

Final Results for Cesar Castro

❗ Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this quiz: 30 out of 30

Submitted Aug 26 at 1:17pm

This attempt took 55 minutes.



Question 1

1 / 1 pts

A JOIN and an INNER JOIN perform the same function. INNER is an optional keyword.

☒ True

☐ False



Question 2

1 / 1 pts

An Entity Relationship Diagram is used to show the relationships between tables in a database. It shows how data is related to other data.

☒ True

☐ False



Question 3

1 / 1 pts

If you use an aggregate function in a SELECT statement you must include a GROUP BY clause.

☐ True

☒ False



Question 4

1 / 1 pts

The DELETE statement is used to remove objects like tables and views from the database.

☐ True

☒ False



Question 5

1 / 1 pts

The nvarchar datatype is used to store special characters found in foreign languages like Chinese. Nvarchar characters take up twice as much space as varchar characters.

☒ True

☐ False



Question 6

1 / 1 pts

Management Studio is an effective tool for creating and altering tables in SQL Server.

☒ True

☐ False



Question 7

1 / 1 pts

The primary key in a table can only consist of a single column.

☐ True

☒ False



Question 8

1 / 1 pts

You cannot enter a value into a foreign key column that does not exist in the associated primary key column.

☒ True

☐ False



Question 9

1 / 1 pts

You are not allowed to nest CASE statements inside of one another.

☐ True

☒ False



Question 10

1 / 1 pts

You can use the INTO keyword to dynamically create a table from the result set of a SELECT statement.

☒ True

☐ False



Question 11

1 / 1 pts

When working with aggregate functions any NULL values will be excluded from the calculated results.

☒ True

☐ False



Question 12

1 / 1 pts

The query below is using a 4 part name to identify the table Customer. Match the part names with their name definitions.

```
SELECT *  
FROM Snickers.Chinook.dbo.Customer
```

Snickers

Server



Chinook

Database



dbo

Schema



Customer

Object



Question 13

1 / 1 pts

Consider the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT *  
FROM Customer C
```

LEFT JOIN Invoice I
ON I.CustomerId = C.CustomerId

Which of the following statements is true?

- ☒ All rows from Customer will be returned and only those rows in Invoice that have a match.
- ☐ All rows from Invoice will be returned and only those rows in Customer that have a match.
- ☐ All rows from Customer and Invoice will be returned.
- ☐ Only rows that match in both Invoice and Customer will be returned.



Question 14

1 / 1 pts

What is the keyword used in a CASE statement to set the default value when none of the conditions in the statement evaluate to true.

- ☒ ELSE
- ☐ WHEN
- ☐ AS
- ☐ SET



Question 15

1 / 1 pts

What is a Foreign Key?

- ☒ A column in table that references the primary key of another table.
- ☐ A column data type that stores country information.
- ☐ A security code for your table that is stored off-site.
- ☐ The language identifier for a row.



Question 16

1 / 1 pts

What statement will remove all of the fax numbers in the Fax column of the Customer table for customers from Brazil?

- DELETE Fax
- FROM Customer
- ☐ WHERE Country = 'Brazil'
- UPDATE Customer
- SET Fax = NULL
- ☒ WHERE Country = 'Brazil'
- DROP Column Fax
- ☐ FROM Customer
- ALTER TABLE Customer
- ☐ DROP Column Fax



Question 17

1 / 1 pts

Which answer would be the most logical result for the following query:

```
SELECT MAX(Lastname) FROM Customer
WHERE LastName LIKE '[^N-Z]%'
```

- ☐ Allen
- ☐ Chambers
- ☐ Marcus
- ☒ Murray
- ☐ Norton
- ☐ Zimmerman



Question 18

1 / 1 pts

Which answer is the proper naming syntax for a local temporary table?

- ☐ Artist_temp
- ☒ #Customer
- ☐ ##Invoice
- ☐ @Genre
- ☐ ...

Question 19

1 / 1 pts

Which of the following queries will return rows from the Playlist table that don't have any associated PlaylistIds in the PlaylistTrack table?

- ☐

```
SELECT
  P.PlaylistId
  ,COUNT(PT.PlaylistId) TrackCount
FROM Playlist P
JOIN PlaylistTrack PT
  ON P.PlaylistId = PT.PlaylistId
GROUP BY P.PlaylistId
HAVING TrackCount = 0
```
- ☐

```
SELECT
  P.PlaylistId
  ,COUNT(PT.PlaylistId) TrackCount
FROM Playlist P
LEFT JOIN PlaylistTrack PT
  ON P.PlaylistId = PT.PlaylistId
GROUP BY P.PlaylistId
HAVING TrackCount = 0
```
- ☐

```
SELECT
  P.PlaylistId
  ,COUNT(PT.PlaylistId) TrackCount
FROM Playlist P
JOIN PlaylistTrack PT
  ON P.PlaylistId = PT.PlaylistId
GROUP BY P.PlaylistId
HAVING COUNT(PT.PlaylistId) = 0
```

