6/3/24, 10:12 AM Quizzes - Results

Results

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19:23 Out of 200 points Time for this attempt

Your Answers:

8/8 points

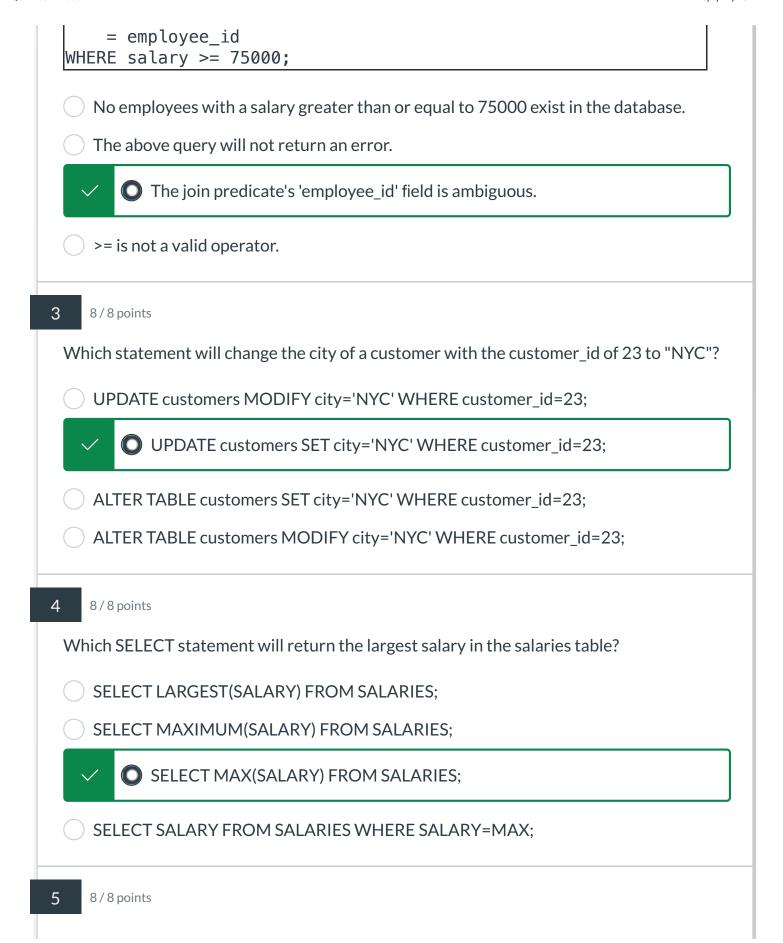
Which of the following statement(s) are true regarding a TRANSACTION? (Choose all that apply)

- Transactions are committed using the Select statement.
- Changes made within a transaction are invisible to other users of the database until the COMMIT statement is issued.
- Transactions are committed using the ROLLBACK statement.
- - Multiple Statements(INSERT, UPDATE) can execute in one TRANSACTION

8/8 points

Why will this query generate an error?

SELECT employee_id, salary FROM employees INNER JOIN salaries ON employee_id



that app	uld normalized tables be preferred over de-normalized tables in a database? (All ly)
/	Because they reduce the amount of redundancy
They	are never preferred. De-normalized tables will always be better.
/	✓ Normalized tables simplify data maintenance.
Beca	ause they require database user authentication to make them secure
8/8 pc	pints
You can ((True/Fa	use a subquery while also using an aggregate function. Ise)
/	True
False	e
8/8 pc	pints
The	statement is used to return only distinct (different) values.
SELE	ECT *
SELE	ECT DIFFERENT
SELE	ECT UNIQUE
/	SELECT DISTINCT
8/8 pc	pints
statemei	use a combination GROUP BY, HAVING and WHERE clauses in one SQL nt. False, and why?

False - these clauses can only be used in an UPDATE statement.		
True but they must appear in the SQL statement in the order WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING		
True, but only if the WHERE clause comes last.		
False - these clauses can never be used together.		
9 8/8 points		
What will the following query return? Assume: The productCode is the primary key in the product table		
SELECT * FROM products p, orderdetails od		
WHERE p.productCode = od.productCode and od.productCode is null;		
Everything for products table that have no entry in the orderdetails table.		
The Query will return NO records.		
Everything for products table that have an id of null.		
This query will result in an error.		
10 8/8 points		
What will the following query return? Please note that in this scenario, the <i>salary</i> column is <i>not null</i> .		
SELECT e.employee_id, e.firstname, e.lastname FROM employees e LEFT JOIN salaries s ON e.employee_id = s.employee_id WHERE s.salary = NULL;		
✓		
All employee_id, firstname, and lastname values in the employees table.		
A syntax error would be returned.		

Only employee_id, firstname, and lastname values in the employees table that have no matching entry in the SAL table.

11

8/8 points

What will be the results of the following statement?

```
UPDATE PAYMENTS SET status = 'paid'
WHERE payment_id NOT IN(
     SELECT payment_id FROM ACCOUNTS_PAYABLE WHERE status in
('pending', 'rejected')
);
```

Payments that are 'pending' or 'rejected' in the ACCOUNTS_PAYABLE table will have their status set to 'paid'.



