

Question 1

The _____ statement is called a query, and the output we get from executing the query is called a result set. 1 / 1 point

ALTER

CREATE TABLE

DROP DATABASE

SELECT

Correct

Correct! SELECT statement is used to query datasets and the response is called a result set.

Question 2

Which of the following SQL statements will delete the customers where the Country is Italy? 1 / 1 point

DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE COUNTRY IS 'ITALY'

DELETE 'ITALY' FROM CUSTOMERS

DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE COUNTRY = 'ITALY'

DELETE COUNTRY 'ITALY' FROM CUSTOMERS

Correct

Correct! This will delete all entries with COUNTRY as 'ITALY'

Question 3

What does the primary key of a relational table do? 1 / 1 point

The primary key uniquely identifies each row in a table.

The primary key uniquely identifies each attribute in a table.

The primary key uniquely identifies each relation in a table.

The primary key uniquely identifies each column in a table.

Correct

Correct! The primary key uniquely identifies each row in a table.

Question 4

The basic categories of the SQL commands based on functionality are _____ and Data Manipulation Language (DML). 1 / 1 point

Data Input Language (DIL)

Data Entry Language (DEL)

Data Definition Language (DDL)

Data Update Language (DUL)

Correct

Correct! DDL and DML are the two main categories of SQL commands.

Question 5

When querying a table called Teachers that contains a list of teachers and the city they teach in, which of the following queries will return the number of teachers from each city? 1 / 1 point

SELECT City, COUNT(City) FROM Teachers GROUP BY City
SELECT City, COUNT(City) FROM Teachers
SELECT DISTINCT(City) FROM Teachers
SELECT City, DISTINCT(City) FROM Teachers GROUP BY City

Correct

Correct! This query will generate the desired output.

Question 6

You want to retrieve a list of employees with first name and last name for a company that are between the ages of 30 and 50. Which clause would you add to the following SQL statement:

SELECT First_Name, Last_Name, Age FROM Company 1 / 1 point

WHERE Age < 30
WHERE Age > 30
IF Age >=30 AND Age <=50
WHERE Age >=30 AND Age <=50

Correct

Correct! This addition will filter the required results, video on using Ranges

Question 7

Which of the following will retrieve the LOWEST value of SALARY in a table called EMPLOYEES? 1 / 1 point

SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE MINIMUM(SALARY) = SALARY
SELECT LOWEST(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYER
SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES
SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES

Correct

Correct! This addition will filter the required results.

8.

Question 8

Which of the following queries will retrieve the last name of the employee who earns the lowest salary?

1 / 1 point

`SELECT LAST_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY =
(SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES)`

`SELECT LAST_NAME, MIN(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES GROUP BY F_NAME`

`SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES`

`SELECT FIRST_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE SALARY IS LOWEST`

Correct

Correct! This addition will filter the required results.

Question 9

A _____ is a control structure that enables traversal over the records in a database. 1 / 1 point

Connection

Database cursor

Primary key

Import

Correct

Correct! A database cursor is a control structure that enables traversal over the records in a database.

Question 10

You are provided with a python statement “df.to_sql(‘Sample’, conn)”. What do ‘df’, ‘Sample’ and ‘conn’ refer to? 1 / 1 point

df – data format; Sample – sample information; conn – data connector

df – data frame; Sample – sample information; conn – connection variable

df – data format; Sample – table name ; conn – data connector

df – data frame; Sample – table name ; conn – connection variable

Correct

Correct! These are the correct descriptions of the three variables