Module 3 Quiz

TOTAL POINTS 10

1. Which of the following statements is true regarding subqueries? `1 point`

   ○ Subqueries will process whichever query you indicate for them to process first.

   ● Subqueries always process the innermost query first and the work outward.

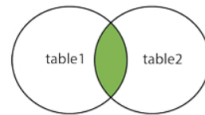   ○ Subqueries always process the outermost query first and the work inward.

2. If you can accomplish the same outcome with a join or a subquery, which one should you always choose? `1 point`

   ● Joins are usually faster, but subqueries can be more reliable, so it depends on your situation.

   ○ A join because they are always faster

   ○ Whichever one you understand better and can write faster.

   ○ A subquery because they are always faster

3. The following diagram is a depiction of what type of join? `1 point`

   ● Inner Join

   ○ Left Join

   ○ Full Outer Join

   ○ Right Join

4. Select which of the following statements are true regarding inner joins. (Select all that apply) `1 point`

   ☑ Inner joins are one of the most popular types of joins use

   ☑ There is no limit to the number of table you can join with an inner join.

   ☐ Inner joins retrieve all matching and nonmatching rows from a table

   ☐ Performance will most likely worsen with the more joins you make

5. Which of the following is true regarding Aliases? (Select all that apply.) `1 point`

   ☑ SQL aliases are used to give a table, or a column in a table, a temporary name.

   ☑ An alias only exists for the duration of the query.

   ☑ Aliases are often used to make column names more readable.

6. What is wrong with the following query? `1 point`

   ```
   1   SELECT Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderID
   2   FROM LEFT JOIN ON Customers.CustomerID = Orders.CustomerID FROM Orders AND Customers
   3   ORDER BY
   4   CustomerName;
   5
   ```

   ● The table name comes after the join condition

   ○ Should be using an inner join rather than a left join

   ○ Column names do not have an alias

7. What is the difference between a left join and a right join? `1 point`

   ● The only difference between a left and right join is the order in which the tables are relating.

   ○ There is actually no difference between a left and a right join.

   ○ A right join is always used *before* a full outer join, whereas a left join is always used *after* a full outer join.

   ○ A left join always is used before a right join in a query statement

8. If you perform a cartesian join on a table with 10 rows and a table with 20 rows, how many rows will there be in the output table? `1 point`

   ● 200

   ○ 20

   ○ 15

   ○ 10

9. Which of the following statements about Unions is true? (select all that apply)   1 point

☑ The order of the SELECTed columns in a UNION does not matter

☑ The UNION operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements

☑ Each SELECT statement within UNION must have the same number of columns

☑ The columns must also have similar data types

10. Data scientists need to use joins in order to: (select the best answer)   1 point

◯ Create new tables.

◉ Retrieve data from multiple tables.

◯ Filter data from multiple tables.

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