Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part I

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

Part I of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 8-9 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 8

1. Which statement about decreasing the width of a column is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

When a character column contains data, you cannot decrease the width of the column.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column without any restrictions.

When a character column contains data, you can decrease the width of the column if the existing data does not violate the new size. (*)

You cannot decrease the width of a character column unless the table in which the column resides is empty.

Correct

2. You want to issue the following command on a database that includes your company's inventory information:
ALTER TABLE products SET UNUSED COLUMN color;
What will be the result of issuing this command?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be assigned default values.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be created.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be deleted.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will not be returned in subsequent reads of the table by Oracle, as is has been deleted logically. (*)

Correct

3. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

Which statement should you use to increase the LAST_NAME column length to 35 if the

column currently contains 200 records?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER employees TABLE ALTER COLUMN (last_name VARCHAR2(35));

ALTER TABLE employees RENAME last_name VARCHAR2(35);

ALTER TABLE employees MODIFY (last_name VARCHAR2(35));
(*)

You CANNOT increase the width of the LAST_NAME column.

Correct

4. Evaluate this statement:
ALTER TABLE inventory
MODIFY backorder_amount NUMBER(8,2);

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

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8 2)

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(2,8)

Alters the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8.2)

Changes the definition of the BACKORDER_AMOUNT column to NUMBER(8,2) (*)

Correct

5. To do a logical delete of a column without the performance penalty of rewriting all the table datablocks you can issue the following command: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alter table modify column

Alter table drop column

Alter table set unused (*)

Drop column "columname"

Correct

6. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)

DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

The EMPLOYEE_ID column currently contains 500 employee identification numbers. Business requirements have changed and you need to allow users to include text characters in the identification values. Which statement should you use to change this column's data type?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees
MODIFY (employee_id VARCHAR2(9));

ALTER TABLE employees
REPLACE (employee_id VARCHAR2(9));

ALTER employees TABLE
MODIFY COLUMN (employee_id VARCHAR2(15));

You CANNOT modify the data type of the EMPLOYEE_ID column, as the table is not empty. (*)

Correct

7. Your supervisor has asked you to modify the AMOUNT column in the ORDERS table. He wants the column to be configured to accept a default value of 250. The table constains data that you need to keep. Which statement should you issue to accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE orders
CHANGE DATATYPE amount TO DEFAULT 250;

ALTER TABLE orders
MODIFY (amount DEFAULT 250);
(*)

DROP TABLE orders;
CREATE TABLE orders
(orderno varchar2(5) CONSTRAINT pk_orders_01 PRIMARY KEY,
customerid varchar2(5) REFERENCES customers (customerid),
orderdate date,
amount DEFAULT 250);

DELETE TABLE orders;
CREATE TABLE orders
(orderno varchar2(5) CONSTRAINT pk_orders_01 PRIMARY KEY,
customerid varchar2(5) REFERENCES customers (customerid),
orderdate date,
amount DEFAULT 250)

Correct

8. The TEAMS table contains these columns:
TEAM_ID NUMBER(4) Primary Key
TEAM_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
MGR_ID NUMBER(9)

The TEAMS table is currently empty. You need to allow users to include text characters in the manager identification values. Which statement should you use to implement this?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER teams
MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER TABLE teams
MODIFY (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));
(*)

ALTER TABLE teams
REPLACE (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

ALTER teams TABLE
MODIFY COLUMN (mgr_id VARCHAR2(15));

You CANNOT modify the data type of the MGR_ID column.

Correct

9. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9) Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

Which statement will permanently remove all the data in the EMPLOYEES table, but will retain the table's structure and storage space?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE employees;

DELETE employees; COMMIT; (*)

TRUNCATE TABLE employees;

ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED (employee_id, last_name, first_name, department_id, salary);

Correct

10. Which statement about a column is NOT true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can increase the width of a CHAR column.

You can modify the data type of a column if the column contains non-null data. (*)

You can convert a CHAR data type column to the VARCHAR2 data type.

You can convert a DATE date type column to a VARCHAR2 column.

Correct

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part I

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

Part I of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 8-9 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 8

11. The previous administrator created a table named CONTACTS, which contains outdated data. You want to remove the table and its data from the database. Which statement should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE (*)

DELETE

TRUNCATE TABLE

ALTER TABLE

Correct

12. To store time with fractions of seconds, which datatype should be used for a table column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH

TIMESTAMP (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Correct

13. You need to store the SEASONAL data in months and years. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Correct

14. You need to store the HIRE_DATE value with a time zone displacement value and allow data to be returned in the user's local session time zone. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATETIME

TIMESTAMP

TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE

TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE (*)

Correct

15. The ELEMENTS column is defined as:
NUMBER(6,4)
How many digits to the right of the decimal point are allowed for the ELEMENTS column?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

Zero

Two

Four (*)

Six

Correct

16. Which statement about data types is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The BFILE data type stores character data up to four gigabytes in the database.

