

Q1

1. This is formed by one or more than one attributes. NOT identifier, primary key, Identifiers, Identifier
 2. The overall design of the database is called the **Database Schema**
 3. It is the collection of information stored in the database at a particular moment is called **instance of the database**
 4. It is an interpreted data – data supplied with semantics. **Information**
 5. It is a unit of data – is a symbol or a set of symbols which is used to represent something. **Datum**
 6. It is design to manage large bodies of information. **Database System**
 7. The overall logical structure schema of a database can be expressed graphically by an. **e-r diagram**
 8. This describes the database design at the logical level. **logical schema**
 9. Are applied to the table and form the logical schema. **Constraints**
 10. This is also known as facts that can be recorded and that have implicit meaning **data**
 11. This is a characteristic of database that includes also the protection of the database from unauthorized access confidentiality and unauthorized changes. **Data Integrity**
 12. is the underlying the structure of a database. **Data Model**
 13. It is the collection of basic objects. - **Entities**
 14. Which of the following is not part of data control language? **Insert**
 15. It is an association among several entities. **Relationship**
 16. This is also known as facts that can be recorded and that have implicit meaning. **Data**
 17. This describes the database design at the physical level. **Physical Schema**
 18. Are said to exhibit physical data independence if they do not depend on the physical schema.
- Application program**
19. Which of the following is not part of data manipulation language? **Alter**
 20. It is a collection of interrelated data and a set of programs to access those data. **Database management system**
 21. It is collection of data that contains information relevant to an enterprise. **database**
 22. It is a bundle of actions which are done within a database to bring it from one consistent state to a new consistent state. **Transaction**
 23. It is the term generally used to describe what was done by large mainframe computers from the late 1940's until the early 1980's. **Data Processing**
 24. It is a collection of relations or two-dimensional tables controlled by the Oracle server. **Relational database**
 25. Which of the following is not part of transaction control? **Create**
 26. He proposed the relational model for database systems in 1970. **Dr. E.F Codd**

Q2

1. Which of the following is the correct example of truncating the table EMPLOYEES? **TRUNCATE TABLE EMPLOYEES;**
2. Which of the following datatype is not being used in oracle? **INT**
3. An alter statement that is used to add new column to the table. **ADD**
4. Which of the following is the correct example updating the student LASTNAME TO 'SANTOS' and course to 'BSCS' whose STUD_ID is equal to 109?
**UPDATE EMPLOYEES
SET LASTNAME = 'SANTOS', COURSE = 'BSCS'
WHERE STUD_ID = 109;**
5. Which of the following is the correct example of inserting new values to STUDENTS table?
**INSERT INTO STUDENTS (1,'DELA CRUZ', 'JUANITO', 'BSIT');MALI TALAGA TO
INSERT INTO STUDENTS VALUES(1,DELA CRUZ,JUANITO,BSIT); MALI TALAGA TO
INSERT INTO STUDENTSVALUES('1','DELA CRUZ', 'JUANITO', 'BSIT');
INSERT INTO STUDENTS VALUES(1,'DELA CRUZ', 'JUANITO', 'BSIT');**
6. Suppose that a user wanted to add a new column name as CITY datatype set to char size 10. Which of the following is the correct sql statement?

ALTER TABLE STUDENTS

ADD CITY CHAR(10);

7. Which of the following is the correct example of inserting new values to STUDENTS table where the course is set to NULL; Select one or more:

INSERT INTO STUDENTS VALUES(1,'DELA CRUZ','JUANITO','NULL');

INSERT INTO STUDENTS (1,'DELA CRUZ','JUANITO',NULL);

INSERT INTO STUDENTS (1,'DELA CRUZ','JUANITO','NULL');

INSERT INTO STUDENTS VALUES(1,'DELA CRUZ','JUANITO',NULL);

8. It logically represents subsets of data from one or more table. **View**
9. Which of the following is the correct example of deleting a student record from STUDENTS table whose COURSE is equal to NULL;

***DELETE FROM STUDENTS**

WHERE COURSE = 'NULL';

***DELETE FROM STUDENTS**

WHERE COURSE IS =NULL;

10. Which of the following is the correct example of updating the LASTNAME to 'REYES' of all students from STUDENTS table whose STUD_ID is equal to 01020564?

