Introduction to SQL

WHERE clause

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

Return to pathway (https://developer.android.com/courses/pathways/android-basics-com

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.
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

DISTINCT keyword
CIMIT 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';
<pre>SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT sender) FROM email WHERE folder =</pre>
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.
O True
False
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. Orrect!

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:
O 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
ASSIGN
○ LIKE
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.

Return to pathway (https://developer.android.com/courses/pathways/android-basics-comp

Next pathway (https://developer.android.com/courses/pathways/android-basics-compos