1.

Question 1

In a SELECT statement, the use of functions and wildcards in predicates could hinder the performance of column indexes.

1 / 1 point

True

False

Correct

Correct! Be careful when using functions and leading wildcards in predicates. Avoid using them on indexed columns as they could hinder the performance of indexes.

2.

Question 2

Which of the following statements apply to MySQL indexes? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

An index is a data structure that helps maintain pointers to data in a table.

Correct

Correct! An index is a table-like data structure that stores ordered data with pointers to original table rows.

An index can be created on only one column of a table.

Data stored in the index is always sorted.

Correct

Correct! Index stores data sorted alphabetically, numerically or in date order according to the data type of each column.

Primary indexes are created programmatically while secondary indexes are created automatically.

3.

Question 3

You should always use the FULL OUTER JOIN to optimize the SQL query when you extract data from multiple tables.

1 / 1 point

True

False

Correct

Correct! INNER JOIN is the correct type of join to use here as it’s more efficient because it brings data only for matching records from both tables.

4.

Question 4

Write the missing keyword to create an Index on the FullName column in the following SQL statement:

CREATE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ IndexFullName ON Clients (FullName);

1 / 1 point

INDEX

Correct

Correct! INDEX is the missing keyword to create the index to the full name column.

5.

Question 5

Which of the following keywords are used to manage database transactions? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

ROLLBACK

Correct

Correct! ROLLBACK command is used to roll back the current transaction and cancel the changes made to the database.

START TRANSACTION

Correct

Correct! START TRANSACTION can be used to initiate a transaction.

END

COMMIT

Correct

Correct! The COMMIT statement is used to commit the transaction changes permanently to the database.

6.

Question 6

A Common Table Expression (CTE) is used to deconstruct complex queries into simple blocks of code to simplify the query and make it easier to read and maintain.

1 / 1 point

True

False

Correct

Correct! A Common Table Expression (CTE) is used to deconstruct complex queries into simple blocks of code. This simplifies the query and makes it easier to read and maintain.

7.

Question 7

Write the missing keyword required to create the following Common Table Expression:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ CTE\_Name AS (query code) SELECT \* FROM CTE\_Name;

1 / 1 point

WITH

Correct

Correct! WITH is the missing keyword required to create the expression.

8.

Question 8

A prepared statement in MySQL includes certain unspecified values used as parameters. Which symbol is used to represent the parameters in the prepared statements?

1 / 1 point

:=

>=

->

?

Correct

Feedback: Correct! The question mark “?” is the symbol used to represent the parameters in the prepared statements.

9.

Question 9

When working with a prepared statement, MySQL only parses a query once no matter how many times its executed.

1 / 1 point

False

True

Correct

Correct! Creating prepared statements in MySQL reduces the parsing time of a query. The query is parsed only once by MySQL regardless of the number of times it is executed.

10.

Question 10

Write the operator that you need to use to access the values in the Properties JSON column.

You need to access the JSON values from the Properties column in the Activity table using the following SQL query. What operator is missing from your query?

SELECT Properties \_\_\_\_\_'$.ClientID' FROM Activity;

1 / 1 point

->

Correct

Correct! The column path operator -> is the missing operator to access the values in the Properties JSON column.