Question 1
Which of the following statements about databases is accurate? 1 / 1 point
Databases can store and allow queries on their data.
A database serves as a data repository.
Various types of databases exist, such as Relational, Hierarchical, NoSQL, and others.
==All of the above.==

Correct
Correct! All of the presented statements are accurate.

Question 2
True or False: A SELECT statement retrieves data from a table. 1 / 1 point

==True.==
False.

Correct
Correct! A SELECT statement indeed fetches data from a table.

Question 3
In a Film database with a FilmLocations table, you wish to retrieve a list of films from 2019. However, the query you ran displayed all the films. The query in question is: SELECT Title, ReleaseYear, Locations FROM FilmLocations. What element is absent from the query? 1 / 1 point

A LIMIT clause to restrict the output to films from 2019.
The query is already correct.
==A WHERE clause that limits the results to films from 2019.==
A DISTINCT clause to ensure a specific year's uniqueness.

Correct
Correct! To isolate films from 2019, the query must include a WHERE clause such as WHERE ReleaseYear=2019.

Question 4
Which of these statements correctly introduces a new entry to the 'Instructor' table? 1 / 1 point
==INSERT INTO Instructor(ins_id, lastname, firstname, city, country) VALUES(4, 'Doe,' 'John,' 'Sydney,' 'AU').==
UPDATE Instructor(...) WITH VALUES(...).
SELECT Instructor(...) FROM VALUES(...).
ADD INTO Instructor(...) VALUES(...).
Correct
Correct! The INSERT INTO statement is designed to append new rows to tables.

Question 5

In an UPDATE statement, what purpose does the WHERE clause serve? 1 / 1 point

The UPDATE statement never incorporates a WHERE clause.

It defines which specific rows should be updated.

It dictates which column/data gets updated.

The WHERE clause designates a new table to accept the updates.

Correct

Correct! The WHERE clause filters the result set. Omitting it would mean updating every row in the table.