1.

Question 1

Which of the following SQL statements does not require you to commit your transaction when working with a MySQL database using Python?

1 / 1 point

INSERT

UPDATE

DELETE

SELECT

Correct

Correct. The SELECT statement is used to read records. It cannot be used to make any changes to the data, so you don’t need to call the commit module to commit the transaction.

2.

Question 2

By default, MySQL Connector/Python does not auto-commit. You need to call the commit module explicitly for any transaction that modifies the MySQL database.

1 / 1 point

True

False

Correct

Correct! The commit module needs to be called for the transactions that modify data. Transactions such as CREATE TABLE do not require you to commit. Although, they do modify the database by creating a new table.

3.

Question 3

In your Python-based application, you read a query with the JOIN clause. This clause returns three records in ascending order. However, you only need the first record. Which of the following options retrieves the required record in a variable named query\_results? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

1

query\_results = connection.fetchone()

query\_results = cursor.fetchmany(size=1)

Correct

Correct! The fetchmany module with the argument [size=1] only retrieves the first record from the cursor in the variable query\_results.

query\_results = cursor.execute(fetchmany(size=1))

query\_results = cursor.fetchone()

Correct

Correct! The fetchone() module only retrieves the first record from the cursor to the variable query\_results.

4.

Question 4

Python makes sure that the change in the records for a table is permanent after executing a query with the ORDER BY clause so that you don’t need to execute the same query repeatedly.

1 / 1 point

True

False

Correct

Correct! The ORDER BY clause rearranges the retrieved records, It does not modify the data for the tables in the MySQL database.

5.

Question 5

What type of columns can you perform filter operations on in a MySQL database using Python with the help of MySQL Connector/Python API?

1 / 1 point

Using Python, you can perform filter operations on any type of column.

Using Python, you can only perform filter operations on string columns.

Using Python, you can only perform filtering operations on the DateTime datatype.

Using Python, you can only perform filter operations on integer columns.

Correct

Correct! It is in the SQL query where filtering operations are defined. They can be performed on any type of column that supports SQL syntax. Python takes the query with the filtering clause as a string object to the MySQL database and executes it accordingly.

6.

Question 6

Little Lemon restaurant needs to filter and sort data based on the BillAmount column in their Orders table. What keyword or clause must be added in the following query to filter and sort records in the Orders table?

cursor.execute("""SELECT

BookingID AS ID,

BillAmount

FROM Orders

WHERE BillAmount BETWEEN 20 AND 50

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BillAmount DESC;"""

1 / 1 point

ORDER BY

Correct

Correct! The WHERE clause first filters the records based on the given condition. Then the ORDER BY clause rearranges them in descending order based on the BillAmount.

7.

Question 7

In a Python-based application, when you implement the JOIN clause, MySQL Connector/Python API reads the records from the identified tables and Python combines them based on the JOIN clause.

1 / 1 point

True

False

Correct

Correct! The “JOIN” clause is executed as a part of the SQL query. Python only carries the query to the database to retrieve the results.

8.

Question 8

You need to delete all records with NULL values from a table. What is the effect of the following query when executed on the table?

cursor=connection.cursor(buffered=True)

sql\_query = """DELETE FROM Table\_name

WHERE

Column\_1 IS NULL

OR

Column\_2 IS NULL;"""

cursor.execute(sql\_query)

connection.commit()

1 / 1 point

The code deletes all records if the value is NULL in either of the columns [Colums\_1, Column\_2], or if both columns are NULL.

The code only deletes the records if the value is NULL in Column\_1.

The code does not delete any record with NULL values in either of the columns [Column\_1, Column\_2].

The code only deletes the records if the value is NULL in Column\_2.

Correct

Correct! The code contains a SQL query with a WHERE clause and OR operator for the NULL values in both columns [Column\_1, Column\_2]. The commit module makes sure the table is modified accordingly for a permanent change.

9.

Question 9

How can you perform JOIN operations on tables in a MySQL database in your Python-based data-centric application using MySQL Connector/Python API?

1 / 1 point

Python identifies the tables to retrieve the data using SQL query and performs the JOIN operation.

The SQL query with the JOIN clause is executed on the MySQL database and the results are retrieved using the cursor object.

You can’t perform JOIN operations on the MySQL database using Python via MySQL Connector/Python API.

SQL JOIN query results are stored in the MySQL database. Python retrieves the stored results when required.

Correct

Correct! The JOIN operations are defined in a SQL query that is passed as a Python string to the execute module to retrieve the combined records from different tables.

10.

Question 10

If a LEFT JOIN or RIGHT JOIN operation generates missing data, then the MySQL Connector/Python API removes all such records and only retrieves the cleaner version of the combined data.

1 / 1 point

True

False

Correct

Correct! MySQL Connector/Python API does not remove any such records. It only establishes a connection between a MySQL database and Python. The data is retrieved according to the instructions in the SQL query.