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. The EMP_HIST_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to the 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.

An inline view can be used to perform DML operations.

   Correct

   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; <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

   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 constains 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

```
   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

feedback final exam semister 2 part2

    Correct

  Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

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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 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

  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.

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

Correct

16. 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 (*)

NOFORCE

OR REPLACE

WITH READ ONLY

Correct

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:
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

CREATE OR REPLACE (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

Correct

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

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

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;

```
    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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 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

USER_IND_COLUMNS (*)

Correct

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

WITH GRANT OPTION (*)

WITH ADMIN OPTION

PUBLIC

FORCE

Correct

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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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

SELECT

CREATE TABLE (*)

CREATE OBJECT

    Correct

  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

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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 (*)

    NOFORCE

    OR REPLACE

    WITH READ ONLY

    Correct

  4. 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

  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.

     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 (*)

They are not stored in the Data Dictionary

   Correct

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 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,

sorted by department id.

    Nothing, as the statement constains 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

In a special database column of a users table

Enclosed in parentheses within the select list of a surrounding query

Enclosed in parentheses within the from clause of a surrounding query (*)

Correct

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

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.   The EMP_HIST_V view is no longer needed. Which statement should you use to the 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.

 Section 11

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

An index

A view

A synonym (*)

   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 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. (*)

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. 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:

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

   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

ADMIN

ALL

PUBLIC (*)

USERS

   Correct

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

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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.   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

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;

      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

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

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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

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 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.

   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; <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

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

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
the 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

    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

    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

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

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

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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

   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?
 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 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

  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

    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.

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

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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. 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

   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

MODIFY VIEW

ALTER TABLE

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW (*)

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. (*)

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

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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 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 constains 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 the 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.

    Correct

   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

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Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part II

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 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 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

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

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. 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.

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

        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 (*)

        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.   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

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 (*)

   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

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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. (*)

   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 the 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?

 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; <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.

   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

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

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

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

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; (*)

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

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

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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 (*)

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. (*)

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 the 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?
 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; <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.

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
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

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

Page 3 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

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';

```
    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; (*)

    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

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

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 Markofiw!Revmow
(1) Pomn|{
#$ 4 *O
O -K|(rmkrem~e *the){ynonym if it already exists.

    It forces *ll 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

  ±

    /
 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

      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 (*)

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;

    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

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 (*)

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
 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; (*)

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

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

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

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

    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.

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

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

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

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.
      Page 121

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

    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?

 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 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

   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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100110120130100

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

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  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. (*)

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CREATE SEQUENCE order_id_seq NOCYCLE NOCACHE;

Which statement is true?
 Mark for Review
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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? 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 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

 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);

    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

MODIFY VIEW

ALTER TABLE

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW (*)

   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. (*)

   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 constains 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
the 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.

Correct

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. (*)

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. (*)

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 the
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?
 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; <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.

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
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;
(*)
```

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 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.


        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; <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

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 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 the 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

```
    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

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

 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
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 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.

    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; <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

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 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 the 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

     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

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;