UPDATE STUDENTS

SET LASTNAME = 'REYES'

WHERE STUD_ID = 01020564;

11. A statement that is use to rename the table or change the existing name of the table. **Rename**
12. A type of DML statement that is use to update existing rows in a table. **UPDATE**
13. Suppose that a user wanted to insert a new value using the implicit method which of the following is the correct example.

INSERT INTO STUDENT(USN_ID, FIRSTNAME)

VALUES(10,'ELENA')

14. Suppose that a user wanted to insert a new value using the explicit method which of the following is the correct example.

INSERT INTO STUDENTS VALUES (10, NULL,'ELENA',NULL);

15. Which of the following is the correct example of modifying the column lastname? Change the datatype size to 20.

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES

MODIFY LASTNAME VARCHAR(20);

16. Which of the following is the correct example of renaming the table EMPLOYEES to WORKERS?

RENAME EMPLOYEES TO WORKERS;

17. Which of the following is the correct example of truncating the table EMPLOYEES? **TRUNCATE TABLE EMPLOYEES;**

18. Which of the following is the correct example inserting a new value to STUDENTS table that will only add new data to STUD_ID and LASTNAME? The stud_id is 10 and lastname is 'CRUZ'.

INSERT INTO STUDENTS(STUD_ID,LASTNAME)VALUES(10,'CRUZ');

19. Which of the following is the correct example of adding a new column CONTACT_NO datatype NUMBER size 11 to EMPLOYEES table?

ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES

ADD CONTACT_NO NUMBER(11);

20. Which of the following is not true about ALTER statement? Insert **new row in a table**
21. Suppose that a user uses the DELETE statement as shown below: what is/are the possible output. (DELETE from STUDENT;) Answer. **All rows are deleted but the table is still intact.**
22. An alter statement that is used to update an existing column datatype or datatype size. **MODIFY**

23. Which of the following is the correct example of creating a new table STUDENTS? The column STUD_ID is set to primary key.

CREATE TABLE STUDENTS(STUD_ID NUMBER(3) PRIMARY KEY);

24. Which of the following is the correct example updating all student COURSE to 'BSIT' from STUDENTS table?

**UPDATE STUDENTS
SET COURSE = 'BSIT';**

25. A type of insert statement that omit the column from the column list. Implicit

26. Which of the following is the correct example of removing a column SALARY from EMPLOYEES table?

**ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
DROP COLUMN SALARY;**

27. Which of the following is the correct example of deleting all records in STUDENTS table; ***DELETE FROM STUDENTS; * DROP TABLE STUDENTS;**

28. Suppose that a user wanted to update the lastname of student to 'Santos' and YR_LVL to 'Irreg' whose

29. USN_ID is equal to 50, in one select statement which of the following is the correct sql statement to use.

**UPDATE STUDENTS
SET LASTNAME = 'SANTOS', YR_LVL = 'IRREG'
WHERE USN_ID = 50;**

30. Suppose that a user wanted to change the datatype of column ADDRESS from Varchar to Char which of the following is the correct example.

**ALTER TABLE STUDENTS
MODIFY ADDRESS VARCHAR(20);**

31. Which of the following is the correct example of adding a new column ADDRESS datatype varchar size 20 to EMPLOYEES table?

**ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
ADD ADDRESS VARCHAR(20);**

32. Which of the following is the correct example of modifying the column JOB_ID? Change the datatype size to 10.

**ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
MODIFY JOB_ID CHAR(10);**

33. Which of the following is the correct example of removing a column FIRSTNAME from EMPLOYEES table?

**ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEES
DROP COLUMN FIRSTNAME;**

34. A type of insert statement that specify the NULL keyword in the VALUES clause. **Explicit**

35. An alter statement that is used to delete an existing column in the table. **DROP**

36. An alter statement that is used to add new column to the table. **Add**

37. Which of the following is the correct example of dropping the table EMPLOYEES? **DROP TABLE EMPLOYEES;**

38. Which of the following is the correct example of updating the COURSE to 'N/A' of all students from STUDENTS table whose course IS NULL;

**UPDATE STUDENTS
SET COURSE = 'N/A'
WHERE COURSE IS NULL;**

39. Consists of a collection of DML statements that form a logical unit of work. **Transaction**

40. A type of DML statement that is use to remove existing rows in a table. **DELETE**

41. A type of DML statement that is use to add new rows in a table. **INSERT**

42. A type of DML statement that is use to update existing rows in a table. **UPDATE**

43. Suppose that a user wanted to update the lastname of student to 'Santos' and YR_LVL to 'Irreg' whose USN_ID is equal to 50, in one select statement which of the following is the correct sql statement to use.

