PCRS ☰

Prep4b - Part 1 of 1

Now that you have learned some SQL basics, let's see something that you can't do easily, or in some cases can't do at all, in the core relational algebra that we have been using: aggregate across columns.

Please read the next section of the SQL readings: Aggregation and Grouping (linked from the Lectures page on Quercus).

aggregation1 ✔

Suppose we want to find the lowest and highest grade each student has ever had. What needs to go in the blank below?

SELECT min(grade), max(grade)
FROM Took
GROUP BY _____

- ☑ **sid**
- ☐ **oid**
- ☐ **grade**
- ☐ **sid, oid**
- ☐ **none of the above**

[History] [Submit]

> ✔ Your solution is complete.

aggregation2 ✔

Suppose we wrote:

SELECT _____
FROM Offering
group by dept;

What could go in the blank? Choose all that apply.

- ☐ **cNum**
- ☑ **count(cNum)**
- ☑ **dept**
- ☑ **max(term)**

☐ **term**

History   Submit

✔ Your solution is complete.