Payments that are neither 'pending' nor 'rejected' in the ACCOUNTS_PAYABLE table will have their status set to 'paid'.

- Nothing will happen because the nested query will always return null
- The statement will return an error.

12 8/8 points

What does the WHERE clause do?

- WHERE is used to define a JOIN predicate.
- It defines the source of data to be imported into the database.



- It defines one or more conditions that must be met for a row of data to be returned.
- It defines the table(s) from which data is selected.

13 8/8 points

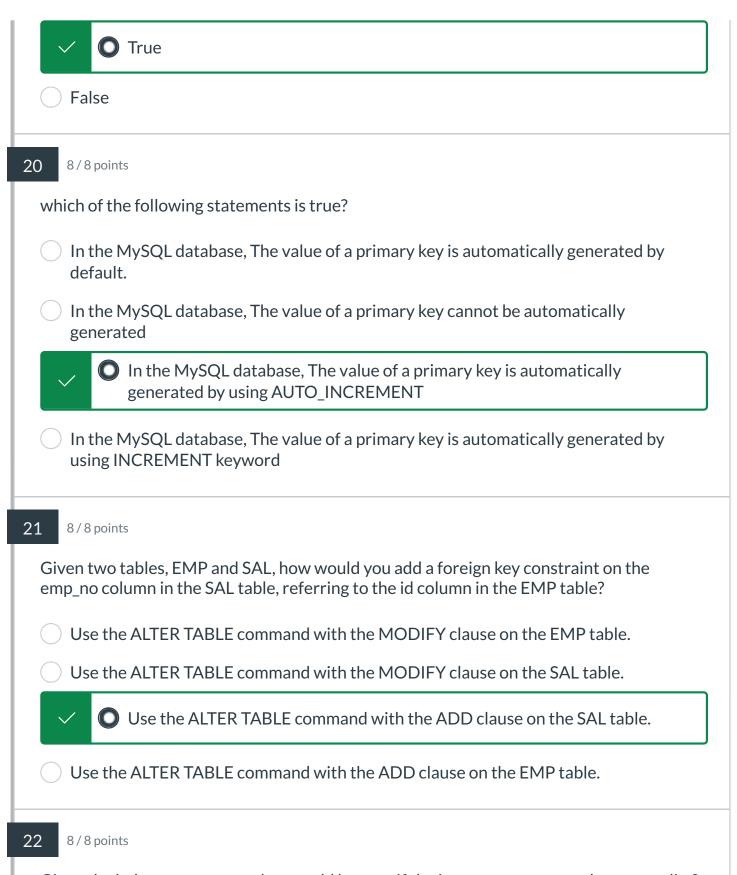
Why is a primary key important in database tables? (Choose all that apply)

✓ ✓ To help maintain referential integrity		
✓ ✓ To access database records faster		
To secure the relational database		
✓ ✓ To easily identify and find unique rows in the database table		
14 8/8 points		
How could you modify the following query in order to ONLY count customers with a first_name starting with "T"? SELECT c.last_name, c.first_name, COUNT(o.orderNumber) FROM customers c LEFT JOIN orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id GROUP BY c.customer_id;		
Use a HAVING clause before the GROUP BY.		
Use a WHERE clause before the GROUP BY.		
This cannot be done.		
Use a WHERE clause at the end of the query.		
15 8/8 points		
We use constraints for which of the following reasons?		
Because our boss told us to. There is no other reason.		
They add an additional level of complexity to the table.		
They enhance data integrity and provide adherence to business requirements.		
They remove potential backdoors in our table that hackers could otherwise exploit.		

16 8/8 points The ID column of the Products table corresponds to the Product_ID column of the OrderItems table. Your client would like to display a list of all orders along with the name and price of the items associated with that order. Which of the following joins would allow you to do that? **Cross Join** Inner Join Non-Equi-Join Self Join 17 8/8 points ORDER BY sorts data in descending order by default. True False 8/8 points 18 Multiple types of JOINs (ie: INNER, LEFT, RIGHT) can be used in the same query. True **False** 19 8/8 points

(True/False)

It is possible for a primary key to consist of multiple fields.



Given the below statement, what would happen if the inner query returned an empty list?

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE employeeId NOT IN(

SELECT employeeId FROM employees WHERE departmentId = 14

);			
A cartesian product would be returned			
All of the values in the employees table would be returned for employees who are not in the department with an id of 14.			
No values would be returned.			
All values in the employees table for employees with department_id of 14 would be returned.			
23 8/8 points			
The best practice for declaring/creating a Primary Key must be which of the following?			
✓			
Unique			
○ Not Null			
Auto increment			
Numeric			
24 8/8 points			
You are working with very large tables in your database. Which SQL clause do you use to prevent exceedingly large query results?			
✓ O LIMIT			
○ DISTINCT			
UNIQUE			
○ DIFFERENT			

