

Question 1

Assume an INSTRUCTOR table exists with columns including FIRSTNAME, LASTNAME, and others. What would be the most likely result set for the query:

SELECT DISTINCT FIRSTNAME FROM INSTRUCTOR 1 / 1 point

LEON KATSNELSON  
PAUL ZIKOPOLOUS  
JOE SANTARCANGELO

LEON  
LEON  
PAUL  
PAUL

LEON  
PAUL  
JOE

LEON  
PAUL  
LEON  
JOE

Correct

Correct! The DISTINCT keyword is used to return only distinct or different rows.

Question 2

UPDATE INSTRUCTOR SET LASTNAME = 'Brewster' WHERE LASTNAME = 'Smith' 1 / 1 point

Updates all rows in the table to have the last name 'Smith.'

Changes the last name of the instructor named 'Brewster' to 'Smith.'

Updates all rows in the table to have the last name 'Brewster.'

Changes the last name of all instructors named 'Smith' to 'Brewster.'

Correct

Correct! This statement updates the last name of all instructors named 'Smith' to 'Brewster.'

### Question 3

What would occur if you executed a DELETE FROM statement on a table without the WHERE clause? 1 / 1 point

The command would result in an error.

The command would only delete the first entry in the table.

The command would delete the table from the database.

The command would remove all entries in the table, leaving it empty but still present in the database.

Correct

Correct! Without the WHERE clause, the DELETE statement removes all entries from a table, leaving it empty in the database.

### Question 4

What is the expected result of the following SQL statement?

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT FIRSTNAME) FROM INSTRUCTOR 1 / 1 point

Only the distinct FIRSTNAME entries.

The statement would throw an error.

The number of unique FIRSTNAME entries in the INSTRUCTOR table.

The count of unique entries along with the distinct FIRSTNAME entries.

Correct

Correct! The DISTINCT keyword identifies unique entries, and COUNT returns the number of these distinct entries.

### Question 5

Considering the execution of the following SQL statement, what would be the expected output?

SELECT \* FROM INSTRUCTOR WHERE LASTNAME='Smith' LIMIT 5 1 / 1 point

The first 5 rows from the INSTRUCTOR table.

The last 5 rows from the INSTRUCTOR table.

The last 5 entries in the INSTRUCTOR table where LASTNAME is 'Smith.'

The first 5 entries in the INSTRUCTOR table where LASTNAME is 'Smith.'

Correct

Correct! The WHERE clause filters the results based on the LASTNAME, and the LIMIT clause restricts the output to the first 5 rows.