The TIMESTAMP data type is a character data type.

The VARCHAR2 data type should be used for fixed-length character data.

The CHAR data type requires that a minimum size be specified when defining a column of this type. (*)

Correct

17. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
( sales_id NUMBER(9),
customer_id NUMBER(9),
employee_id NUMBER(9),
description VARCHAR2(30),
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

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

Sales identification values could be either numbers or characters, or a combination of both.

All employee identification values are only 6 digits so the column should be variable in length.

Description values can range from 0 to 30 characters so the column should be fixed in length.

Today's date should be used if no value is provided for the sale date. (*)

Correct

18. A column that will be used to store binary data up to 4 Gigabyes in size should be defined as which datatype? Mark for Review
(1) Points

LONG

NUMBER

BLOB (*)

LONGRAW

Correct

19. Which statement about table and column names is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Table and column names must begin with a letter. (*)

Table and column names can begin with a letter or a number.

Table and column names cannot include special characters.

If any character other than letters or numbers is used in a table or column

name, the name must be enclosed in double quotation marks.

Correct

20. Which of the following SQL statements will create a table called Birthdays with three columns for storing employee number, name and date of birth? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE table BIRTHDAYS (EMPNO, EMPNAME, BIRTHDATE);

CREATE table BIRTHDAYS (employee number, name, date of birth);

CREATE TABLE Birthdays (Empno NUMBER, Empname CHAR(20), Birthdate DATE); (*)

CREATE TABLE Birthdays (Empno NUMBER, Empname CHAR(20), Date of Birth DATE);

Correct

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part I

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

Part I of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 8-9 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 8

21. Which statement about creating a table is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

With a CREATE TABLE statement, a table will always be created in the current user's schema.

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the table is created in the current user's schema. (*)

If no schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement, the CREATE TABLE statement will fail.

If a schema is explicitly included in a CREATE TABLE statement and the schema does not exist, it will be created.

Correct

22. Which CREATE TABLE statement will fail? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE date_1 (date_1 DATE);

CREATE TABLE date (date_id NUMBER(9)); (*)

CREATE TABLE time (time_id NUMBER(9));

CREATE TABLE time_date (time NUMBER(9));

Correct

23. Which column name is valid? Mark for Review
(1) Points

1NUMBER

NUMBER

NUMBER_1$ (*)

1_NUMBER#

Correct

Section 9

24. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column does not contain null values. Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column? Mark for Review

(1) Points

CHECK

UNIQUE

NOT NULL (*)

PRIMARY KEY

Correct

25. Which statement about constraints is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A single column can have only one constraint applied.

PRIMARY KEY constraints can only be specified at the column level.

NOT NULL constraints can only be specified at the column level. (*)

UNIQUE constraints are identical to PRIMARY KEY constraints.

