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Week 2 Core Quiz

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

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1. Which is the best description of the **SELECT** statement in SQL? (Note, this is not referring to the **SELECT** list.)

1 / 1 point

- ☒ The only statement for creating query results
- ☐ The statement for choosing which database to work in
- ☐ The clause for choosing which table to pull data from
- ☐ The statement most often used to define data structures

✓ **Correct**

Correct. Only the **SELECT** statement is used to query data.

2. Which of the following can be achieved using a **SELECT** statement with Hive or Impala? Check all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Loading a file of data into a table
- ☒ Displaying specific columns in a table

✓ **Correct**

Correct. You can use the **SELECT** list to specify which columns to include in the results.

- ☒ Listing all the data in a table

✓ **Correct**

Correct. **SELECT * FROM table;** will do this.

- ☐ Listing all the tables in a database
- ☒ Displaying the output of an expression

✓ **Correct**

Correct. You can use **SELECT expression** to display the output of the expression.

- ☐ Displaying the names of the available databases
- ☒ Displaying the data in a table using a specific order for the columns

✓ **Correct**

Correct. You can list the columns in your **SELECT** list in the order you prefer for the results.

3. The **customers** table in the **default** database has columns **cust_id**, **name**, and **country** (all string types). Which of the following are valid **SELECT** statements? Check all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ SELECT Arfa;
- ☐ SELECT customers;
- ☒ SELECT * FROM customers;

✓ **Correct**

Correct. This selects all columns from the **customers** table.

- ☒ SELECT name, cust_id FROM customers;

✓ **Correct**

Correct. This will return the **name** and **cust_id** columns from the **customers** table. This is not in the same order as they are given in the table, but this is acceptable—the order you put in the **SELECT** list is the order they will appear in your results.

☐ SELECT customers FROM default;

☒ SELECT 'Brendon';



Correct

Correct. Although there is no **FROM** clause, there is also no column reference, just the literal value **Brendon**. This will return a single row with the single value **Brendon**.

☐ SELECT name;

4. This **SELECT** statement returns one result. What is the result?

1 / 1 point

SELECT 3 + 2 * 5;

13



Correct

Correct. Using order of operations, this is evaluated as 3 + 10, which is 13.

5. The result of **DESCRIBE fun.games;** gives this result:

1 / 1 point

name	type	comment
id	int	
name	string	
inventor	string	
year	string	
min_age	tinyint	
min_players	tinyint	
max_players	tinyint	
list_price	decimal(5,2)	

Assume you are using Impala, which does not implicitly cast data types. Which of the following are valid to use in a **SELECT** list for this table?

☒ cell(list_price + 0.08*list_price)



Correct

Correct. This could be an estimate of the price with sales tax.

☒ min_players, list_price



Correct

Correct. Multiple columns, separated by a comma, is valid for the **SELECT** list.

☒ inventor



Correct

Correct. A single column is valid for the **SELECT** list.

☐ name + 10

☒ min_players-min_age



Correct

Correct. Although this provides a meaningless number, it's a valid expression for the **SELECT** list.

☐ abs(name)

6. Consider this query:

1 / 1 point

SELECT game, shop, price, round(0.08*price,2) AS tax FROM fun.inventory;

Which are the correct column names in the header of the result set for this query?

☐ game, shop, price, _c3

☐ game, shop, price, round(0.08*price,2), AS, tax

☐ game, shop, price, round(0.08*price,2)

☐ game, shop, price, AS tax

- ☐ game, shop, price, tax
- ☒ game, shop, price, tax
- ☐ game, shop, price, _c4
- ☐ game, shop, price, _c3, AS, tax
- ☐ game, shop, price, _c4, AS, tax



Correct

Correct. The expression before AS will be the final column, with tax as an alias for the column name.

7. This **SELECT** statement returns one result. What is the result?

1 / 1 point

SELECT floor(5 - 6.5);

-2



Correct

Correct. The argument for the function evaluates to -1.5, and the function rounds it to the nearest integer less than that.

8. Suppose you want to calculate when each game in the `fun.games` table celebrated its 10th anniversary. (For information about this table, see the result of the **DESCRIBE** statement in Problem 5 above.) You might try the following query, but using Impala, it will cause an error:

1 / 1 point

SELECT year + 10 FROM fun.games;

Which of the following would correct the error and make the calculation correctly? Check all that apply.

- ☐ SELECT year + cast(10 STRING) FROM fun.games;
- ☒ SELECT cast(year AS INT) + 10 FROM fun.games;



Correct

Correct. This casts the year column as an integer rather than a string, which then allows mathematical operations to be calculated.

- ☐ SELECT cast(year INT) + 10 FROM fun.games;
- ☐ SELECT year + cast(10 AS STRING) FROM fun.games;

9. The statement **DESCRIBE workforce;** has the following result:

1 / 1 point

name	type	comment
name	string	
occupation	string	
salary	int	

Which is the best statement to get a list of the occupations used in the table?

- ☐ SELECT occupation DISTINCT FROM workforce;
- ☐ SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM workforce;
- ☒ SELECT DISTINCT occupation FROM workforce;
- ☐ SELECT occupation, salary DISTINCT FROM workforce;
- ☐ SELECT salary DISTINCT FROM workforce;
- ☐ SELECT occupation FROM workforce;
- ☐ SELECT DISTINCT occupation, salary FROM workforce;
- ☐ SELECT salary FROM workforce;



Correct

Correct. This will provide only the occupation column and remove any duplicate values.

10. You are working in the **default** database and want to list all the data in the **crayons** table, which is in the **wax** database. Which of the following allow you to do that? Check all that apply.

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Run **SELECT crayons FROM wax;**
- ☐ Change the current database to **crayons** and run **SELECT * FROM wax;**

☒ Run **SELECT * FROM wax.crayons;**

✓ **Correct**

Correct. Regardless of which database is current, using the fully qualified table name will identify the correct table.

☒ Change the current database to **wax** and run **SELECT * FROM crayons;**

✓ **Correct**

Correct. From the **wax** database, you can refer to the table without qualification.

☐ Run **SELECT crayons.* FROM wax;**

☐ Run **SELECT * FROM crayons;**

11. Which of the following are true of keywords (such as **SELECT** and **FROM**) and identifiers (such as names of tables and columns) in Hive and Impala? Check all that apply.

1 / 1 point

☒ By convention, keywords are often shown uppercase

✓ **Correct**

Correct. This is a convention, often (but not always) followed.

☐ Identifiers must be lowercase

☐ Keywords can never be used as identifiers

☒ Keywords are always case-insensitive

✓ **Correct**

Correct. Convention and stylistic preferences may dictate certain cases be used, but the query engine will treat them the same regardless of case.