Your grade: 100%

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

Next item →

1. An INNER JOIN returns only the rows that match. (T/F) — 1 / 1 point

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Correct

2. A LEFT OUTER JOIN displays all the rows from the right table, and combines matching rows from the left table. (T/F) — 1 / 1 point

- ( ) True
- (•) False

Correct

3. When using an OUTER JOIN, you must explicitly state what kind of OUTER JOIN you want - a LEFT JOIN, a RIGHT JOIN, or a FULL JOIN. (T/F) — 1 / 1 point

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Correct

4. Which of the following are valid types of JOINs? — 1 / 1 point

- [x] LEFT OUTER JOIN

Correct

- [x] RIGHT OUTER JOIN

Correct

- [x] FULL OUTER JOIN

Correct

- [ ] FULL LEFT JOIN
- [ ] All of the above

5. A FULL JOIN returns only the rows that match. (T/F) — 1 / 1 point

- ( ) True
- (•) False

Correct

6. Which of the following is true about INNER JOINS? — 1 / 1 point

- (•) Return relevant entries from multiple tables based on corresponding columns between them.
- ( ) Return all rows from multiple tables based on primary key columns between them.
- ( ) Return all rows from multiple tables.
- ( ) Return all rows from multiple tables with matching rows.

Correct
Correct! The INNER JOINS return entries which have common values in corresponding columns.

7. Consider the following query. — 1 / 1 point

```
SELECT COLUMN1, COLUMN2
FROM TABLE1 A
LEFT JOIN TABLE2 B ON
A.COLUMN_NAME = B.COLUMN_NAME
```

What is the expected output?

- ( ) Only COLUMN1 and COLUMN2 from the 2 tables are retrieved for corresponding entries of COLUMN_NAME in TABLE1 and TABLE2
- (•) All relevant entries from TABLE1 are retained, along with a few entries from TABLE2 with matching entries in COLUMN_NAME for TABLE1 and TABLE2
- ( ) All relevant entries from TABLE2 are retained, along with a few entries from TABLE1 with matching entries in COLUMN_NAME for TABLE1 and TABLE2
- ( ) All entries of COLUMN1 and COLUMN2 from TABLE1 and TABLE2 are retrieved.

Correct
Correct! Left outer Join retains entries from all required columns of the left table, and only relevant entries matching on the corresponding column, from the right table.

8. In MySQL, how is a FULL OUTER JOIN implemented? — 1 / 1 point

- ( ) Using the keyword FULL JOIN
- (•) Using a UNION of LEFT and RIGHT JOINS
- ( ) Using the keyword JOIN
- ( ) Using the keyword FULL OUTER JOIN

Correct
Correct! In the absence of a FULL JOIN keyword in MySQL, the UNION of LEFT and RIGHT Joins is used.

9. For Joins to work, which of the following is a valid statement about the columns with corresponding values? — 1 / 1 point

- [ ] The columns in the two tables must have the same names.
- [ ] The columns in the two tables must have different names.
- [x] The columns in the two tables may have the same or different names.

Correct
Correct! The names of the tables are immaterial, only the values in the columns should be corresponding for the two tables for the Joins to work.

- [ ] The columns in the two tables must have exact the same values

10. If the rows in the joined tables do not match, the result set of the full outer join contains _____ values for every column of the table that lacks a matching row. — 1 / 1 point

- (•) NULL
- ( ) Zero
- ( ) NAN
- ( ) random

Correct
Correct! In absence of corresponding values, the result set is assigned NULL values for every column of the table that lacks a matching row.