Practice Quiz: Functions, Multiple Tables, and Sub-queries
Practice Assignment • 10 min

Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 70%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

1. Which of the following statements about built-in database functions is correct? 1 / 1 point

- ○ Built-in database functions may increase processing time.
- ◉ Built-in database functions reduce the amount of data that is retrieved.
- ○ Built-in database functions may increase network bandwidth consumed.
- ○ Built-in database functions must be called from a programming language like Python.

Correct
Correct. Built-in database functions process within the database itself, so the amount of data that is retrieved to the client machine is significantly reduced.

2. Which of the following SQL queries would return the day of the week each dog was rescued? 1 / 1 point

- ○ SELECT DAY(RescueDate) From PetRescue WHERE Animal = 'Dog';
- ○ SELECT RescueDate From PetRescue WHERE Animal = 'Dog';
- ◉ SELECT DAYOFWEEK(RescueDate) From PetRescue WHERE Animal = 'Dog';
- ○ SELECT DAYOFWEEK(RescueDate) From PetRescue;

Correct
Correct. The DAYOFWEEK() function returns the day of the week, and the WHERE clause correctly specifies the animal as a dog.

3. What is the result of the following query: **SELECT (Current_Date – RescueDate) FROM PetRescue** 1 / 1 point

- ○ Returns the current date and rescue date columns.
- ◉ Returns how long it has been since each rescue.
- ○ Returns today's date.
- ○ Returns the rescue date for each rescue.

Correct
Correct. This query returns how long it has been since the rescue.

4. Which of the following queries will return the employees who earn less than the average salary? 1 / 1 point

- ○ SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary < AVG(Salary)
- ◉ SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary < (SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Employees);
- ○ SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Employees WHERE Salary < AVG(Salary)
- ○ SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary < (SELECT AVG(Salary))

Correct
Correct. The AVG(Salary) function must be included in a sub-query within the WHERE clause.

5. What are the three ways to work with multiple tables in the same query? 1 / 1 point

- Sub-queries, Implicit joins, normalization.
- Built-in functions, implicit joins, JOIN operators
- Sub-queries, Implicit joins, JOIN operators
- Sub-queries, APPEND, JOIN operators

Correct
Correct: You can retrieve information from more than one table by using a sub-query, an implicit join, or a JOIN operator like INNER JOIN, LEFT OUTER JOIN, RIGHT OUTER JOIN, or FULL OUTER JOIN.