Correct

26. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE customers
( customer_id NUMBER, customer_name VARCHAR2(25),
address VARCHAR2(25),
city VARCHAR2(25),
region VARCHAR2(25),
postal_code VARCHAR2(11),
CONSTRAINT customer_id_un UNIQUE(customer_id),
CONSTRAINT customer_name_nn NOT NULL(customer_name));
```

Why does this statement fail when executed?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The NUMBER data types require precision values.

UNIQUE constraints must be defined at the column level.

The CREATE TABLE statement does NOT define a PRIMARY KEY.

NOT NULL constraints CANNOT be defined at the table level. (*)

Correct

27. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column only contains certain character values. No numbers or special characters are allowed. Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHECK (*)

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

PRIMARY KEY

Correct

28. Which constraint can only be created at the column level? Mark for Review
(1) Points

NOT NULL (*)

FOREIGN KEY

UNIQUE

CHECK

Correct

29. You need to add a NOT NULL constraint to the COST column in the PART table. Which statement should you use to complete this task? Mark for Review

(1) Points

ALTER TABLE part
MODIFY (cost part_cost_nn NOT NULL);

ALTER TABLE part
MODIFY (cost CONSTRAINT part_cost_nn NOT NULL);
(*)

ALTER TABLE part
MODIFY COLUMN (cost part_cost_nn NOT NULL);

ALTER TABLE part
ADD (cost CONSTRAINT part_cost_nn NOT NULL);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

30. Which statement about the NOT NULL constraint is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The NOT NULL constraint must be defined at the column level. (*)

The NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the column level or the table level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires a column to contain alphanumeric values.

The NOT NULL constraint prevents a column from containing alphanumeric values.

Correct

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part I

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Part I of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 8-9 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 9

31. What must exist on the Parent table before Oracle will allow you to create a FOREIGN KEY constraint from a Child table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A FOREIGN KEY constraint allows the constrained column to contain values that exist in the primary key column of the parent table.

A PRIMARY or UNIQUE KEY constraint must exist on the Parent table. (*)

An index must exist on the Parent table.

A CHECK constraint must exist on the Parent table.

Correct

32. Evaluate the structure of the DONATIONS table.

DONATIONS
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
DONOR_ID NUMBER Foreign key to DONOR_ID column of DONORS table
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE

Which CREATE TABLE statement should you use to create the DONATIONS table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES donors(donor_id),
pledge_date DATE,
amount_pledged NUMBER,
amount_paid NUMBER,
payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY donors(donor_id),
pledge_date DATE,
amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2),
amount_paid NUMBER(7,2),
payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations
pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY donor_id_fk REFERENCES donors(donor_id),
pledge_date DATE,
amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2),
amount_paid NUMBER(7,2),
payment_dt DATE;

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
donor_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT donor_id_fk REFERENCES donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE,
amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2),
amount_paid NUMBER(7,2),
payment_dt DATE);
(*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

33. You need to create the PROJECT_HIST table. The table must meet these requirements:

The table must contain the EMPLOYEE_ID and TASKED_HOURS columns for numeric data.
The table must contain the START_DATE and END_DATE column for date values.
The table must contain the HOURLY_RATE and PROJECT_COST columns for numeric data with precision and scale of 5,2 and 10,2 respectively.
The table must have a composite primary key on the EMPLOYEE_ID and START_DATE columns.
Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE project_hist
( employee_id NUMBER,
start_date DATE,
end_date DATE,
tasked_hours NUMBER,
hourly_rate NUMBER(5,2),
project_cost NUMBER(10,2),
CONSTRAINT project_hist_pk PRIMARY KEY(employee_id, start_date));
```

How many of the requirements does the CREATE TABLE statement satisfy?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

None of the four requirements

All four of the requirements (*)

Only three of the requirements

Only two of the requirements

Correct

34. Which of the following best describes the function of a CHECK constraint?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A CHECK constraint enforces referential data integrity.

A CHECK constraint defines restrictions on the values that can be entered in a column or combination of columns. (*)

A CHECK constraint enforces uniqueness of the values that can be entered in a column or combination of columns.

A CHECK constraint is created automatically when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

Correct

35. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE part(
```

```
part_id NUMBER,
part_name VARCHAR2(25),
manufacturer_id NUMBER(9),
retail_price NUMBER(7,2) NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT part_id_pk PRIMARY KEY(part_id),
CONSTRAINT cost_nn NOT NULL(cost),
CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (manufacturer_id) REFERENCES manufacturer(id));
```

Which line will cause an error?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

6

7

8 (*)

9

Correct

36. You need to enforce a relationship between the LOC_ID column in the FACILITY table and the same column in the MANUFACTURER table. Which type of constraint should you define on the LOC_ID column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

FOREIGN KEY (*)

PRIMARY KEY

Correct

37. When creating the EMPLOYEES table, which clause could you use to ensure that salary values are 1000.00 or more? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CONSTRAINT CHECK salary > 1000

CHECK CONSTRAINT (salary > 1000)

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK salary > 1000

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK (salary >= 1000) (*)

CHECK CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min (salary > 1000)

Correct

38. Which of the following types of constraints enforces uniqueness? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHECK

FOREIGN KEY

PRIMARY KEY (*)

NOT NULL

Correct

39. You need to create a composite primary key constraint on the EMPLOYEES table. Which statement is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level. (*)

A PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for each column in the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined for the first column of the composite primary key.

The PRIMARY KEY constraint must be defined at the table level and for each column in the composite primary key.

Correct

40. You need to display the names and definitions of constraints only in your schema. Which data dictionary view should you query? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DBA_CONSTRAINTS

USER_CONSTRAINTS (*)

ALL_CONS_COLUMNS

USER_CONS_COLUMNS

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part I

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Part I of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 8-9 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 9

41. This SQL command will do what?

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_manager_fk FOREIGN KEY(manager_id) REFERENCES
employees(employee_id);
```

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alter the table employees and disable the emp_manager_fk constraint.

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table indicating that a manager must already be an employee. (*)

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMPLOYEES table restricting manager ID to match every employee ID.

