**Reading Assessment Test 3**

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which one of the following is NOT a purpose of using JOINS?
2. Querying two tables
3. Querying three tables
4. Querying one table
5. Querying four tables
6. None of the above

Answer: C Querying one table

1. The order of the tables has an impact on the output of a query with an INNER JOIN.
2. TRUE
3. FALSE

Answer: B FALSE

1. We need at least one common attribute (or column name) between two tables to be able to join them.
2. TRUE
3. FALSE

Answer: A TRUE

1. What is wrong with the following INNER JOIN SQL query?

SELECT employee.fname, employee.lname, department.name FROM employee INNER JOIN department;

1. ORDER BY is missing
2. WHERE clause is missing
3. ON specification is missing
4. Order of the tables is wrong
5. None of the above

Answer: C ON specification is Missing

1. Which one of the following is correctly joining three tables?
2. SELECT a.account\_id, c.fed\_id, e.fname, e.lname FROM account a INNER JOIN customer c INNER JOIN employee e ON a.cust\_id = c.cust\_id AND a.open\_emp\_id = e.emp\_id;
3. SELECT a.account\_id, c.fed\_id, e.fname, e.lname FROM account a INNER JOIN customer c INNER JOIN employee e ON a.cust\_id = c.cust\_id OR a.open\_emp\_id = e.emp\_id;
4. SELECT a.account\_id, c.fed\_id, e.fname, e.lname FROM account a INNER JOIN customer c ON a.cust\_id = c.cust\_id INNER JOIN employee e;
5. SELECT a.account\_id, c.fed\_id, e.fname, e.lname FROM account a INNER JOIN customer c ON a.cust\_id = c.cust\_id INNER JOIN employee e ON a.open\_emp\_id = e.emp\_id;
6. None of the above

Answer: D SELECT a.account\_id, c.fed\_id, e.fname, e.lname FROM account a INNER JOIN customer c ON a.cust\_id = c.cust\_id INNER JOIN employee e ON a.open\_emp\_id = e.emp\_id;

*continued on the back*

1. By default, JOIN refers to the INNER JOIN.
2. TRUE
3. FALSE

Answer: A TRUE

1. Which one of the following is the main purpose of using a subquery?
2. To query multiple tables and use their results
3. To query the same table multiple times
4. To use the output of a query and use it into another query
5. To sort the result of a query
6. None of the above

Answer: C To use the output of a query and use it into another query

1. A subquery contains at least two SELECT statements.
2. TRUE
3. FALSE

Answer: A TRUE

1. The IN operator can compare multiple values
2. TRUE
3. FALSE

Answer: A TRUE

1. The < > operator is used for non-equality
2. TRUE
3. FALSE

Answer: A TRUE

1. What is wrong with the following query?

SELECT emp\_id, fname, lname FROM employee

WHERE emp\_id IN

(SELECT name FROM employee where salary<2000);

1. The data types before and after the IN-operator mismatch
2. Three columns cannot be selected in a query
3. Two SELECT queries cannot be used together
4. Both queries cannot use the same table
5. None of the above

Answer: A The data types before and after the IN-operator mismatch

You have 1 point just for taking this RAT.