

1. What is the function of a primary key?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ The primary key uniquely identifies each row in a table.
- ☐ The primary key is used to grant access to a table.
- ☐ The primary key is used to identify any rows in the table that contain NULL values.
- ☐ The primary key enables you to add data to columns.



Correct

Correct. The primary key uniquely identifies each row in a table.

2. True or False: Data Manipulation Language statements like INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, and DELETE are used to read and modify data.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ True
- ☐ False



Correct

Correct. Data Manipulation Language statements like INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, and DELETE are used to read and modify data.

3. Data Definition Language (or DDL) statements are used to define, change, or delete database objects such as tables. Which of the following statements are all DDL statements?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ INSERT and UPDATE
- ☐ SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE
- ☒ CREATE, ALTER, DROP
- ☐ SELECT and DELETE



Correct

Correct. The CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements act on objects such as tables, not the data within the table.

4. Which of the following queries will change the data type of an existing column (phone) to the varchar data type?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ ALTER COLUMN phone SET DATA TYPE VARCHAR(20);
- ☐ ALTER TABLE author ALTER COLUMN phone SET TYPE VARCHAR(20);
- ☐ ALTER TABLE author ALTER COLUMN phone DATA TYPE = VARCHAR(20);
- ☒ ALTER TABLE author ALTER COLUMN phone SET DATA TYPE VARCHAR(20);

✓ **Correct**

Correct. This query will change the data type to varchar.

5. The five basic SQL commands are:

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- ☐ None of the above
- ☒ CREATE, SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
- ☐ CREATE, INSERT, RETRIEVE, MODIFY, DELETE
- ☐ SELECT, COPY, PASTE, INSERT, ALTER

✓ **Correct**

Correct. The five basic SQL commands are CREATE, SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE.

