



Graded Quiz: Test your Project understanding

Graded Quiz • 20 min

Due Jun 1, 12:29 PM IST



Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 80% or higher

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GRADE

85.71%

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LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

85.71%

1. Which of the following SQL statements demonstrates correct syntax?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ select emplastname and empfirstname from employee
- ☒ select emplastname, empfirstname from employee



Correct

Correct! When more than one column is included in a SELECT statement, the columns are separated by a comma

- ☐ select all columns from employee
- ☒ select * from employee



Correct

Correct! It's highly likely that information about students would be found in a college's database.

2. Which of the following SQL ORDER BY statements would sort the rows in the answer by first name within last name. (Last name is the major sort.) 1 / 1 point

- ☐ order by major empfirstname, emplastname
- ☒ order by emplastname, empfirstname
- ☐ sort by emplastname, empfirstname
- ☐ order by empfirstname, emplastname



Correct

Correct! In the ORDER BY clause, the major sort field is always listed first.

3. SQL is one of many languages that a relational DBMS can use to retrieve data relational databases. 1 / 1 point

- ☐ True
- ☒ False



Correct

Correct! Structured Query Language (SQL) is the language of relational databases.

4. What is the purpose of the WHERE clause in and SQL retrieval query? 1 / 1 point

- ☒ The WHERE clause is used to limit the number of rows of data returned by a query.
- ☐ The WHERE clause is used to place the columns in a particular order in the output.
- ☐ The WHERE clause is used to specify the table from which the data is being retrieved.
- ☐ The WHERE clause is used to limit the number of columns returned by a query.



Correct

Correct! Adding a WHERE clause tells SQL to test every row of the table to see whether or not it should be included in the output returned from the query.

5. Which of the following queries demonstrates the correct SQL syntax?

1 / 1 point



select * from employee

where empDeptID = 200 and empsalary < 200000



select *

where empDeptID = 200

where empsalary < 200000

from employee



select *

where empDeptID = 200 and empsalary < 200000

from employee



select * from employee

where empDeptID = 200 and where empsalary < 200000



Correct

Correct! This example shows the correct syntax for a combination WHERE clause.

6. Which of the following statements best represents a good methodology for query writing?

0 / 1 point



Begin with the sort order. Then move on to determine the columns needed.



Using an iterative approach, start with what you know, which is usually the

columns required in the output.

- ☐ It's best to develop the entire query according to begin with your best guess. Then move through the code removing anything that doesn't work.
- ☐ Proceed methodically through each table, writing a query that seems to satisfy the request. Then select the best option.



Incorrect

Not quite. Revisit task 6 to review how to add rows of data.

7. What are the benefits of saving an SQL query?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ A saved query can be reused.



Correct

Correct! Once a query is saved as a file, it can be used over and over again without having to be rewritten every time.

- ☐ Syntax requirements for saved queries are not as strict.

- ☒ A saved query can be used by another user in a multi-user database system.



Correct

Correct! If the query is saved, it can be made available for use by other users and programs.

- ☐ A saved query can work on any database.