
You can delete data in a view if the view contains the DISTINCT keyword.
You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a WHERE clause.
You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains a group function. (*)
You can modify data in a view if the view contains a GROUP BY clause.
16. Your manager has just asked you to create a report that illustrates the salary range of all the employees at your company. Which of the following SQL statements will create a view called SALARY_VU based on the employee last names, department names, salaries, and salary grades for all employees? Use the EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS, and JOB_GRADES tables. Label the columns Employee, Department, Salary, and Grade, respectively. Mark for Review

(1) Points

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id equals d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.empid "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id NOT e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees e, departments d, job_grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal;

(*)

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW salary_vu
AS (SELECT e.last_name "Employee", d.department_name "Department", e.salary "Salary", j. grade_level "Grade"
FROM employees emp, departments d, job grades j
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AND e.salary BETWEEN j.lowest_sal and j.highest_sal);

Correct

17. For a view created using the WITH CHECK OPTION keywords, which of the following statements are true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The view will allow the user to check it against the data dictionary

Prohibits changing rows not returned by the subquery in the view definition. (*)

Prohibits DML actions without administrator CHECK approval

Allows for DELETES from other tables, including ones not listed in subquery

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

Page 141
18. You cannot modify data in a view if the view contains ______. Mark for Review

(1) Points

The DISTINCT keyword (*)
A WHERE clause
A subquery in the FROM clause
The WITH CHECK OPTION clause

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

19. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views? Mark for Review

(1) Points

They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.
They contain functions or groups of data
They can perform DML operations through the view (*)
They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

Correct

20. You administer an Oracle database. Jack manages the Sales department. He and his employees often find it necessary to query the database to identify customers and their orders. He has asked you to create a view that will simplify this procedure for himself and his staff. The view should not accept INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operations. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review

(1) Points

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT companyname, city, orderid, orderdate, total
    FROM customers, orders
    WHERE custid = custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
(SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid);

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
    FROM customers c, orders o
    WHERE c.custid = o.custid);
Section 10

1. For a View created using the WITH CHECK OPTION keywords, which of the following statements are true? Mark for Review

(1) Points

The view will allow the user to check it against the data dictionary

Prohibits changing rows not returned by the subquery in the view definition. (*)

Prohibits DML actions without administrator CHECK approval

Allows for DELETES from other tables, including ones not listed in subquery

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

2. You administer an Oracle database. Jack manages the Sales department. He and his employees often find it necessary to query the database to identify customers and their orders. He has asked you to create a view that will simplify this procedure for himself and his staff. The view should not accept INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operations. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review

(1) Points

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT companyname, city, orderid, orderdate, total
FROM customers, orders
WHERE custid = custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
(SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid);

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o.orderdate, o.total
FROM customers c, orders o
WHERE c.custid = o.custid)
WITH READ ONLY;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10
3. Which statement about performing DML operations on a view is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can perform DML operations on simple views. (*)

You cannot perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH CHECK OPTION clause.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains the WITH READ ONLY option.

You can perform DML operations on a view that contains columns defined by expressions, such as COST + 1.

Correct

4. Which action can be performed by using DML statements? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Deleting records in a table (*)

Creating PRIMARY KEY constraints

Disabling an index

Altering a table

Correct

5. Which of the following is TRUE regarding simple views? Mark for Review
(1) Points

They derive data from many tables, so they typically contain joins.

They contain functions or groups of data

They can perform DML operations through the view (*)

They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

6. Which option would you use when creating a view to ensure that no DML operations occur on the view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE

NOFORCE

WITH READ ONLY (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION
Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

7. You can create a view if the view subquery contains an inline view. True or False? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   True (*)
   False

   Correct

8. You must create a view that when queried will display the name, customer identification number, new balance, finance charge and credit limit of all customers. You issue this statement:
   CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW CUST_CREDIT_V
   AS SELECT c.last_name, c.customer_id, a.new_balance, a.finance_charge, a.credit_limit
   FROM customers c, accounts a
   WHERE c.account_id = a.account_id WITH READ ONLY;

   Which type of SQL command can be issued on the CUST_CREDIT_V view? Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   UPDATE
   DELETE
   INSERT
   SELECT (*)

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

9. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
   EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
   LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
   FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
   DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
   JOB_ID VARCHAR2(25)
   MANAGER_ID NUMBER
   SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
   COMMISSIOIN NUMBER(7,2)
   HIRE_DATE DATE

   Which SELECT statement could be used to display the 10 lowest paid clerks that belong to department 70?
   Mark for Review
   (1) Points
   SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||','||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
   FROM (SELECT last_name, first_name, salary
         FROM employees
         ORDER BY salary)
WHERE ROWNUM <=10 AND job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70;

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||',','||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
FROM
(SELECT last_name, first_name, salary, job_id
FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70
ORDER BY salary)
WHERE ROWNUM <=10;
(*)
```

