

W05 Quiz: Joining Tables and Summarizing Data

Due Oct 4 at 4:59pm

Points 40

Questions 20

Available until Oct 16 at 4:59pm

Time Limit None

Allowed Attempts 3

Instructions

Purpose: Test your understanding of joining tables and summarizing data.

Task: After you have completed all the activities for the week, take this quiz.

Conditions: This quiz is closed book and closed note. You should not look at any course materials or websites while taking this quiz.

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Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	21 minutes	40 out of 40

1 Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this attempt: 40 out of 40

Submitted Oct 2 at 7:42am

This attempt took 21 minutes.

Question 12 / 2 pts

If you want to join **all** of the rows in the first table listed with just the matched rows in a second table, you use a/an _____ join.

☐ FULL OUTER

☒ LEFT OUTER

☐ RIGHT OUTER

☐ INNER

Question 22 / 2 pts

```
SELECT vendor_name, invoice_date
FROM vendors v JOIN invoices i
ON v.vendor_id = i.vendor_id
```

The 'v' in this example of code is known as a/an _____.

☐ column alias

☐ filter

☒ table alias

☐ index

Question 32 / 2 pts

In most cases, the join condition in the ON clause of an inner join uses the _____ operator to compare two keys.

☐ JOIN

☒ =

☐ WHERE

☐ <>

Question 42 / 2 pts

You can simulate a full outer join by using _____.

☐ the ON clause

☐ a right outer join

☐ a left outer join

☒ a union

Question 52 / 2 pts

In most cases, the join condition of an inner join compares the primary key of one table to the _____ key of another table.

☐ primary

☐ null

☒ foreign

☐ indexed

Question 62 / 2 pts

```
SELECT vendor_name, invoice_date
FROM vendors v JOIN invoices i
ON v.vendor_id = i.vendor_id
```

This type of join is called a/an _____ join.

☐ LEFT OUTER

☐ RIGHT OUTER

☐ FULL OUTER

☒ INNER

Question 72 / 2 pts

A table _____ can be used when you want to assign a temporary name to a table.

☐ short cut

☒ alias

☐ prefix

☐ qualifier

Question 82 / 2 pts

In a join, column names need to be qualified only _____.

☒ when the same column name exists in both tables

☐ in inner joins

☐ in outer joins

☐ when the code is confusing

Question 92 / 2 pts

_____ joins will only return rows that have matching values in both tables.

☐ FULL OUTER

☐ RIGHT OUTER

☐ LEFT OUTER

☒ INNER

Question 102 / 2 pts

```
SELECT magName, magPrice, lastName, firstName
FROM magazine m
LEFT JOIN subscription s
ON m.magKey = s.magKey
LEFT JOIN subscriber s
ON s.scribKey = s.scribKey
ORDER BY lastName;
What is the problem with the code here?
```

☐ Clauses are in the wrong order

☐ Misspelled keywords

☒ Two alias with same name

☐ You can't use LEFT JOINs twice

Question 112 / 2 pts

```
SELECT vendor_name, invoice_date
FROM vendors v JOIN invoices i
ON v.vendor_id = i.vendor_id
```

The 'v' in this example is known as a/an _____.

☒ table alias

☐ filter

☐ column alias

☐ index

Question 122 / 2 pts

By default, all duplicate values are included in the aggregate calculation, unless you specify the _____ keyword.

☐ ON

☐ ONE

☒ DISTINCT

☐ ALL

Question 132 / 2 pts

Write an aggregate expression to find the oldest (earliest) date in the invoice_date column.

☐ SUM(invoice_date)

☐ MAX(invoice_date)

☒ MIN(invoice_date)

☐ COUNT(invoice_date)

Question 142 / 2 pts

Write an aggregate expression for the number of entries in the vendor_name column.

☒ COUNT(vendor_name)

☐ MIN(vendor_name)

☐ SUM(vendor_name)

☐ MAX(vendor_name)

Question 152 / 2 pts

The six clauses of the SELECT statement must be coded in the following order.

☐ SELECT, FROM, WHERE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY, HAVING

☐ SELECT, FROM, GROUP BY, HAVING, WHERE, ORDER BY

☐ SELECT, FROM, ORDER BY, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING

☒ SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY

Question 162 / 2 pts

Expressions coded in the WHERE clause _____.

☐ can use aggregate search conditions but can't use non-aggregate search conditions

☐ can use either aggregate search conditions or non-aggregate search conditions

☒ can use non-aggregate search conditions but can't use aggregate search conditions

☐ must refer to columns in the SELECT clause

Question 172 / 2 pts

Which of the statements below best describes the result set returned by this SELECT statement?

```
SELECT state, COUNT(*)
FROM store
GROUP BY state
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
```

☐ The duplicate stores from each state.

☐ The number of stores in each state.

☒ The number of stores in each state that has more than one store.

☐ The names of stores in each state.

Question 182 / 2 pts

Which of the statements below best describes the result set returned by this SELECT statement?

```
SELECT brand_name, SUM(list_price)
FROM brand b
JOIN product p
ON b.brand_id = p.brand_id
WHERE list_price > 500
GROUP BY brand_name;
```

☐ The total of all product prices for each product.

☐ The total of all product prices for each brand.

☐ Each price over 500 listed of all products.

☒ The total of all product prices over 500 for each brand.

Question 192 / 2 pts

What is the error with the following statement?

```
SELECT category_name, COUNT(p.category_id)
FROM category c JOIN product p
ON c.category_id = p.category_id
JOIN stock s
ON p.product_id = s.product_id
WHERE COUNT(p.category_id) = 2
GROUP BY category_name;
```

☐ The wrong table alias is used.

☒ An aggregate is being used in a WHERE clause.

☐ The WHERE should be after the GROUP BY.

☐ You can't group by category_name.

Question 202 / 2 pts

If you assign an alias to one table in a join, you have to _____.

☐ assign them to all the tables

☐ qualify every column name in the query

☒ use that alias to refer to the table throughout your query

☐ qualify all of the column names for that table

Last Attempt Details:

Time: 21 minutes

Current Score: 40 out of 40

Kept Score: 40 out of 40

2 More Attempts available

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(Will keep the latest of all your scores)

Quiz Score: 40 out of 40

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