Question 1
You want to select the author's lastname from a table, but you only remember that it starts with the letter J. Which of the following queries uses the correct string pattern? 1 / 1 point

SELECT lastname from author where lastname like 'J#'
SELECT lastname from author where lastname like 'J%'
SELECT lastname from author where lastname like 'J*'
SELECT lastname from author where lastname like 'J$'

Correct
Correct. You can use the % sign as a wildcard to indicate missing characters.

Question 2
In SQL, which of the following will be the correct way to sort a result set in descending order? 0 / 1 point

SELECT ID FROM TABLE_NAME ORDER BY ID DESC
SELECT * FROM TABLE_NAME ORDER BY ID
SELECT ID FROM TABLE_NAME ORDER BY ID
SELECT * FROM TABLE_NAME ORDER BY ID DESC

Incorrect
Incorrect. Refer to the video on ORDER BY and SELECT statements.

Question 3
What is the role of HAVING clause in SQL queries in MySQL? 0.75 / 1 point

Acts as an alternative to WHERE clause in SQL queries.
It may not necessarily organize the result set in a specific order.
Check whether data records meet the specified condition is met or not.
Restricts the result set for a query using GROUP BY clause.

Correct
Correct. Having clause is used in conjunction with GROUP BY statements to filter the result set.

You didn't select all the correct answers

Question 4
Which of the choices best describe the function of the following SQL query?
SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY emp_name LIMIT 5; 1 / 1 point

Retrieves the entire contents of the table, sorted alphabetically based on emp_names
Retrieves all the columns of the top 5 rows of the table, sorted alphabetically based on emp_names
Retrieves all the columns of the top 5 rows of the table, sorted reverse alphabetically based on emp_names
Retrieves the top 5 emp_names ordered alphabetically.

Correct
Correct! Using ORDER BY for text data, sort the information alphabetically.

Question 5
Which of the following SQL statements lists the number of customers in each country, showing only the countries with more than five customers? 0 / 1 point

SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country FROM Customers GROUP BY Country HAVING CustomerID > 5;
SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country FROM Customers GROUP BY Country HAVING COUNT(CustomerID) > 5;
SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country FROM Customers GROUP BY Country HAVING COUNT(CustomerID) < 5;
SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country FROM Customers GROUP BY Country HAVING COUNT(Customers) > 5;

Incorrect
Incorrect! Please refer to videos on GROUP BY and COUNT.