Introduction to SQL

Let's do a quick test! You must answer at least 7 questions correctly to pass this quiz.

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1. Which of the following statements are true about relational databases and SQLite?

Choose as many answers as you see fit.

☑ Referencing one table's primary key in another table lets you model relationships between tables.   ✓ **Correct!**

☐ A SQLite database consists of columns, which consist of tables and rows.

☐ Every data table must have at least one foreign key.

☑ Rows contain the individual items in the database.   ✓ **Correct!**

2. It is optional to end a SQL statement with a semicolon.

○ True

⦿ False   ✓ **Correct!**

3. If you want to calculate the sum of all values for a database column, what do you use?

⦿ Aggregate function   ✓ **Correct!**

○ `WHERE clause`

○ `DISTINCT` keyword

○ `LIMIT` clause

4. Which `SELECT` statement returns the number of unique email addresses for messages in the spam folder?

○ `SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT folder) FROM email WHERE spam != sender;`

○ `SELECT DISTINCT COUNT(sender) FROM email WHERE folder = 'spam';`

⦿ `SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT sender) FROM email WHERE folder = 'spam';`   ✓ **Correct!**

○ `SELECT DISTINCT COUNT('spam') FROM email WHERE sender = folder;`

5. The SQL statement `SELECT * FROM contacts WHERE name LIKE '%Milton'` returns all rows where the value of the name column begins with `Milton`.

◯ True

◉ False   ⊘ Correct!

6. Which of the following statements are true about `GROUP BY` and `ORDER BY`?
Choose as many answers as you see fit.

☐ The `ORDER BY` clause comes before the `GROUP BY` clause.

☑ In an `ORDER BY` clause, descending order is the default.   ⊘ Correct!

☐ If a query contains a `GROUP BY` clause, it overrides the `ORDER BY` clause.

☑ `ORDER BY` and `GROUP BY` clauses can both accept multiple columns.   ⊘ Correct!

7. The `WHERE` condition `NOT read = false` and the `WHERE` condition `read != true` are equivalent.

◯ True

◉ False   ⊘ Correct!

8. The `LIMIT` clause `LIMIT 30 SKIP 60` returns:

◯ 60 rows

◯ Rows 31 through 60

◉ Rows 61 through 90   ⊘ Correct!

◯ 90 rows

9. An `UPDATE` statement uses a ___ clause to assign values for columns.

◯ `WHERE`

◉ `SET`   ⊘ Correct!

◯ `ASSIGN`

◯ `LIKE`

10. `UPDATE` and `DELETE` statements can include a `WHERE` clause and can affect multiple rows.

◉ True   ⊘ Correct!

◯ False

Results

You scored 10 out of 10. Congratulations! You have passed this quiz.

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