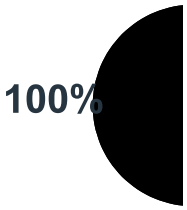
Results

Seif Kungulio — 2nd Attempt



45
Out of 45 points

02:49
Time for this attempt

You have used all attempts for this assessment.

Attempt History

Results	Points	Score	(Highest score is kept)
Attempt 1	27.5 of 45	61.11%	
Attempt 2	45 of 45	100%	(Highest score)

Your Answers:

1 5 / 5 points

The ANSI/ISO SQL standard defines how to properly write SQL programming code.

- ○ True
- ✓ ◉ False

2 5 / 5 points

According to the PostgreSQL document, which of the following is true about the CREATE DATABASE command?

- ✓ ☑ The CREATE DATABASE command can only be invoked by the superuser role

- [ ] The CREATE DATABASE command can only be utilized from the pgAdmin RDMS

- [x] The CREATE DATABASE command creates a copy of the template1 database

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3 5 / 5 points

Which of the following SQL queries correctly creates an employee table with a primary key, and basic employee data?

- [ ]
```
CREATE TABLE employee (
                id int PRIMARY KEY,
                lname text,
                fname text,
                address text,
                phone bigint,
        );
```

- [ ]
```
CREATE employee(
                id int,
                lname text,
                fname text,
                address text,
                phone bigint,
        );
```

- [x]
```
CREATE TABLE employee (
                id int PRIMARY KEY,
                lname varchar(25) NOT NULL,
                fname varchar(15),
                address text,
```

```
        phone varchar(10),
    );
```

Feedback

Based on your answer

That is correct. To correctly use the CREATE TABLE command, you must explicitly identify a primary key, attribute names, and any constraints. In the case of the employee table, every employee must have a last name and the varchar() is the most suitable name attribute, the varchar() data type is the preferable choice. It allows you to restrict the number of characters allowed in each row. While the phone number could be stored as an integer of any form, it is better to restrict the number of digits to the maximum number of digits. Many databases will include the max number of digits found in an international number to allow for international use.

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4 5 / 5 points

Which of the following SQL commands will optimally change Richard Hampton's last name to Rogers?

✓

```
UPDATE employee
        SET lname = 'Rogers'
        WHERE id = 2219;
```

```
UPDATE employee
        SET lname = 'Rogers'
        WHERE lname = 'Hampton' AND fname = 'Richard';
```

```
SELECT lname,
        fname
        FROM employee
        WHERE lname = 'Hampton' AND fname = 'Richard';
```

Feedback

Based on your answer

That is correct. Since the edit is being made on an employee name and there is a possibility that there is already a Richard Rogers in the database, the id attribute is the best attribute to use for the constraint.

5 5 / 5 points

What are the minimum elements required to create a table in PostgreSQL using the CREATE TABLE keyword?

- A table name and all variable names
- A table name
- ✓ A table name, all associated variables, and their data types
- A table name and at least one variable with a constraint

Feedback

Based on your answer

That is correct. In PostgreSQL, as well as most other SQL databases, the minimum requirements for a table using the CREATE TABLE keyword is a table name, all associated variables, and they associated data types. Constraints are not a requirement element.

6 5 / 5 points

What is the difference between the DROP and DELETE keywords?

- DROP permanently deletes records from the database and DELETE removes the reference to the item in the database.
- Nothing. They can be used interchangeably.
- ✓ DROP is a part of the DDL and is used to remove named elements from tables and schemas; DELETE is a part of the DML and is used to remove tuples (rows) from the database.

Feedback

Based on your answer

That is correct. The DDL is used to define or alter named elements such as schemas, tables, and relationships. The DML is used to manipulate rows within the table.

7 5 / 5 points

Which of the following shorthand SQL keywords would be the best option for replacing an entire record when using the same id?

- ◯ INSERT
- ◯ UPDATE
- ◯ SELECT/INSERT
- ✓ ◉ REPLACE

Feedback

Based on your answer

That is correct. The REPLACE keyword is a shorthand keyword that allows you to replace an entire row while maintaining the integrity of the already used id.

8 5 / 5 points

During data import, if you encounter an error, which of the following keywords is appropriate to reset the table to allow another attempt at importing data?

- ◯ DROP
- ✓ ◉ TRUNCATE
- ◯ DELETE

Feedback

Based on your answer

That is correct. The TRUNCATE keyword will reset the table by deleting the table data, but not the table structure

9 5 / 5 points

Which of the following SQL keyword is used to import data into PostgreSQL?

- [x] COPY
- [ ] INJECT
- [ ] IMPORT

Feedback

Based on your answer

That is correct. The COPY keyword is used to import data into SQL