Alter table employees and add a FOREIGN KEY constraint that indicates each employee ID must be unique.

Correct

42. When dropping a constraint, which keyword(s) specifies that all the referential integrity constraints that refer to the primary and unique keys defined on the dropped columns are dropped as well? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

REFERENCES

CASCADE (*)

ON DELETE SET NULL

Correct

43. What is the syntax for removing a PRIMARY KEY constraint and all its dependent constraints? Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP CONSTRAINT constraint_name CASCADE;
```
(*)

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY CASCADE;
```

```
DROP CONSTRAINT table_name (constraint_name);
```

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP CONSTRAINT constraint_name;
```

Correct

44. You want to disable the FOREIGN KEY constraint that is defined in the EMPLOYEES table on the DEPARTMENT_ID column. The constraint is referenced by the name FK_DEPT_ID_01. Which statement should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE fk_dept_id_01;

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT fk_dept_id_01; (*)

Correct

45. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY to the DEPARTMENTS table. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE departments ADD PRIMARY KEY dept_id_pk (dept_id);

ALTER TABLE departments ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_pk PK (dept_id);

ALTER TABLE departments ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (dept_id); (*)

ALTER TABLE departments ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY dept_id_pk (dept_id);

Correct

46. Which of the following would definitely cause an integrity constraint error? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Using a subquery in an INSERT statement.

Using the MERGE statement to conditionally insert or update rows.

Using the DELETE command on a row that contains a primary key with a dependent foreign key declared without either an ON DELETE CASCADE or ON DELETE SET NULL. (*)

Using the UPDATE command on rows based in another table.

Correct

47. You successfully create a table named SALARY in your company's database. Now, you want to establish a parent/child relationship between the EMPLOYEES table and the SALARY table by adding a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the SALARY table that references its matching column in the EMPLOYEES table. You have not added any data to the SALARY table. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

```
    ALTER TABLE salary
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_01 FOREIGN KEY (employee_id)
REFERENCES employees (employee_id);
(*)


    ALTER TABLE salary
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_ FOREIGN KEY
BETWEEN salary (employee_id) AND employees (employee_id);


    ALTER TABLE salary
FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_ REFERENCES employees (employee_id);


    ALTER TABLE salary
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_ FOREIGN KEY salary (employee_id) = employees
(employee_id);
```

Correct

48. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the EMP_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table. Which ALTER TABLE statement should you use? Mark for Review (1) Points

```
    ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);
(*)


    ALTER TABLE
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY employees(emp_id);


    ALTER TABLE employees
MODIFY emp_id PRIMARY KEY;


    ALTER TABLE employees
MODIFY CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);
```

Correct

49. The PO_DETAILS table contains these columns:
PO_NUM NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PO_LINE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER Foreign Key to PRODUCT_ID column of the PRODUCTS table
QUANTITY NUMBER
UNIT_PRICE NUMBER(5,2)

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE po_details
DISABLE CONSTRAINT product_id_pk CASCADE;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

To create a new PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column

To drop and recreate the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the PO_NUM column

To disable the PRIMARY KEY and any FOREIGN KEY constraints that are dependent on the PO_NUM column (*)

To disable the constraint on the PO_NUM column while creating a PRIMARY KEY index

Correct

50. What actions can be performed on or with Constraints? Mark for Review (1) Points

Add, Drop, Enable, Disable, Cascade (*)

Add, Minus, Enable, Disable, Collapse

Add, Subtract, Enable, Cascade

Add, Drop, Disable, Disregard

Correct

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part I

Note your score.

Note your score. To return to your home page, click Home in the player navigation bar.

Score: 42 out of 50

Percentage Scored: 84 %

Mastery Score: 60 %

****
Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part I

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

Part I of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 8-9 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 8

1. The ELEMENTS column is defined as: NUMBER(6,4)
How many digits to the right of the decimal point are allowed for the ELEMENTS column?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

Zero

Two

Four (*)

Six

Correct

2. You are designing a table for the Sales department. You need to include a column that contains each sales total. Which data type should you specify for this column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CHAR

DATE

NUMBER (*)

VARCHAR2

Correct

3. Which data types stores variable-length character data? Select two. Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

CHAR

NCHAR

CLOB (*)

VARCHAR2 (*)

Correct

4. A column that will be used to store binary data up to 4 Gigabyes in size should be defined as which datatype? Mark for Review
(1) Points

LONG

NUMBER

BLOB (*)

LONGRAW

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

5. You need to store the SEASONAL data in months and years. Which data type should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

DATE

TIMESTAMP

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH (*)

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Correct

6. The TIMESTAMP data type allows what? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Time to be stored as an interval of years and months.

Time to be stored as a date with fractional seconds. (*)

Time to be stored as an interval of days to hours, minutes and seconds.

None of the above.

Correct

7. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE sales
( sales_id NUMBER(9),
customer_id NUMBER(9),
employee_id NUMBER(9),
description VARCHAR2(30),
sale_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE DEFAULT SYSDATE,
sale_amount NUMBER(7,2));
```

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

Sales identification values could be either numbers or characters, or a combination of both.

