! **Try again once you are ready**
TO PASS 80% or higher

[Try again]

GRADE
60%

Graded Quiz: Test your knowledge about relational database and SQL

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

60%

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1. Which of the following statements is **FALSE** about relational databases?   `1 / 1 point`

   ○ Tables are major components of a relational database and they hold the data.

   ○ Tables can be visualized as having columns and rows.

   ◉ Tables in a relational database are always independent from each other.

   ○ Rows in tables can be visualized as "records"

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > This statement is incorrect and therefore is the right answer. Tables often relate to each other by common data in columns.

2. Which of the following is a valid SQL statement to select all the members who live in Texas from the table **club_member**?   `0 / 1 point`

   ○ ~~SELECT * FROM **club_member**~~

   ○ SELECT * FROM **club_member** WHERE state_abbreviation = "TX"

   ◉ ~~SELECT * FROM **club_member** WHERE state_abbreviation is TX~~

   ○ ~~SELECT * FROM **club_member** WHERE state_abbreviation = "TX~~

   > **!** **Incorrect**
   > You are on the right track but the syntax of the WHERE clause of this statement is incorrect. Review section 1/task 1 for the correct answer.

3. Which of the following is a valid SQL statement to select the last_name and first_name columns of the **club_member** table?   `1 / 1 point`

   ◉ SELECT last_name, first_name FROM **club_member**

   ○ SELECT **club_member** first_name and last_name

   ○ SELECT last_name AND first_name FROM **club_member**

   ○ SELECT **club_member** last_name, first_name

   > ✓ **Correct**
   > Correct! Specify the columns you want to include after the keyword SELECT and use commas to separate them if there are more than one column.

4. Which of the following should be added to the end of this SQL statement to sort our query results by professional_title?   `0 / 1 point`

   SELECT * FROM **club_member** WHERE city = "San Francisco" _____

   ○ ~~IN professional_title ORDER~~

○ SORT = professional_title

○ ORDER BY professional_title

◉ SORT BY professional_title

> **!** **Incorrect**
> You are on the right track but the syntax of the statement is incorrect. Review section 2/task 2 for the correct answer.

5. Which of the following is a valid SQL statement to insert a row for a member named "Shino Yamaha" with a phone_number "4151234567" into the table **club_member**?   `1 / 1 point`

   ○ INSERT INTO **club_member** SET first_name : "Shino", last_name : "Yamaha", phone_number : "4151234567"

   ○ INSERT "Shino, Yamaha, 4151234567" INTO **club_member**

   ○ INSERT NEW **club_member** SET first_name = "Shino", last_name = "Yamaha", phone_number = "4151234567"

   ◉ INSERT INTO **club_member** SET first_name = "Shino", last_name = "Yamaha", phone_number = "4151234567"

   > **✓** **Correct**
   > Correct! The syntax is INSERT INTO [table] SET [column = value], [column = value] ...

6. What does this SQL statement do?   `1 / 1 point`

   SELECT first_name, last_name

   FROM **employee**

   ORDER BY last_name DESC

   ○ An error will occur because this is not a valid SQL statement.

   ○ It selects the columns first_name, last_name from the table **employee** and sort the results by last_name description.

   ◉ It selects the columns first_name, last_name from the table **employee** and sort the results by last_name in descending order.

   ○ It selects the columns first_name, last_name from the table **employee** and sort the results by last_name.

   > **✓** **Correct**
   > Correct!

7. Which of these is a valid SQL statement to delete all the rows in the table model where the column type has a value "X"?   `0 / 1 point`

   ○ DELETE FROM model WHERE type = "X"

   ○ DELETE type X from model

   ◉ DELETE * FROM model WHERE type = "X"

   ○ DELETE FROM model IF type = "X"

   > **!** **Incorrect**
   > You are on the right track but this is incorrect. Review section 4/task 4 and try again.

8. When this SQL statement is executed, what will happen?   `1 / 1 point`

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, amount

FROM club_member, invoice

WHERE club_member.member_id = invoice.member_id
```

- ◯ It will select all the members and list their first_name, last_name.
- ◯ It will produce an error because you cannot select rows from more than one table.
- ⦿ It will join the tables **club_member** and **invoice** by member_id and list all the first_name, last_name and amounts of all the members who have invoices. A member's first_name and last_name will be repeated in each invoice if he/she has more than one.
- ◯ It will join the tables **club_member** and **invoice** by member_id and list all the first_name, last_name and amounts of all the members who have invoices. But a member's first_name and last_name will be listed once if he/she has more than one invoice.

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct!

9. Which of the following is a valid SQL statement to link the **club_member** table to the **tier** table using tier_code and display each member's first_name, last_name and **tier**.description?   `1 / 1 point`

- ⦿ SELECT first_name, last_name, tier.description

  FROM **club_member**, **tier**

  WHERE **club_member**.tier_code = **tier**.code

- ◯ SELECT first_name, last_name, **tier**.description

  FROM **club_member**

  WHERE **club_member**.tier_code = **tier**.code

- ◯ SELECT first_name, last_name, **tier**.description

  FROM **tier**

  WHERE **club_member**.tier_code = **tier**.code

- ◯ SELECT first_name, last_name, **tier**.description

  FROM **club_member**<=>**tier**

  WHERE **club_member**.tier_code<=>**tier**.code

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct!

10. Which of these SQL statements will select all the members with last names that start with the capital letter "M" in the table **club_member**?   `0 / 1 point`

- ⦿ SELECT * FROM **club_member** WHERE last_name = "M"
- ◯ SELECT * FROM **club_member** WHERE last_name = "M-"
- ◯ SELECT * FROM **club_member** WHERE last_name = "M%"
- ◯ SELECT * FROM **club_member** WHERE last_name LIKE "M%"

> ! **Incorrect**
> Incorrect. This will only select the rows where the last_name is exactly one capital letter "M".
> Refer to section 2/task 2 to find the correct answer.