

✔ **Congratulations! You passed!**

Grade received **100%** To pass 80% or higher

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Test your knowledge on SQL

Total points 5

1.

```
SELECT *  
FROM employee  
WHERE jobCode = 'FTE'  
      AND LastName = 'James'
```

1 / 1 point

What does the asterisk (*) after SELECT tell the database to do in this query?

- ☒ Select all columns from the employee table
- ☐ Select all data that meets the criteria as stated in the query
- ☐ Select the LastName column from the employee table
- ☐ Select all data that meets the criteria as stated in the query, then multiply it

✔ **Correct**

SELECT * tells the database to select all columns from the employee table. The criteria in the WHERE clause tells the database what data in those columns the query should return.

2.

```
SELECT *  
FROM employee  
WHERE jobCode = 'FTE'  
      AND LastName = 'James'
```

1 / 1 point

In this query, the data analyst wants to retrieve data from which table?

- ☐ jobCode
- ☐ James
- ☒ employee
- ☐ LastName

✔ **Correct**

The data analyst wants to retrieve data from the employee table.

3.

```
SELECT *  
FROM employee  
WHERE jobCode = 'FTE'  
      AND LastName = 'James'
```

1 / 1 point

In this query, what will be retrieved from the database?

- ☐ All data from the FTE table, where the employee's LastName is James.
- ☐ All data from the jobCode table, where the jobCode is FTE and the employee has any last name other than James.
- ☒ All data from the employee table, where the jobCode is FTE and the last name is James.
- ☐ All data from the employee table, where the jobCode is FTE and the employee has any last name other than James.

✔ **Correct**

This query will select all data from the employee table, where the jobCode is FTE and the last name is James.

4. You are working with a database table that contains data about music artists. The table is named *artist*. You want to review all the columns in the table.

1 / 1 point

You write the SQL query below. Add a FROM clause that will retrieve the data from the *artist* table.

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM artists;
```

Run

Reset

ArtistId	Name
1	AC/DC
2	Accept
3	Aerosmith
4	Alanis Morissette
5	Alice In Chains
6	Antônio Carlos Jobim
7	Apocalyptica
8	Audioslave
9	BackBeat
10	Billy Cobham
11	Black Label Society
12	Black Sabbath
13	Body Count
14	Bruce Dickinson
15	Buddy Guy
16	Caetano Veloso
17	Chico Buarque
18	Chico Science & Nação Zumbi
19	Cidade Negra
20	Cláudio Zoli
21	Various Artists
22	Led Zeppelin
23	Frank Zappa & Captain Beefheart
24	Marcos Valle
25	Milton Nascimento & Bebeto

(Output limit exceeded, 25 of 275 total rows shown)

How many columns are in the *artist* table?

- ☐ 8
- ☒ 2
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 9

✓ Correct

The clause **FROM artist** will retrieve the data from the *artist* table. The complete query is **SELECT * FROM artist**. The FROM clause specifies which database table to select data from. There are two columns in the *artist* table.

5. You are working with a database table that contains data about music albums. You are only interested in data related to the album with ID number 277. The album IDs are listed in the *album_id* column from the *album* table.

1 / 1 point

You write the SQL query below. Add a WHERE clause that will return only data about the album with ID number 277.

```
1 SELECT
2 *
3 FROM
4 album
5 Where
6 album_id = 277;
```

Run

Reset

album_id	title	artist_id
277	Bach: Goldberg Variations	211

What is the name of the album with ID number 277?

- ☐ Mozart: Chamber Music
- ☒ Bach: Goldberg Variations

 Bach: Goldberg Variations

☐ Vivaldi: The Four Seasons

☐ Beethoven: Piano Sonatas

 **Correct**

The clause **WHERE album_id = 277** will return only data about the album with ID number 277. The complete query is **SELECT * FROM album WHERE album_id = 277**. The WHERE clause filters results that meet certain conditions. The WHERE clause includes the name of the column, an equals sign, and the value(s) in the column to include. The name of the album with ID number 277 is Bach: Goldberg Variations.