All employee identification values are only 6 digits so the column should be variable in length.

Description values can range from 0 to 30 characters so the column should be fixed in length.

Today's date should be used if no value is provided for the sale date. (*)

Correct

8. You need to remove all the data in the SCHEDULE table, the structure of the table, and the indexes associated with the table. Which statement should you use?

Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE (*)

TRUNCATE TABLE

ALTER TABLE

DELETE TABLE

Correct

9. Which statement about a column is NOT true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

You can increase the width of a CHAR column.

You can modify the data type of a column if the column contains non-null data. (*)

You can convert a CHAR data type column to the VARCHAR2 data type.

You can convert a DATE date type column to a VARCHAR2 column.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

10. Examine the structure of the DONATIONS table.

DONATIONS:
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER
DONOR_ID NUMBER
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE

You need to reduce the precision of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column to 5 with a scale of 2 and ensure that when inserting a row into the DONATIONS table without a value for the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column, a price of $10.00 will automatically be inserted. The DONATIONS table currently contains NO records. Which statement is true?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

You CANNOT decrease the width of the AMOUNT_PLEDGED column.

Both changes can be accomplished with one ALTER TABLE statement. (*)

You must drop and recreate the DONATIONS table to achieve these results.

You must use the ADD OR REPLACE option to achieve these results.

Correct

feedbackFinal exam semister 2 part 1
Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part I

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

Part I of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 8-9 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 8

11. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9) Primary Key
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2 (20)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(8,2)

Which statement will permanently remove all the data in the EMPLOYEES table, but will retain the table's structure and storage space?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

DROP TABLE employees;

DELETE employees; COMMIT; (*)

TRUNCATE TABLE employees;

ALTER TABLE employees SET UNUSED (employee_id, last_name, first_name, department_id, salary);

Correct

12. Evaluate the structure of the EMPLOYEES table:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(9)
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(9)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER(9)
SALARY NUMBER(7,2)

Which statement should you use to increase the LAST_NAME column length to 35 if the column currently contains 200 records?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER employees TABLE ALTER COLUMN (last_name VARCHAR2(35));

ALTER TABLE employees RENAME last_name VARCHAR2(35);

ALTER TABLE employees MODIFY (last_name VARCHAR2(35)); (*)

You CANNOT increase the width of the LAST_NAME column.

Correct

13. The PLAYERS table contains these columns:
PLAYER_ID NUMBER(9) PRIMARY KEY
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(20)
TEAM_ID NUMBER(4)
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)

Which statement should you use to decrease the width of the FIRST_NAME column to 10 if the column currently contains 1500 records, but none are longer than 10 bytes or characters?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER players TABLE
MODIFY COLUMN first_name VARCHAR2(10);

ALTER players TABLE
MODIFY COLUMN (first_name VARCHAR2(10));

ALTER TABLE players
RENAME first_name VARCHAR2(10);

ALTER TABLE players
MODIFY (first_name VARCHAR2(10));
(*)

Correct

14. You need to remove all the rows from the SALES_HIST table. You want to release the storage space, but do not want to remove the table structure. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The DROP TABLE statement

The ALTER TABLE statement

The DELETE statement

The TRUNCATE TABLE statement (*)

Correct

15. To do a logical delete of a column without the performance penalty of rewriting all the table datablocks you can issue the following command: Mark for Review
(1) Points

Alter table modify column

Alter table drop column

Alter table set unused (*)

Drop column "columnname"

Correct

16. You want to issue the following command on a database that includes your company's inventory information:
ALTER TABLE products SET UNUSED COLUMN color;
What will be the result of issuing this command?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be assigned default values.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be created.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will be deleted.

