



✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

TO PASS 80% or higher

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Graded Quiz: Test your Project understanding

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1. In a multiple-table query, the WHERE clause can be used to designate the common columns between two tables.

1 / 1 point

☒ TRUE

☐ FALSE

✓ **Correct**

Correct! In an SQL multiple-table query the WHERE clause is used to designate the common columns between a pair of tables.

2. In order to join two tables with a WHERE clause, the common columns between the two tables must

1 / 1 point

☒ have the same size.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! Although common columns aren't required to have the same name, they are required to have the same data type and size.

☐ have the same name.

☒ have the same data type.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! Although common columns aren't required to have the same name, they are required to have the same data type and size.

☐ be in tables that have the same name.

3. From how many tables can data be retrieved using a single SQL query?

1 / 1 point

☒ A query can retrieve data from three tables.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! A multiple-table query can retrieve data from two or more tables.

☒ A query can retrieve data from two tables.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! A multiple-table query can retrieve data from two or more tables.

☒ A query can retrieve data from four tables.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! A multiple-table query can retrieve data from two or more tables.

☐ A query can only retrieve data from one table at a time.

4. In a multiple-table query, you would use one WHERE clause to indicate common columns, and a second WHERE clause to select specific rows.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

✓ **Correct**

Correct! Only one WHERE clause is allowed in a query, so the common columns and data selection are accomplished with that one WHERE.

5. How is the INNER JOIN like the WHERE clause when joining tables?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Both return only rows that match between the two tables.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! Only the rows that match via the common columns are returned by the query to the output.

- ☒ Both require common columns between a pair of tables.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The WHERE clause compares common columns. The INNER JOIN also compares common columns using ON.

- ☐ Both require the ON operator to show which columns are common.
- ☐ Both are commands that are placed in the query AFTER the list of tables required in the FROM clause.

6. Which of the following statements is TRUE in regard to the LEFT JOIN when used in an SQL query?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Only the rows that match from the left table, and all of the rows from the right table are returned.
- ☒ All of the rows in the left table, and any rows that match from the right table are returned in the output.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! It's a great way to get all of the rows from one table, even if the two tables have some rows that do not match.

- ☒ For rows in the right table without a match in the left table, requested columns are returned with null values.

✓ **Correct**

Correct! The rows in the query's results will have null values on those rows that didn't have a match in the right table.

- ☐ Only the rows that match between the two tables are returned.