Question 1
Which join types return all rows from only one of the tables being joined? Select all that apply. 1 / 1 point
INNER JOIN
RIGHT JOIN
Correct
LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN return all rows from only one of the tables being joined. LEFT JOIN returns all the records of the first table, but only returns rows of the second table that match on a specified column. RIGHT JOIN returns all of the records of the second table, but only returns rows from the first table that match on a specified column.
FULL OUTER JOIN
LEFT JOIN
Correct
LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN return all rows from only one of the tables being joined. LEFT JOIN returns all the records of the first table, but only returns rows of the second table that match on a specified column. RIGHT JOIN returns all of the records of the second table, but only returns rows from the first table that match on a specified column.

Question 2
You are performing an INNER JOIN on two tables on the employee_id column. The left table is employees, and the right table is machines. Which of the following queries has the correct INNER JOIN syntax? 1 / 1 point

```
SELECT *
FROM employees
INNER JOIN machines WHERE employees.employee_id = machines.employee_id;
```

```
INNER JOIN machines ON employees.employee_id = machines.employee_id
SELECT *
FROM employees;
```

```
SELECT *
FROM employees
INNER JOIN machines ON employees.employee_id = machines.employee_id;
```

```
SELECT *
FROM employees
INNER JOIN ON employees.employee_id = machines.employee_id;
```
Correct
The following query has the correct syntax for the INNER JOIN:

```
SELECT *
FROM employees
INNER JOIN machines ON employees.employee_id = machines.employee_id;
```
It specifies the left table after FROM, then specifies the right table after INNER JOIN, and then uses the correct syntax after ON when indicating the column to join on.

Question 3
In the following query, which join returns all records from the employees table, but only records that match on employee_id from the machines table?

```
SELECT *
FROM employees
_____ machines ON employees.employee_id = machines.employee_id;
```

1 / 1 point

LEFT JOIN
FULL OUTER JOIN
RIGHT JOIN
INNER JOIN
Correct
LEFT JOIN returns all records from the employees table, but only records that match on employee_id from the machines table. Because it is located after FROM, the employees table is the left table.

Question 4
As a security analyst, you are responsible for performing an INNER JOIN on the invoices and invoice_items tables of the Chinook database. These tables can be connected through the invoiceid column. Replace --??? with the missing information to complete the query. (If you want to undo your changes to the query, you can click the Reset button.)

```
SELECT customerid, trackid
FROM invoices
INNER JOIN invoice_items ON invoices.invoiceid = invoice_items.invoiceid;
```

What is the value in the trackid column of the first row that is returned from this query? 1 / 1 point

2
1
3
449

Correct
2 is the value in the trackid column of the first row returned from this query. By replacing --??? with INNER JOIN invoice_items ON invoices.invoiceid = invoice_items.invoiceid;, you can complete the query and return this result.