

Final Exam

1. The SELECT statement is called a _____, and the output we get from executing the query is called a result set.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Query
- ☐ Table name
- ☐ Operator
- ☐ Function

✓ **Correct**
Correct! SELECT statement is used to query datasets and the response is called a result set.

2. Which of the following SQL statements will delete the customers with IDs of B8 and B9?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE CUSTOMER_ID IN ('B8', 'B9')
- ☐ DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE CUSTOMER_ID IS ('B8', 'B9')
- ☐ DELETE ('B8', 'B9') FROM CUSTOMERS
- ☐ DELETE CUSTOMER_ID IS ('B8', 'B9') FROM CUSTOMERS

✓ **Correct**
Correct! This will delete all entries with Customer IDs 'B8' and 'B9'

3. What does the primary key of a relational table do?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ The primary key uniquely identifies each relation in a table.
- ☒ The primary key uniquely identifies each row in a table.
- ☐ The primary key uniquely identifies each attribute in a table.
- ☐ The primary key uniquely identifies each column in a table.

✓ **Correct**
Correct! The primary key uniquely identifies each row in a table.

4. The basic categories of the SQL commands based on functionality are Data Definition Language (DDL) and _____.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Data Entry Language (DEL)
- ☐ Data Update Language (DUL)
- ☐ Data Input Language (DIL)
- ☒ Data Manipulation Language (DML)

✓ **Correct**
Correct! DDL and DML are the two main categories of SQL commands.

5. When querying a table called Author that contains a list of authors and their city of residence, which of the following queries will return the number of authors from each city?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ SELECT City, DISTINCT(City) FROM Author GROUP BY City
- ☒ SELECT City, COUNT(City) FROM Author GROUP BY City
- ☐ SELECT City, COUNT(City) FROM Author
- ☐ SELECT DISTINCT(City) FROM Author

✓ **Correct**
Correct! This query will generate the desired output.

6. You want to retrieve a list of books that have between 450 and 600 pages. Which clause would you add to the following SQL statement: **SELECT Title, Pages FROM Book** _____

1 / 1 point

- ☐ WHERE Pages 450 – 600
- ☐ IF Pages >= 450 and Pages <= 600
- ☐ WHERE Pages = 450
- ☒ WHERE Pages >= 450 and pages <= 600

✓ **Correct**
Correct! This addition will filter the required results.

7. Which of the following will retrieve the LOWEST value of SALARY in a table called EMPLOYEES?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ SELECT LOWEST(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYER
- ☐ SELECT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE MINIMUM(SALARY) = SALARY
- ☒ SELECT MIN(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES
- ☐ SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM EMPLOYEES

✓ **Correct**
Correct! This addition will filter the required results.

8. Which of the following queries will retrieve the PRODUCT NAME that has the LOWEST price?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ SELECT MIN(UNIT_PRICE) FROM PRODUCTS
- ☐ SELECT PRODUCT_NAME FROM PRODUCTS WHERE UNIT_PRICE = MIN
- ☐ SELECT PRODUCT_NAME FROM PRODUCTS WHERE UNIT_PRICE IS LOWEST
- ☒ SELECT PRODUCT_NAME FROM PRODUCTS WHERE UNIT_PRICE = (SELECT MIN(UNIT_PRICE) FROM PRODUCTS)

✓ **Correct**
Correct! This addition will filter the required results.

9. A database cursor is a control structure that;

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Does not allow communication with a database
- ☐ Does not allow you to create tables
- ☐ Does not allow you to update records within a database
- ☒ Enables traversal over the records in a database

✓ Correct

Correct! A database cursor is a control structure that enables traversal over the records in a database.

10. What is the purpose of the python command "df.to_sql('Sample', conn)"?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Saves the contents of dataframe 'df' to a table 'Sample' in a database with connection object 'conn'
- ☐ Sets up a connection between the table 'Sample' and the database with connection object 'conn'
- ☐ Loads the contents of table 'Sample' in a database with connection object 'conn' to a dataframe 'df'
- ☐ Creates a blank table 'Sample' in the database with connection object 'conn'

✓ Correct

Correct! This is the correct explanation of what the statement will do.