Congratulations! You passed!

TO PASS 70% or higher

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100%

Module 2 Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

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

   1 / 1 point

   ☑ Reduce the time it takes to run the query

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

   ☑ Removes unwanted data in a calculation

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

   ☑ Narrows down the results of the data.

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

   ☑ Helps you understand the contents of your data

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

   ☑ 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

   1 / 1 point

whose name starts with this letter.

○
```
1   SELECT name
2   FROM Artists
3   WHERE name LIKE '%K%';
```

○
```
1   SELECT name
2   FROM Artists
3   WHERE name IN 'K%';
```

○
```
1   SELECT name
2   FROM Artists
3   WHERE name LIKE '%K';
```

◉
```
1   SELECT name
2   FROM Artists
3   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**

☑ Wildcards at the end of search patterns take longer to run

✓ **Correct**

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

☑ Wildcards take longer to run compared to a logical operator

☐ Wildcards can be used for non-text data items

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

☐ Can take the name of one or more columns

☐ It's only applied to the column names it directly precedes

☑ Cannot sort by a column not retrieved

☑ Can be anywhere in the select statement

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

☑ - (subtraction)

☑ / (division)

☑ * (multiplication)

☐ ^ (exponents)

☑ + (addition)

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

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

☐ DISTINCT()

☑ MIN()

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

☑ COUNT()

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

☑ 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**

☑ 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.

☑ NULLs will be grouped together if your Group By column contains NULLs

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

☑ GROUP BY clauses can contain multiple columns

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

⦿ HAVING filters after the data is grouped.

◯ WHERE filters after the data is grouped

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

◯ select, from, where, order by, having

◯ select, having, where, group by

⦿ select, from, where, group by, having

◯ select, group by, from, where, having