```
SELECT
    P.PlaylistId
    ,COUNT(PT.PlaylistId) TrackCount
FROM Playlist P
LEFT JOIN PlaylistTrack PT
    ON P.PlaylistId = PT.PlaylistId
GROUP BY P.PlaylistId
HAVING COUNT(PT.PlaylistId) = 0
```



Question 20

1 / 1 pts

You need to find all records in a SELECT statement where the birth date is on or before January 1st 2000 or the birth date value is NULL. The column BirthDate holds the birth date values. What should your WHERE clause look like?

- ☐ WHERE BirthDate >= '1/1/2000' AND BirthDate IS NOT NULL
- ☐ WHERE BirthDate <= '1/1/2000' AND BirthDate IS NULL
- ☒ WHERE BirthDate <= '1/1/2000' OR BirthDate IS NULL
- ☐ WHERE BirthDate < '1/1/2000' AND BirthDate IS NOT NULL
- ☐ WHERE BirthDate <= '1/1/2000'
- ☐ WHERE BirthDate <= '1/1/2000' AND IS NULL



Question 21

1 / 1 pts

Can a table be joined to itself?

- ☐ Yes, if you use the SELF JOIN keywords.
- ☒ Yes, if you use a different table alias for each instance of the self join.
- ☐ Yes, by using a RIGHT JOIN.
- ☐ No.



Question 22

1 / 1 pts

What type of JOIN would you use to only return records that exist in both tables?

- ☐ LEFT JOIN
- ☐ FULL JOIN
- ☒ INNER JOIN

☐ RIGHT JOIN



Question 23

1 / 1 pts

You want to view the average sales by month on the Invoice table, but only those months where the average was greater than 6. Which one of these queries will accomplish the task?

SELECT
 DATENAME(MONTH,InvoiceDate) SalesMonth
 ,AVG(Total) SalesAverage
FROM Invoice
GROUP BY DATENAME(MONTH,InvoiceDate)

☒ HAVING AVG(Total) > 6

SELECT
 DATENAME(MONTH,InvoiceDate) SalesMonth
 ,AVG(Total) SalesAverage
FROM Invoice
GROUP BY DATENAME(MONTH,InvoiceDate)

☐ WHERE AVG(Total) > 6

SELECT
 DATENAME(MONTH,InvoiceDate) SalesMonth
 ,AVG(Total) SalesAverage
FROM Invoice
GROUP BY InvoiceDate

☐ WHERE AVG(Total) > 6

SELECT
 DATENAME(MONTH,InvoiceDate) SalesMonth
 ,AVG(Total) SalesAverage
FROM Invoice
WHERE AVG(Total) > 6

☐ GROUP BY DATENAME(MONTH,InvoiceDate)



Question 24

1 / 1 pts

Which of the following table relationship types requires a linking table between the parent and child tables?

☐ One to one.

☐ One to many.

☒ Many to Many.

- ☐ All relationships require a linking table.



Question 25

1 / 1 pts

Which type of JOIN is the equivalent to a Cartesian Product

- ☒ CROSS JOIN
- ☐ FULL JOIN
- ☐ LEFT JOIN
- ☐ FULL OUTER JOIN



Question 26

1 / 1 pts

Using the query below, I want to return all records from the Artist table that do not have any records in the Album table. What corrections will I need to make to the query in order to return the results I want?

```
SELECT *  
FROM Artist A  
WHERE EXISTS  
(  
    SELECT *  
    FROM Album AL  
    WHERE AL.ArtistId = A.ArtistId  
)
```

- ☒ Change WHERE EXISTS to WHERE NOT EXISTS.
- ☐ Explicitly name the columns in the outer query.
- ☐ Explicitly name the columns in the subquery.
- ☐ Remove the table alias in front of A.ArtistId. A subquery cannot reference an outer query.
- ☐ Replace the EXISTS statement with a HAVING clause.



Question 27

1 / 1 pts

What is the correct syntax for adding a primary key to the UserID column in the existing Users table?

ALTER TABLE Users

☒ ADD CONSTRAINT pk_Users PRIMARY KEY (UserId)

ALTER TABLE Users

☐ ADD CONSTRAINT pk_Users PRIMARY KEY 'UserId'

ALTER TABLE Users

☐ ALTER CONSTRAINT pk_Users PRIMARY KEY 'UserId'

CREATE TABLE Users

☐ CONSTRAINT pk_Users PRIMARY KEY (UserId)



Question 28

1 / 1 pts

Which of the SELECT statements below contain valid CASE statements?

SELECT DISTINCT

BillingCountry

,CASE BillingCountry WHEN 'Canada' THEN 'North America' END

☒ FROM Invoice

SELECT DISTINCT

BillingCountry

,CASE WHEN BillingCountry = 'Canada' THEN 'North America' END

☒ FROM Invoice

SELECT DISTINCT

BillingCountry

,CASE WHEN BillingCountry = 'Canada' THEN 'North America' ELSE 'N/A' END

☒ FROM Invoice

SELECT DISTINCT

BillingCountry

,CASE WHEN BillingCountry = 'Canada' THEN 'North America' AS 'N/A' END

☐ FROM Invoice



Question 29

1 / 1 pts

Which of the following are valid aggregate functions?

☒ AVG

- ☒ MIN
- ☐ LEN
- ☐ LTRIM
- ☒ SUM
- ☒ COUNT



Question 30

1 / 1 pts

Which of the following are valid methods for commenting code in SQL?

- ☒ --COMMENTS GO HERE
- ☐ //COMMENTS GO HERE
- ☐ /*
COMMENTS GO HERE
AND HERE
*/
- ☒ */
- ☐ <!--COMMENTS GO HERE-->

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