

## QUIZ

What does the following query do?

```
SELECT neighborhood,  
       AVG(price)  
FROM apartments  
GROUP BY neighborhood;
```

It calculates the *total number* of **apartments** in each **neighborhood**.

It calculates the *highest price* of **apartments** in each **neighborhood**.

It calculates the *average price* of **apartments** in each **neighborhood**.



Correct!

The **WHERE** clause filters rows, whereas the **HAVING** clause filter groups.

False

True



Correct! The **HAVING** clause was added to SQL because **WHERE** could not be used with aggregate functions.

What does the **ROUND** function take as argument(s)?

The table name.

The column name, and a + or - sign to indicate rounding up or rounding down.

The column name, and the number of decimal places to round the values in the column to.



Correct! **ROUND(column, 2)** would round the values in the column to 2 decimal places in the output.

It does not take an argument.

What does the following query do?

```
SELECT genre,  
       SUM(downloads)  
FROM kindle  
GROUP BY genre;
```

It returns the *total amount* of **downloads** – for each **genre**.



Correct!

It returns the *highest number* of **downloads** – for each **genre**.

It returns the *total amount* of **downloads**.

Find the error in this code:

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM songs  
HAVING plays > 100;
```

It should be **WHERE** instead of **HAVING**.



Correct! It should be **WHERE** **plays** > 100 because **WHERE** filter rows and **HAVING** filter groups.

There is no error.

It should be **GROUP BY** instead of **HAVING**.

There is no such thing as **COUNT(\*)**.

What does the `COUNT()` function take as argument(s)?

The name of a column or `*`.



Correct! The `COUNT()` function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criteria.

The name of a database.

The name of a row.

The name of a table.

Aggregate functions ...

return the total sum of the values in a numeric column.

count the number of rows where the value(s) is not `NULL`.

round the values of a column.

compute a single result set from a set of values.



Correct!

How would you calculate the minimum number of `stops` from the `train` table?

```
SELECT SUM(stops)
FROM train;
```

```
SELECT MAX(stops)
FROM train;
```

```
SELECT AVG(stops)
FROM train;
```

```
SELECT MIN(stops)
FROM train;
```



Correct!

Which function takes a column and returns the total sum of the numeric values in that column?

`AVG()`

`COUNT()`

`SUM()`



Correct!

`MAX()`

What does the following query do?

```
SELECT price,  
       COUNT(*)  
FROM menu  
WHERE orders > 50  
GROUP BY price;
```

It calculates the total number of **menu** items that have been ordered more than 50 times.

It calculates the total number of **menu** items that have been ordered more than 50 times – for each **price**.



Correct!

It calculates the total number of **menu** items that have been ordered more than 50 times – sorted by **price**.