PDO

Practice Quiz, 5 questions

5/5 points (100%)

Congratulations! You passed!

Next Item

1 / 1 point

1.
Why is it important to have extensive error checking on SQL statements when an application is in production?

- Tracebacks make your application look bad
- The developer/production team needs good detail on any errors
- Users will rarely report errors and never give enough detail
- Some errors are subtle and only show up very rarely
- All of the above

Correct

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1 / 1 point

2.
What is the purpose of the PDO::errorinfo() data?

- It allows you to choose the style of error handling for your application
- It gives extended detail when a PDO function returns an error

Correct

- It allows you to register a callback function to be called in case of an unhandled error

It combines the prepare() and execute() phases of PDO into a single call

1 / 1 point

3.
How is a LEFT JOIN different from a regular JOIN?

- All of the text fields are left aligned in the result set
- In a LEFT JOIN rows are included form the left table even if there is no matching row in the right table

Correct

- You do not need an ON clause for the LEFT JOIN
- In a LEFT JOIN rows can come from either the left table or right table as long as the row matches the WHERE clause

1 / 1 point

4.
What is a common use of GROUP BY in SQL?

- When combined with the COUNT function, it provides a way to compute sub\-totals

Correct

- It is a faster way to sort fields than ORDER BY
- It is a way to choose which rows from a JOINed table are to be included in a result set
- It allows a result set to be broken into 20 row chunks for efficiency

1 / 1 point

5.

Why do subqueries have the potential to cause a query to execute slowly?

5/5 points (100%)

- Because subqueries don't make use of indexes
- Because MySQL executes the subquery independently from the main query

Correct

- Because subqueries cannot use integer foreign keys
- Because subqueries must include all of the fields that are selected by the main query