**UPDATE STUDENTS
SET LASTNAME = 'SANTOS', YR_LVL = 'IRREG'**

WHERE USN_ID = 50;

44. Which of the following is the correct example inserting a new value to STUDENTS table that will only add new data to STUD_ID and LASTNAME? The stud_id is 10 and lastname is 'CRUZ' and the rest of the column is set to NULL. Select one or more:

***INSERT INTO STUDENTS VALUES (10,'CRUZ',NULL,NULL);**
***INSERT INTO STUDENTS VALUES (10,'CRUZ','NULL','NULL');**

Q3

1. This is use to Selects the columns in a table that are returned by a query. Selects a few or as many of the columns as required. **Projection**
2. This is used to selects the rows in a table that are returned by a query. Various criteria can be used to restrict the rows that are retrieved. **Selection**
3. This character is used to override the default precedence or to clarify the statement. ()
4. Which of the following is not true about writing SQL statements? Select one:

Indents should be used to make code more readable. wrong
Keywords cannot be split across lines or abbreviated.
Clauses are usually placed on separate lines for readability and ease of editing.
SQL statements are not case sensitive.

5. A system used to concatenate one column to another column. ||
6. Supposed that the user uses the ff SELECT statement: what will be the possible output. (SELECT GRADE AS STUDENT MARK FROM GRADE_REPORT;). **Error because of missing "" mark.**
7. This is use to create expression with number and date values. **Arithmetic expression**
8. This is used to brings together data that is stored in different tables by specifying the link between them. **Joins**
9. It is a character, a number, or a date that is included in the SELECT statement. Literal
10. It is a value that is unavailable, unassigned, unknown, or inapplicable. **NULL**
11. Supposed that the user uses the ff SELECT statement: what will be the possible output. **Error because of missing "" mark.**

Q4

1. This is used to display rows based on a range of values. **Between**
2. rue/False. This symbol % denotes zero or many characters. **TRUE**
3. This is used to display rows based on a range of values. **Between**
4. **Choose the letter of the correct answer based on table PARTS as shown below.** Which of the following is the correct report listing only the column DESCRIPTION, WAREHOUSE, CLASS and PRICE of all parts where the description contains keyword 'SHE'.
SELECT DESCRIPTION, WAREHOUSE, CLASS, PRICE FROM PARTS WHERE DESCRIPTION LIKE '%SHE %';
SELECT DESCRIPTION, WAREHOUSE, CLASS, PRICE FROM PARTS WHERE DESCRIPTION LIKE 'SHE%';
SELECT DESCRIPTION, WAREHOUSE, CLASS, PRICE FROM PARTS WHERE DESCRIPTION LIKE 'SHE';
5. This is used to in conditions that compare one expression with another value or expression. **Comparison**
6. This is used to restrict the rows that are returned by a query. **Where**
7. **Choose the letter of the correct answer based on table PARTS as shown below.** Which of the following is the correct report listing only the column CLASS, DESCRIPTION and PRICE of all PARTS where price range is between 200 to 500. Sort the Price in descending order. **SELECT CLASS, DESCRIPTION, PRICE FROM PARTS WHERE PRICE BETWEEN 200 AND 500;**
8. **Choose the letter of the correct answer based on table PARTS as shown below.** Which of the following is the correct report listing only the column DESCRIPTION, ONHAND and WAREHOUSE of all PARTS where ONHAND is greater than or equal to 21. **SELECT DESCRIPTION, ONHAND, WAREHOUSE FROM PARTS WHERE ONHAND >=21;**

