# Module 2 - Quiz

1. Filtering data is used to do which of the following? (select all that apply) **1 / 1 point**

- [x] Narrows down the results of the data.

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Basics of Filtering with SQL" for more information.

- [x] Removes unwanted data in a calculation

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Basics of Filtering with SQL" for more information.

- [x] Helps you understand the contents of your data

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Basics of Filtering with SQL" for more information.

- [x] Reduce the time it takes to run the query

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Basics of Filtering with SQL" for more information.

- [x] Reduces the strain on the client application

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Basics of Filtering with SQL" for more information.

2. You are doing an analysis on musicians that start with the letter "K". Select the correct query that would retrieve only the artists whose name starts with this letter. **1 / 1 point**

```
SELECT name
FROM Artists
WHERE name IN 'K%';
```

```
SELECT name
FROM Artists
WHERE name LIKE 'K%';
```

```
SELECT name
FROM Artists
WHERE name LIKE '%K%';
```

```
SELECT name
FROM Artists
WHERE name LIKE '%K';
```

**Correct**
See the video entitled, "Using Wildcards in SQL" for more information.

3. A null and a zero value effectively mean the same thing. True or false? **1 / 1 point**

- True
- False

**Correct**
See the video entitled, "Basics of Filtering with SQL" for more information.

4. Select all that are true regarding wildcards (Select all that apply.) **1 / 1 point**

- [x] Wildcards take longer to run compared to a logical operator

**Correct**
See the video entitled, "Using Wildcards in SQL" for more information.

- [x] Wildcards at the end of search patterns take longer to run

**Correct**
See the video entitled, "Using Wildcards in SQL" for more information.

- [ ] Wildcards can be used for non-text data items

5. Select the statements below that **ARE NOT** true of the ORDER BY clause (select all that apply). **1 / 1 point**

- [x] Cannot sort by a column not retrieved

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Sorting with ORDER BY" for more information.

- [x] Can be anywhere in the select statement

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Sorting with ORDER BY" for more information.

- [ ] Can take the name of one or more columns
- [ ] It's only applied to the column names it directly precedes

6. Select all of the valid math operators in SQL (select all that apply). **1 / 1 point**

- [x] * (multiplication)

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Math Operations" for more information.

- [x] - (subtraction)

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Math Operations" for more information.

- [x] / (division)

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Math Operations" for more information.

- [x] + (addition)

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Math Operations" for more information.

- [ ] ^ (exponents)

7. Which of the following is an aggregate function? (select all that apply) 1 / 1 point

- [ ] DISTINCT()
- [x] MIN()

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Aggregate Functions" for more information.

- [x] COUNT()

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Aggregate Functions" for more information.

- [x] MAX()

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Aggregate Functions" for more information.

8. Which of the following is true of GROUP BY clauses? (Select all that apply.) 1 / 1 point

- [x] Every column in your select statement may/can be present in a group by clause, except for aggregated calculations.

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Grouping Data with SQL" for more information.

- [x] NULLs will be grouped together if your Group By column contains NULLs

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Grouping Data with SQL" for more information.

- [x] GROUP BY clauses can contain multiple columns

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Grouping Data with SQL" for more information.

9. Select the true statement below. 1 / 1 point

- ○ WHERE filters after the data is grouped
- ◉ HAVING filters after the data is grouped.

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Grouping Data with SQL" for more information.

10. Which is the correct order of occurrence in a SQL statement? 1 / 1 point

- ○ select, group by, from, where, having
- ○ select, having, where, group by
- ◉ select, from, where, group by, having
- ○ select, from, where, order by, having

✓ **Correct**
See the video entitled, "Grouping Data with SQL" for more information.

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