MySQL Data Analysis Benchmark Assessment

Review Results

Assessment MYSQL-482102-BENCHMARK

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Date Started:	08/09/2023 02:32:51 AM
Date Completed:	08/09/2023 02:48:10 AM
Attempt:	1

Question Topic			
	Num	Question	
		Respondent's Answer	Correct Answer
Single Table Analysis			Earned 9 of 14 points (64%).
	1.	Which of the following always follows the SELECT clause when pulling data from a table in your database?	
		( ) HAVING ( ) WHERE ( ) ORDER BY (X) FROM ( ) I don't know yet	( ) HAVING ( ) WHERE ( ) ORDER BY (X) FROM ( ) I don't know yet
		Explanation: Every SELECT statement must be paired with a FROM clause. All others in the "Big 6" are optional.	
		Related Lecture: The FROM Clause	
	2.	The HAVING clause cannot be used without which one of the following?	
		(X) GROUP BY ( ) ORDER BY ( ) WHERE ( ) None of the above ( ) I don't know yet	(X) GROUP BY ( ) ORDER BY ( ) WHERE ( ) None of the above ( ) I don't know yet
		Explanation: HAVING operates on groups, so you cannot use HAVING without including GROUP BY.	
		Related Lecture: The HAVING Clause	
	3.	How many columns can you include in your GROUP BY?	
		( ) None. You should not include columns in GROUP BY ( ) Only one column can be used with GROUP BY ( ) One or more columns may be used with GROUP BY (X) You must always include multiple columns in your GROUP BY ( ) I don't know yet	( ) None. You should not include columns in GROUP BY ( ) Only one column can be used with GROUP BY (X) One or more columns may be used with GROUP BY ( ) You must always include multiple columns in your GROUP BY ( ) I don't know yet
		Explanation: GROUP BY can be used with just one column, or multiple columns at once.	
		Related Lecture: The GROUP BY Clause	

4. Which of the following would appear last in a SQL SELECT statement?

( ) GROUP BY
( ) ORDER BY
(X) HAVING
( ) FROM
( ) I don't know yet

( ) GROUP BY
(X) ORDER BY
( ) HAVING
( ) FROM
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: ORDER BY is always the last of the Big 6 to be written, after any applicable SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, or HAVING.

Related Lecture: The "Big 6"

5. Which of the following statements/clauses is in the incorrect sequence?
SELECT > FROM > HAVING > WHERE > GROUP BY > ORDER BY

(X) HAVING
( ) FROM
( ) WHERE
( ) ORDER BY
( ) I don't know yet

(X) HAVING
( ) FROM
( ) WHERE
( ) ORDER BY
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: HAVING comes after GROUP BY and before ORDER BY if present.

Related Lecture: The "Big 6"

6. How many records from the table above would be returned based on the following condition? WHERE first_name LIKE '%Jo%'

( ) 0
( ) 1
(X) 5
( ) 8
( ) I don't know yet

( ) 0
( ) 1
(X) 5
( ) 8
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: The % wildcards on both sides of 'Jo' mean the pattern can be found anywhere, returning Joe, Billy-Joe, Johnny, Jo, and Joseph.

Related Lecture: The LIKE Operator

7. To return records sorted by purchase_date, with the oldest date first, what could we include at the end of our SQL query?

( ) ORDER BY purchase_date
(X) ORDER BY purchase_date DESC
( ) SORT BY purchase_date DESC
( ) SORT BY purchase_date
( ) I don't know yet

(X) ORDER BY purchase_date
( ) ORDER BY purchase_date DESC
( ) SORT BY purchase_date DESC
( ) SORT BY purchase_date
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: ORDER BY is the correct clause. SORT BY is not a valid clause. You want the results in ascending order, which is the default for ORDER BY

Related Lecture: The ORDER BY Clause

8. Which of the following is NOT an aggregate function in SQL?

( ) COUNT DISTINCT
( ) SUM
( ) AVG
(X) PRODUCT
( ) I don't know yet

( ) COUNT DISTINCT
( ) SUM
( ) AVG
(X) PRODUCT
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: PRODUCT is not a valid function, while each of the others are.

Related Lecture: Aggregate Functions

9. Which course in the table above would appear at the top of the result set, if you were to evaluate the given query?

( ) None of the above
( ) Query Debugging
( ) Advanced Analysis
(X) Intro SQL
( ) I don't know yet

( ) None of the above
(X) Query Debugging
( ) Advanced Analysis
( ) Intro SQL
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: Query Debugging has the lowest star rating avg, at 4 stars.