PART DESCRIPTION	ONHAND	CL	WAREHOUSE	PRICE
FD01 STAND MIXER	22	HW	3	159
CD02 MICROWAVE OVEN	32	AP	1	165
KL02 DRYER	12	AP	1	269
DL01 WASHER	12	AP	2	399
DR03 GAS RANGE	8	AP	2	455
KT03 DISHWASHER	8	AP	3	595
KV29 TIREMILL	9	SG	2	1200
AT94 IRON	50	HW	3	2495
DL71 CORELESS DRILL	21	HW	3	3295
BV06 HOME GYM	45	SG	2	79495

9. Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used? `SELECT * FROM PARTS;`

WAREHOUSE	CL
1	AP
2	SG
3	AP
3	HW

10. Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used? `SELECT WAREHOUSE, CLASS FROM PARTS;`

`SELECT DISTINCT WAREHOUSE, CLASS FROM PARTS;`

`SELECT WAREHOUSE, CLASS FROM PARTS WHERE CLASS IN ('AP','SG','HW');`

`SELECT DISTINCT WAREHOUSE, CLASS FROM PARTS WHERE WAREHOUSE >=1;`

11. Given the output below. Which of the following is the correct PL/SQL to be used?

`SELECT DESCRIPTION, ONHAND, CLASS FROM PARTS WHERE ONHAND >=21;`

`SELECT DESCRIPTION, ONHAND, CLASS FROM PARTS WHERE ONHAND IN(50,21,22);`

`SELECT DESCRIPTION, ONHAND, CLASS FROM PARTS WHERE CLASS = 'HW';`

`SELECT DESCRIPTION, ONHAND, CLASS FROM PARTS WHERE CLASS = HW;`

12. True/False. Character strings and date values are enclosed with double quotation marks.FALSE

13. Which of the following is the correct report listing the column PARTNO, DESCRIPTION and WAREHOUSE. Get only that description that does not ends with 'ER'. Note that you have to merge the said three columns, rename the merge column as "Parts Record". Below is the sample output for column.

Parts Record AT94is the part number ofIRONwhich belong to warehouse3.

`SELECT (PARTNUM || 'is the part number of' || DESCRIPTION || 'which belongs to' || WAREHOUSE FROM PARTS WHERE PARTNUM NOT LIKE '%ER');`

`SELECT (PARTNUM || 'is the part number of' || DESCRIPTION || 'which belongs to' || WAREHOUSE) FROM PARTS WHERE PARTNUM NOT LIKE 'ER%';`

`SELECT (PARTNUM 'is the part number of' DESCRIPTION'which belongs to'WAREHOUSE) FROM PARTS WHERE PARTNUM NOT LIKE '%ER';`

`SELECT (PARTNUM || 'is the part number of' || DESCRIPTION || 'which belongs to' || WAREHOUSE) FROM PARTS WHERE PARTNUM LIKE '%ER';`

14. Which of the following is the correct report that will list only the column DESCRIPTION, PARTNUM, CLASS, and PRICE of all PART whose CLASS is equal to HW.

`SELECT DESCRIPTION, PARTNUM, CLASS, PRICE FROM PARTS WHERE CLASS='HW';`

15. Choose the letter of the correct answer based on table PARTS as shown below. Which of the following is the correct report listing only the column PARTNUM, CLASS and ONHAND of all parts where partnum is equal to AT94, DR93 and KV29. (Note 1 query only and do not use logical condition).

`SELECT PARTNUM, CLASS, ONHAND FROM PARTS WHERE PARTNUM IN ('AT94','DR93','KV29');`

16. True/False. A null value means that the value is unavailable, unassigned, unknown, or inapplicable.TRUE

17. Which of the following is the correct report that will display the distinct value for CLASS and WAREHOUSE limit the rows by getting only the parts under WAREHOUSE 3?

`SELECT CLASS, WAREHOUSE FROM PARTS WHERE WAREHOUSE = 3;`

`SELECT CLASS, WAREHOUSE FROM PARTS WHERE WAREHOUSE = '3';`

`SELECT CLASS, WAREHOUSE FROM PARTS WHERE WAREHOUSE = =3;`

`SELECT CLASS, WAREHOUSE =3 FROM PARTS WHERE WAREHOUSE = 3;`