1) **Observe the given SQL query and choose the correct option.**

**SELECT** branch\_name, **COUNT** (**DISTINCT** customer\_name)

**FROM** depositor, account

**WHERE** depositor.account\_number = account.account\_number

**GROUP** **BY** branch\_id

a) The query is syntactically correct but gives the wrong answer

b) The query is syntactically wrong

c) The query is syntactically correct and gives the correct answer

d) The query contains one or more wrongly named clauses.

**2.We apply the aggregate function to a group of sets of attributes using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.**

a) group by

b) group

c) group set

d) group attribute

**3.The \_\_\_\_\_ aggregation operation adds up all the values of the attribute**

a) add

b) avg

c) max

d) sum

**4. State true or false: Any attribute which is present in the having clause without being aggregated must not be present in the group by clause.**

a) True

b) False

**5. What values does the count(\*) function ignore?**

a) Repetitive values

b) Null values

c) Characters

d) Integers

Answer

1) - b

2) – a

3) – d

4) – b

5) - b

**Use the dataset sql\_for\_business\_analytics.employees\_1**

**1) Write a SQL query to fetch the departments in upper case , then show the number of departments.**

select distinct(upper(department\_name)) as Department\_In\_UpperCase\_And\_Number\_of\_Departement

 from sql\_for\_business\_analytics.employees\_1 limit 100;

**2) Find the maximum service length**

select max(length\_of\_service) as Maximum\_Service\_Lenght

from sql\_for\_business\_analytics.employees\_1 limit 100;