The column named COLOR in the table named PRODUCTS will not be returned in subsequent reads of the table by Oracle, as is has been deleted logically. (*)

Correct

17. You need to truncate the EMPLOYEES table. The EMPLOYEES table is not in your schema. Which privilege must you have to truncate the table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The DROP ANY TABLE system privilege (*)

The TRUNCATE ANY TABLE system privilege

The CREATE ANY TABLE system privilege

The ALTER ANY TABLE system privilege

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8 Lesson 3

18. The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(15) NOT NULL
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER(4) NOT NULL
HIRE_DATE DATE NOT NULL

You need to remove the EMPLOYEE_ID column from the EMPLOYEES table. Which statement could you use to accomplish this task?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees
MODIFY (employee_id NUMBER(5));

ALTER TABLE employees
DELETE employee_id;

ALTER TABLE employees
DROP COLUMN employee_id;
(*)

DELETE FROM employees
WHERE column = employee_id;

Correct

19. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
1. CREATE TABLE customer#1 (
2. cust_1 NUMBER(9),
3. sales$ NUMBER(9),
4. 2date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

Which line of this statement will cause an error?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

1

2

3

4 (*)

Correct

20. Which column name is valid? Mark for Review
(1) Points

1NUMBER

NUMBER

NUMBER_1$ (*)

1_NUMBER#

Incorrect. Refer to Section 8

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part I

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

Part I of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 8-9 of Database Programming

with SQL.

Section 8

21. Which CREATE TABLE statement will fail? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE date_1 (date_1 DATE);

CREATE TABLE date (date_id NUMBER(9)); (*)

CREATE TABLE time (time_id NUMBER(9));

CREATE TABLE time_date (time NUMBER(9));

Correct

22. Which SQL statement below will correctly create the EMP table based on the structure of the EMPLOYEES table? Include only the EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY, and DEPARTMENT_ID columns. Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE employee
AS SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, department_id
FROM employees;

CREATE TABLE emp (employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, department_id);

CREATE TABLE emp
SELECT (employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, department_id FROM employees);

CREATE TABLE emp
AS SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, department_id
FROM employees;
(*)

Correct

23. You are creating the EMPLOYEES table. This table should contain the COMMISSION_PCT column and use a value of 10 percent if no commission value is provided when a record is inserted. Which line should you include in the CREATE TABLE statement to accomplish this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT 0.10 (*)

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT = 0.10

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) DEFAULT (0.10)

commission_pct NUMBER(4,2) (DEFAULT, 0.10)

Correct

Section 9

24. When creating the EMPLOYEES table, which clause could you use to ensure that salary values are 1000.00 or more? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CONSTRAINT CHECK salary > 1000

CHECK CONSTRAINT (salary > 1000)

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK salary > 1000

CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min CHECK (salary >= 1000) (*)

CHECK CONSTRAINT employee_salary_min (salary > 1000)

Correct

25. You need to enforce a relationship between the LOC_ID column in the FACILITY table and the same column in the MANUFACTURER table. Which type of constraint should you define on the LOC_ID column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

FOREIGN KEY (*)

PRIMARY KEY

Correct

26. Evaluate the structure of the DONATIONS table.
DONATIONS
PLEDGE_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, Primary Key
DONOR_ID NUMBER Foreign key to DONOR_ID column of DONORS table
PLEDGE_DT DATE
AMOUNT_PLEDGED NUMBER (7,2)
AMOUNT_PAID NUMBER (7,2)
PAYMENT_DT DATE

Which CREATE TABLE statement should you use to create the DONATIONS table?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES donors(donor_id),
pledge_date DATE,
amount_pledged NUMBER,
amount_paid NUMBER,
payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY donors(donor_id),
pledge_date DATE,
amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2),
amount_paid NUMBER(7,2),
payment_dt DATE);

CREATE TABLE donations
pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
donor_id NUMBER FOREIGN KEY donor_id_fk REFERENCES donors(donor_id),
pledge_date DATE,
amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2),
amount_paid NUMBER(7,2),
payment_dt DATE;

CREATE TABLE donations
(pledge_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
donor_id NUMBER CONSTRAINT donor_id_fk REFERENCES donors(donor_id), pledge_date DATE,
amount_pledged NUMBER(7,2),
amount_paid NUMBER(7,2),
payment_dt DATE);
(*)

Correct

27. Which of the following best describes the function of a CHECK constraint? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A CHECK constraint enforces referential data integrity.

A CHECK constraint defines restrictions on the values that can be entered in a column or combination of columns. (*)

A CHECK constraint enforces uniqueness of the values that can be entered in a column or combination of columns.

A CHECK constraint is created automatically when a PRIMARY KEY constraint is created.

Correct

28. Which statement about a FOREIGN KEY constraint is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

An index is automatically created for a FOREIGN KEY constraint.

A FOREIGN KEY constraint requires the constrained column to contain values that exist in the referenced Primary or Unique key column of the parent table. (*)

A FOREIGN KEY constraint allows that a list of allowed values be checked before a value can be added to the constrained column.