Related Lecture: Aggregate Functions

10. If you want to include 4 specific columns in a SELECT statement, how many commas will that SELECT statement contain?

(X) 3
( ) 5
( ) 0
( ) 1
( ) I don't know yet

(X) 3
( ) 5
( ) 0
( ) 1
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: You'll need a comma after the first, second, and third columns to separate the columns with valid syntax.

Related Lecture: Selecting Specific Columns

11. Which of the following is often found within SQL error messages shown in the Action Output pane?

( ) Line number
( ) Error code
( ) Error description
(X) All of the above
( ) I don't know yet

( ) Line number
( ) Error code
( ) Error description
(X) All of the above
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: You will often find each of these in your error messages, and you should use each of them to guide your troubleshooting!

Related Lecture: Selecting Specific Columns

12. How many records from the table above would be returned if you were to evaluate the given query?

( ) 0
(X) 2
( ) 4
( ) 8
( ) I don't know yet

( ) 0
(X) 2
( ) 4
( ) 8
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: Only rows 1 and 6 have both completion percentage higher than 80 and star ratings equal to 5.

Related Lecture: Combining WHERE & AND

13. What would you type in a SQL query to create a single line comment?

( ) **
(X) /*
( ) <>
( ) --
( ) I don't know yet

( ) **
( ) /*
( ) <>
(X) --
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: Two dashes create the single line comment in SQL. To open a multi-line comment, you'll use the slash and asterisk.

Related Lecture: PRO TIP: Using Comments & Aliases

14. Given the CASE statement above, how would snack_status be defined for a vegetable that costs $2.50?

(X) too expensive
( ) uh oh...check logic
( ) probably gross
( ) too healthy
( ) I don't know yet

(X) too expensive
( ) uh oh...check logic
( ) probably gross
( ) too healthy
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: The $2.50 price would evaluate to true for the first WHEN THEN pair, returning 'too expensive' and ending the CASE.

Related Lecture: The CASE Statement

Analyzing Multiple Tables with Joins

Earned 4 of 6 points (67%).

15. If you were to use an INNER JOIN to combine the two tables above on student_id, how many rows would your result set contain?

( ) 0
( ) 1
( ) 4
(X) 5
( ) I don't know yet

( ) 0
( ) 1
( ) 4
(X) 5
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: 5 of the records have overlapping student_id values, and those will be the records that are returned.

Related Lecture: INNER JOIN

16. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of normalizing a database schema?

(X) Improving processing speed
( ) Eliminating duplicate values
( ) Reducing the risk of human error
( ) Consolidating records into a single table
( ) I don't know yet

( ) Improving processing speed
( ) Eliminating duplicate values
( ) Reducing the risk of human error
(X) Consolidating records into a single table
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: Each of the other 3 is a legitimate benefit of normalizing a database.

Related Lecture: Normalization & Cardinality

17. Which JOIN type could be used to return only the matching records from two or more tables?

( ) LEFT
( ) RIGHT
( ) FULL OUTER
(X) INNER
( ) I don't know yet

( ) LEFT
( ) RIGHT
( ) FULL OUTER
(X) INNER
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: INNER JOIN will return only values from matched records. LEFT, RIGHT, and FULL OUTER JOIN will all include additional values.

Related Lecture: Common JOIN Types

18. Compared to INNER JOIN, will a LEFT JOIN return more rows, fewer rows, or the same number of rows?

( ) The same number of rows
( ) More rows
(X) It depends
( ) Fewer rows
( ) I don't know yet

( ) The same number of rows
( ) More rows
(X) It depends
( ) Fewer rows
( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: If values in the JOIN ON columns are identical in the 2 tables, then the JOIN type won't matter. However, if the values are not perfectly matched, then different JOINs will return different numbers of results

Related Lecture: Common JOIN Types

19. UNION is used to do which of the following?

(X) Find the intersection between two select statements	( ) Find the intersection between two select statements
( ) Combine results from two SELECT statements	(X) Combine results from two SELECT statements
( ) Commit the results of one select statement	( ) Commit the results of one select statement
( ) Add columns to the right of your output	( ) Add columns to the right of your output
( ) I don't know yet	( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: UNION combines the results from two SELECT statements.

Related Lecture: The UNION Operator

20. When you use the UNION operator, your two SELECT statements must contain which of the following?

( ) At least 10 columns	( ) At least 10 columns
( ) No columns at all	( ) No columns at all
(X) The same number of columns	(X) The same number of columns
( ) Columns with exclusively integer values	( ) Columns with exclusively integer values
( ) I don't know yet	( ) I don't know yet

Explanation: A UNION will fail if the two select statements do not have the same number of columns.

Related Lecture: The UNION Operator

Time Used: 00:15:19 **Final Score:** 65%