```
SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||',','||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
FROM
(SELECT last_name, first_name, salary, job_id, dept_id
FROM employees
WHERE ROWNUM <=10
ORDER BY salary)
WHERE job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70;
```

The only way is to use the data dictionary.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

10. Evaluate this SELECT statement:
```
SELECT ROWNUM "Rank", customer_id, new_balance
FROM (SELECT customer_id, new_balance FROM customer_finance
ORDER BY new_balance DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 25;
```

Which type of query is this SELECT statement? Mark for Review (1) Points
A Top-n query (*)
A complex view
A simple view
A hierarchical view

Correct
11. You want to create a view based on the SALESREP table. You plan to grant access to this view to members of the Sales department. You want Sales employees to be able to update the SALESREP table through the view, which you plan to name SALESREP_VIEW. What should not be specified in your CREATE VIEW statement? Mark for Review
(1) Points

   The AS keyword
   A WHERE clause
   The IN keyword
   A GROUP BY clause (*)

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

12. The EMP_HIST_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to remove this view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

   DROP emp_hist_v;
   DELETE emp_hist_v;
   REMOVE emp_hist_v;
   DROP VIEW emp_hist_v; (*)

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

13. Which of the following keywords cannot be used when creating a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

   HAVING
   WHERE
   ORDER BY

   They are all valid keywords when creating views. (*)

   Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

14. The FACULTY table contains these columns:
FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2(35)
CITY VARCHAR2(15)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
ZIP NUMBER(9)
TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)
STATUS VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL
The COURSE table contains these columns:
You have been asked to compile a report that identifies all adjunct professors who will be teaching classes in the upcoming term. You want to create a view that will simplify the creation of this report. Which CREATE VIEW statements will accomplish this task?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE VIEW
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty, course
WHERE facultyid = facultyid);

CREATE VIEW pt_view
ON (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f and course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

CREATE VIEW pt_view IN    (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid,
subject, term
FROM faculty course);

CREATE VIEW pt_view AS
(SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
FROM faculty f, course c
WHERE f.facultyid = c.facultyid);

(*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

15. Which of the following statements is a valid reason for using a view? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Views allow access to the data because the view displays all of the columns from the table.

Views provide data independence for infrequent users and application programs. One view can be used to retrieve data from several tables. Views can be used to provide data security. (*)

Views are used when you only want to restrict DML operations using a WITH CHECK OPTION.

Views are not valid unless you have more than one user.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

16. Which statement about the CREATE VIEW statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Page 148
A CREATE VIEW statement CAN contain a join query. (*)
A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain an ORDER BY clause.
A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a function.
A CREATE VIEW statement CANNOT contain a GROUP BY clause.

Correct

17. Evaluate this view definition:
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW part_name_v
AS SELECT DISTINCT part_name
FROM parts
WHERE cost >= 45;

Which of the following statements using the PART_NAME_V view will execute successfully?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

- SELECT *
  FROM part_name_v;
  (*)

- UPDATE part_name_v
  SET cost = cost * 1.23
  WHERE part_id = 56990;

- DELETE FROM part_name_v
  WHERE part_id = 56897;

- INSERT INTO part_name_v (part_id, part_name, product_id, cost)
  VALUES (857986, 'cylinder', 8790, 3.45);

Correct

18. Which option would you use to modify a view rather than dropping it and recreating it?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

- FORCE
- NOFORCE
- CREATE OR REPLACE (*)
- WITH ADMIN OPTION

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

19. You administer an Oracle database, which contains a table named EMPLOYEES.
feedback final exam semester 2 part2

Luke, a database user, must create a report that includes the names and addresses of all employees. You do not want to grant Luke access to the EMPLOYEES table because it contains sensitive data. Which of the following actions should you perform first? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Create the report for him.
Create a view. (*)
Create a subquery.
Create an index.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

20. Which keyword(s) would you include in a CREATE VIEW statement to create the view regardless of whether or not the base table exists? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FORCE (*)
NOFORCE
OR REPLACE
WITH READ ONLY

Correct

1. For a View created using the WITH CHECK OPTION keywords, which of the following statements are true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The view will allow the user to check it against the data dictionary
Prohibits changing rows not returned by the subquery in the view definition. (*)
Prohibits DML actions without administrator CHECK approval
Allows for DELETES from other tables, including ones not listed in subquery

Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

2. You administer an Oracle database. Jack manages the Sales department. He and his employees often find it necessary to query the database to identify customers and their orders. He has asked you to create a view that will simplify this procedure for himself and his staff. The view should not accept INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operations. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

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FROM customers c, orders o
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WITH READ ONLY;

CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o. orderdate, o.total
FROM customers c, orders o
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CREATE VIEW sales_view
AS (SELECT c.companyname, c.city, o.orderid, o. orderdate, o.total
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Correct

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(1) Points

Deleting records in a table (*)

Creating PRIMARY KEY constraints

Disabling an index

Altering a table

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Page 151
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6. Which option would you use when creating a view to ensure that no DML operations occur on the view? Mark for Review
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NOFORCE
WITH READ ONLY (*)
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FROM customers c, accounts a
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Which SELECT statement could be used to display the 10 lowest paid clerks that belong to department 70?

(1) Points

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SELECT ROWNUM "Ranking", last_name||', '||first_name "Employee", salary "Salary"
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WHERE ROWNUM <=10 AND job_id LIKE 'CLERK' AND department_id = 70;
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(*)
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Section 10

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   CITY VARCHAR2(15)
   STATE VARCHAR2(2)
   ZIP NUMBER(9)
   TELEPHONE NUMBER(10)
   STATUS VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL

The COURSE table contains these columns:
   COURSEID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY
   SUBJECT VARCHAR2(5)
   TERM VARCHAR2(6)
   FACULTYID VARCHAR2(5) NOT NULL FOREIGN KEY

You have been asked to compile a report that identifies all adjunct professors who will be teaching classes in the upcoming term. You want to create a view that will simplify the creation of this report. Which CREATE VIEW statements will accomplish this task?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

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   ON (SELECT first_name, last_name, status, courseid, subject, term
    FROM faculty f and course c
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(*)
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Incorrect. Refer to Section 10

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