A FOREIGN KEY column can have a different data type from the primary key column

that it references.

Correct

29. Which of the following FOREIGN KEY Constraint keywords identifies the table and column in the parent table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

RESEMBLES

ON DELETE CASCADE

REFERENTIAL

REFERENCES (*)

Correct

30. When creating a referential constraint, which keyword(s) identifies the table and column in the parent table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

FOREIGN KEY

REFERENCES (*)

ON DELETE CASCADE

ON DELETE SET NULL

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part I

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

Part I of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 8-9 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 9

31. Which clause could you use to ensure that cost values are greater than 1.00? Mark for Review
(1) Points

CONSTRAINT CHECK cost > 1.00

CONSTRAINT part_cost_ck CHECK (cost > 1.00) (*)

CHECK CONSTRAINT part_cost_ck (cost > 1.00)

CONSTRAINT CHECK part_cost_ck (cost > 1.00)

Correct

32. What is an attribute of data that is entered into a primary key column? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Null and non-unique values cannot be entered into a primary key column. (*)

Data that is entered into a primary key column automatically increments by a value of 1 each time a new record is entered into the table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column references a column of the same datatype in another table.

Data that is entered into a primary key column is restricted to a range of numbers that is defined by the local Oracle database.

Correct

33. Which of the following would definitely cause an integrity constraint error? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Using a subquery in an INSERT statement.

Using the MERGE statement to conditionally insert or update rows.

Using the DELETE command on a row that contains a primary key with a dependent foreign key declared without either an ON DELETE CASCADE or ON DELETE SET NULL. (*)

Using the UPDATE command on rows based in another table.

Correct

34. The DEPARTMENTS table contains these columns:
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER, Primary Key
DEPARTMENT_ABBR VARCHAR2(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID NUMBER
The EMPLOYEES table contains these columns:
EMPLOYEE_ID NUMBER
LAST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME VARCHAR2(25)
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER
JOB_ID NUMBER
MANAGER_ID NUMBER
SALARY NUMBER(9,2)
HIRE_DATE DATE

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT REFERENTIAL (manager_id) TO departments(manager_id);
```

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

The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the EMPLOYEES table to the DEPARTMENTS table.

The ALTER TABLE statement creates a referential constraint from the DEPARTMENTS table to the EMPLOYEES table.

The ALTER TABLE statement fails because the ADD CONSTRAINT clause contains a syntax error. (*)

The ALTER TABLE statement succeeds, but does NOT recreate a referential constraint.

Correct

35. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the EMP_ID column of the EMPLOYEES table. Which ALTER TABLE statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);
(*)

ALTER TABLE
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY employees(emp_id);

ALTER TABLE employees
MODIFY emp_id PRIMARY KEY;

ALTER TABLE employees
MODIFY CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (emp_id);

Correct

36. Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE employees
ADD CONSTRAINT employee_id PRIMARY KEY;
```

Which result will the statement provide?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

A syntax error will be returned. (*)

A constraint will be added to the EMPLOYEES table.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be overwritten.

An existing constraint on the EMPLOYEES table will be enabled.

Correct

37. You need to add a PRIMARY KEY to the DEPARTMENTS table. Which statement should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE departments ADD PRIMARY KEY dept_id_pk (dept_id);

ALTER TABLE departments ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_pk PK (dept_id);

ALTER TABLE departments ADD CONSTRAINT dept_id_pk PRIMARY KEY (dept_id); (*)

ALTER TABLE departments ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY dept_id_pk (dept_id);

Correct

38. Examine the structures of the PRODUCT and SUPPLIER tables.
PRODUCT
PRODUCT_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY
PRODUCT_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER FOREIGN KEY to SUPPLIER_ID of the SUPPLIER table
LIST_PRICE NUMBER (7,2)
COST NUMBER (7,2)
QTY_IN_STOCK NUMBER
QTY_ON_ORDER NUMBER
REORDER_LEVEL NUMBER
REORDER_QTY NUMBER
SUPPLIER
SUPPLIER_ID NUMBER NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY
SUPPLIER_NAME VARCHAR2 (25)
ADDRESS VARCHAR2 (30)
CITY VARCHAR2 (25)
REGION VARCHAR2 (10)
POSTAL_CODE VARCHAR2 (11)

Evaluate this statement:

```
ALTER TABLE suppliers
DISABLE CONSTRAINT supplier_id_pk CASCADE;
```

For which task would you issue this statement?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

