Your latest: 100% • Your highest: 100% • To pass you need at least 70%. We keep your highest score.

1.	Which of the following statements about databases is accurate?	1/1 point
	O Various types of databases exist, such as Relational, Hierarchical, NoSQL, and others.	
	All of the above.	
	O A database serves as a data repository.	
	O Databases can store and allow queries on their data.	
	 ✓ Correct Correct! All of the presented statements are accurate. 	
2.	True or False: A SELECT statement retrieves data from a table.	1/1 point
	O False.	
	True.	
	 ✓ Correct Correct! A SELECT statement indeed fetches data from a table. 	
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 DISTINCT clause to ensure a specific year's uniqueness.	
	O The query is already correct.	
	A LIMIT clause to restrict the output to films from 2019.	
	A WHERE clause that limits the results to films from 2019.	
4.	Which of these statements correctly introduces a new entry to the 'Instructor' table?	1/1 point
•	SELECT Instructor() FROM VALUES().	2/ 2 point
	INSERT INTO Instructor(ins_id, lastname, firstname, city, country) VALUES(4, 'Doe,' 'John,' 'Sydney,' 'AU').	
	UPDATE Instructor() WITH VALUES().	
	O ADD INTO Instructor() VALUES().	
	Correct Correct! The INSERT INTO statement is designed to append new rows to tables.	
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5.	In an UPDATE statement, what purpose does the WHERE clause serve?	1/1 point
	It defines which specific rows should be updated. Output Description:	
	O It dictates which column/data gets updated.	
	The UPDATE statement never incorporates a WHERE clause.	
	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.	