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Module 3 Quiz

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1. Which of the following statements is true regarding subqueries?

   1 / 1 punto

   ⦿ Subqueries always process the innermost query first and the work outward.

   ○ Subqueries will process whichever query you indicate for them to process first.

   ○ Subqueries always process the outermost query first and the work inward.

   > ✓ **Correcto**
   > See the videos on subqueries in the module for more information.

2. If you can accomplish the same outcome with a join or a subquery, which one should you always choose?
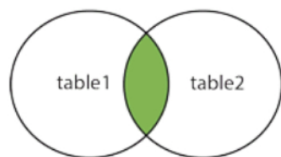
   1 / 1 punto

   ○ A join because they are always faster

   ○ A subquery because they are always faster

   ⦿ Joins are usually faster, but subqueries can be more reliable, so it depends on your situation.

   ○ Whichever one you understand better and can write faster.

   > ✓ **Correcto**
   > See the videos on subqueries in the module for more information.

3. The following diagram is a depiction of what type of join?

   1 / 1 punto

   ○ Right Join

   ⦿ Inner Join

   ○ Full Outer Join

   ○ Left Join

   > ✓ **Correcto**
   > See the videos entitled, "Inner Joins" and "Advanced Joins" for more information.

4. Select which of the following statements are true regarding inner joins. (Select all that apply)

   1 / 1 punto

   ☑ Performance will most likely worsen with the more joins you make

   > ✓ **Correcto**
   > See the video entitled, "Inner Joins" for more information.

   ☐ Inner joins retrieve all matching and nonmatching rows from a table

   ☑ Inner joins are one of the most popular types of joins use

☑ There is no limit to the number of table you can join with an inner join.

5. Which of the following is true regarding Aliases? (Select all that apply.)   **1 / 1 punto**

☑ SQL aliases are used to give a table, or a column in a table, a temporary name.

☑ An alias only exists for the duration of the query.

☑ Aliases are often used to make column names more readable.

6. What is wrong with the following query?   **1 / 1 punto**

```
1  SELECT Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderID
2  FROM LEFT JOIN ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID FROM Orders AND Customers
3  ORDER BY
4  CustomerName;
5
```

○ Should be using an inner join rather than a left join

◉ The table name comes after the join condition

○ Column names do not have an alias

7. What is the difference between a left join and a right join?   **1 / 1 punto**

○ There is actually no difference between a left and a right join.

○ A right join is always used *before* a full outer join, whereas a left join is always used *after* a full outer join

◉ The only difference between a left and right join is the order in which the tables are relating.

○ A left join always is used before a right join in a query statement

8. If you perform a cartesian join on a table with 10 rows and a table with 20 rows, how many rows will there be in the output table?   **1 / 1 punto**

○ 10

○ 15

○ 20

⊙ 200

✓ **Correcto**
See the video entitled, "Cartesian (Cross) Joins" for more information.

9. Which of the following statements about Unions is true? (select all that apply) `0.75 / 1 punto`

☑ Each SELECT statement within UNION must have the same number of columns

✓ **Correcto**
See the video entitled, "Unions" for more information.

☑ The columns must also have similar data types

✓ **Correcto**
See the video entitled, "Unions" for more information.

☑ The UNION operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements

✓ **Correcto**
See the video entitled, "Unions" for more information.

☑ The order of the SELECTed columns in a UNION does not matter

✗ **Esto no debería estar seleccionado**
See the video entitled, "Unions" for more information.

10. Data scientists need to use joins in order to: (select the best answer) `1 / 1 punto`

○ Filter data from multiple tables.

○ Create new tables.

⊙ Retrieve data from multiple tables.

✓ **Correcto**
See any of the videos on Joins in this module for more information.