To remove all constraint references to SUPPLIERS table

To drop the FOREIGN KEY constraint on the PRODUCTS table

To remove all constraint references to the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the PRODUCTS table

To disable any dependent integrity constraints on the SUPPLIER_ID column in the SUPPLIERS table (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

39. You can view the columns used in a constraint defined for a specific table by looking at which data dictionary table? Mark for Review
(1) Points

USER_CONS_COLUMNS (*)

CONSTRAINTS_ALL_COLUMNS

SYS_DATA_DICT_COLUMNS

US_CON_SYS

Correct

40. You want to disable the FOREIGN KEY constraint that is defined in the EMPLOYEES table on the DEPARTMENT_ID column. The constraint is referenced by the name FK_DEPT_ID_01. Which statement should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT 'fk_dept_id_01';

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE fk_dept_id_01;

ALTER TABLE employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT fk_dept_id_01; (*)

Correct

Test: Final Exam Semester 2 - Part I

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

Part I of the Semester 2 Final Exam covers Sections 8-9 of Database Programming with SQL.

Section 9

41. You need to add a NOT NULL constraint to the EMAIL column in the EMPLOYEES table. Which clause should you use? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ADD

CHANGE

MODIFY (*)

DISABLE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

42. You successfully create a table named SALARY in your company's database. Now, you want to establish a parent/child relationship between the EMPLOYEES table and the SALARY table by adding a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the SALARY table that references its matching column in the EMPLOYEES table. You have not added any data to the SALARY table. Which of the following statements should you issue? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE salary
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_01 FOREIGN KEY (employee_id)
REFERENCES employees (employee_id);
(*)

ALTER TABLE salary
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_ FOREIGN KEY
BETWEEN salary (employee_id) AND employees (employee_id);

ALTER TABLE salary
FOREIGN KEY CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_ REFERENCES employees (employee_id);

ALTER TABLE salary
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id_ FOREIGN KEY salary (employee_id) = employees (employee_id);

Correct

43. What actions can be performed on or with Constraints? Mark for Review
(1) Points

Add, Drop, Enable, Disable, Cascade (*)

Add, Minus, Enable, Disable, Collapse

Add, Subtract, Enable, Cascade

Add, Drop, Disable, Disregard

Correct

44. Which statement about the NOT NULL constraint is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

The NOT NULL constraint must be defined at the column level. (*)

The NOT NULL constraint can be defined at either the column level or the table level.

The NOT NULL constraint requires a column to contain alphanumeric values.

The NOT NULL constraint prevents a column from containing alphanumeric values.

Correct

45. You need to ensure that the LAST_NAME column does not contain null values. Which type of constraint should you define on the LAST_NAME column? Mark for Review

(1) Points

CHECK

UNIQUE

NOT NULL (*)

PRIMARY KEY

Correct

46. You need to add a NOT NULL constraint to the COST column in the PART table. Which statement should you use to complete this task? Mark for Review
(1) Points

ALTER TABLE part
MODIFY (cost part_cost_nn NOT NULL);

ALTER TABLE part
MODIFY (cost CONSTRAINT part_cost_nn NOT NULL);
(*)

ALTER TABLE part
MODIFY COLUMN (cost part_cost_nn NOT NULL);

ALTER TABLE part
ADD (cost CONSTRAINT part_cost_nn NOT NULL);

Incorrect. Refer to Section 9

47. Which statement about constraints is true? Mark for Review
(1) Points

A single column can have only one constraint applied.

PRIMARY KEY constraints can only be specified at the column level.

NOT NULL constraints can only be specified at the column level. (*)

UNIQUE constraints are identical to PRIMARY KEY constraints.

Correct

48. A table can only have one unique key constraint defined. True or False? Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

49. Primary Key, Foreign Key, Unique Key and Check Constraints can be added at which two levels? (Choose two) Mark for Review
(1) Points

(Choose all correct answers)

Null Field

Table (*)

Row

Dictionary

Column (*)

Correct

50. Evaluate this CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE customers
( customer_id NUMBER, customer_name VARCHAR2(25),
address VARCHAR2(25),
city VARCHAR2(25),
region VARCHAR2(25),
postal_code VARCHAR2(11),
CONSTRAINT customer_id_un UNIQUE(customer_id),
CONSTRAINT customer_name_nn NOT NULL(customer_name));
```

Why does this statement fail when executed?
Mark for Review
(1) Points

The NUMBER data types require precision values.

UNIQUE constraints must be defined at the column level.

The CREATE TABLE statement does NOT define a PRIMARY KEY.

NOT NULL constraints CANNOT be defined at the table level. (*)

Correct

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feedbackFinal exam semister 2 part 1