**3) Find the number of employees belonging to each unique city.**

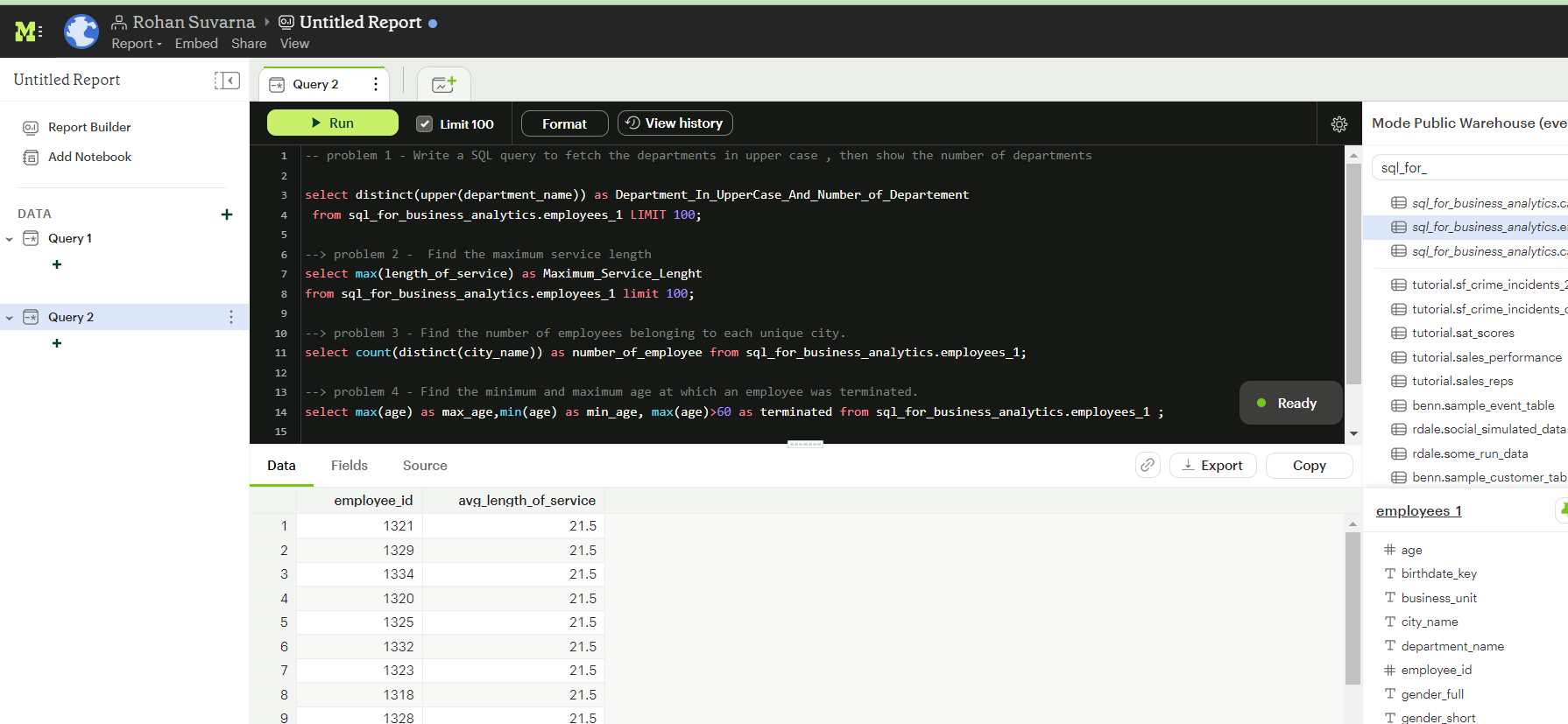
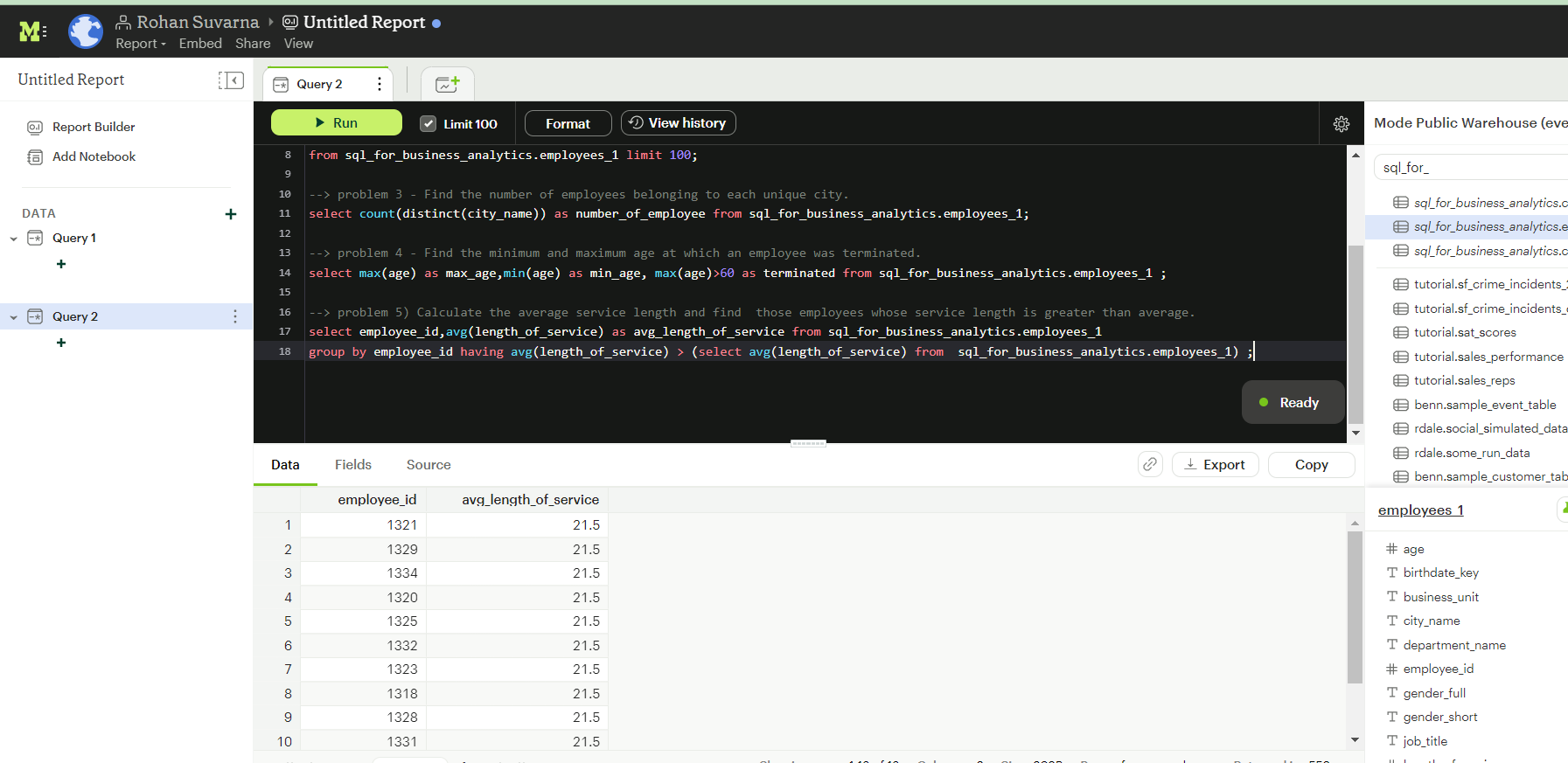
select count(distinct(city\_name)) as number\_of\_employee from sql\_for\_business\_analytics.employees\_1;

**4) Find the minimum and maximum age at which an employee was terminated.**

select max(age) as max\_age,min(age) as min\_age, max(age)>60 as terminated from sql\_for\_business\_analytics.employees\_1 ;

**5) Calculate the average service length and find  those employees whose service length is greater than average.**

select employee\_id,avg(length\_of\_service) as avg\_length\_of\_service from sql\_for\_business\_analytics.employees\_1 group by employee\_id having avg(length\_of\_service) > (select avg(length\_of\_service) from sql\_for\_business\_analytics.employees\_1) ;

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