✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**
TO PASS 80% or higher

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Graded Quiz: Test your Project understanding

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

1. The UNION operator can be used to join any two tables with at least one common column.

1 / 1 point

○ TRUE

◉ FALSE

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! All of the columns in the two tables being joined need to be the same.

2. Which of the following statements is true in regard to writing SQL retrieval queries?

1 / 1 point

☐ Since SQLiteStudio lists all of the column names and data types for each table, there's no need to look at the data values when you are writing and testing queries.

☑ Knowledge of the business the database represents is a valuable asset to a query writer.

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! Since the database represents the business, knowledge of both of them helps a query writer to write more effective queries and provide correct answers to users' questions.

☑ A relational model can be helpful when writing a query because it shows the common columns among tables.

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! In fact, the relational model is almost like a map that shows how every table is joined to the next table.

☐ A relational model is very helpful when writing a query because it displays all of the column names and data types in each table.

3. Which of the following aggregate functions are available in SQL?

1 / 1 point

☑ max

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! You can find the largest value using the max function.

☑ avg

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! You can calculate an average using the avg function.

☐ add

☐ tot

4. Which of the following query examples demonstrates the correct syntax for the HAVING statement?

1 / 1 point

○

```
1  select ordnum, count(prodid)
2  having count(prodid) < 3
3  group by ordnum
4  from orderitem
```

○

```
1   select ordnum, count(prodid)
2   from
3   orderitem
4   group by ordnum
5   having count(prodid) < 3
```

○

```
1   select ordnum, count(prodid)
2   from orderitem
3   having count(prodid) < 3
4   group by ordnum
```

○

```
1   select ordnum, count of prodid
2   from orderitem
3   group by ordnum
4   having prodid < 3
```

✓ **Correct**
Correct! The having statement comes after the group by clause, which comes after the from clause.

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5. In a two-step process, where is the first step in the process coded in a nested query?   `1 / 1 point`

○ In the outer query

○ Outside the nested query

○ In either the inner or outer query - either way will work

◉ In the inner query

✓ **Correct**
Correct! The first step in a process always goes in the subquery (which is the inner query).

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6. After the retrieval query runs, where is a calculated field stored?   `1 / 1 point`

○ In the database for the lifetime of the query

○ In memory permanently

◉ In memory for the lifetime of the query

○ In the database permanently

✓ **Correct**
Correct! A calculated field is never stored in the database and is only temporary.

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7. Which is the keyword used in SQL code to begin a conditional expression?   `1 / 1 point`

◉ CASE

○ CONDITION

○ WHERE

○ IF

✓ **Correct**
Correct! The CASE keyword begins a conditional expression in SQL code and the word END ends the expression.