Question 1
You want to retrieve a list of employees in alphabetical order of Lastname from the Employees table. Which SQL statement should you use? 1 / 1 point

SELECT * FROM Employees ORDER BY Lastname DESC;
SELECT * FROM Employees ORDER BY Lastname;
SELECT * FROM Employees SORT BY Lastname;
SELECT * FROM Employees GROUP BY Lastname;

Correct
Correct. This SQL statement will retrieve a list of employees in alphabetical order from the Employees table.

Question 2
Which of the following keyword should be used in order to set a filtering condition, when using GROUPBY clause? 1 / 1 point

ORDER BY
WHERE
HAVING
SELECT

Correct
Correct. The keyword HAVING is used to set a condition for a GROUP BY clause.

Question 3
You want to retrieve a list of authors from Australia, Canada, and India from the table Authors. Which SQL statement is correct? 1 / 1 point

SELECT * FROM Author WHERE Country IN (‘Australia’, 'Canada', 'India');
SELECT * FROM Author WHERE Country LIST ('CA', 'IN');
SELECT * FROM Author IF Country (‘Australia’, 'Canada', 'India');
SELECT * FROM Author WHERE Country BETWEEN(‘Australia’, ‘Canada’, ‘India’);

Correct
Correct. The IN keyword allows you to specify a list of values to match a condition.

Question 4
You want to retrieve a list of books priced in the range $10 to $25 from the table Book. What are the two ways you can specify the range? 1 / 1 point

SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price >= 10 and Price <= 25;

Correct
Partially correct. You can specify the price range using the >= and <= operands. If you only selected this option, note that one other answer is also correct.

SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price 10 to 25;
SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 and 25;

Correct
Partially correct. You can specify the price range using BETWEEN … AND …. If you only selected this option, note that one other answer is also correct.

SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price IN (10, 25);

Question 5
You want to retrieve Salary information for an employee called Ed from the Employee table. You write the following statement:

SELECTFirstname, Lastname, Salary FROM Employees
You see all the employees listed, and it's hard to find Ed's information. Which clause should you add to reduce the number of rows returned? 1 / 1 point

GROUP BY Firstname = 'Ed';
WHERE Firstname = 'Ed';
ORDER BY Firstname;
WHERE Employees = 'Ed';

Correct
Correct. The WHERE clause restricts the result set, in this case to employees with the first name Ed.