

<b>Started on</b>	Monday, 7 April 2025, 1:57 PM
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<b>Completed on</b>	Monday, 7 April 2025, 2:05 PM
<b>Time taken</b>	7 mins 32 secs
<b>Marks</b>	5.00/10.00
<b>Grade</b>	<b>50.00</b> out of 100.00



**Question 1**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the following query?

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department_id), department_id FROM employees GROUP BY department_id;
```

- ☐ a. Displays the department IDs along with their counts for each department.
- ☐ b. Returns the count of unique employees across all departments.
- ☐ c. Returns the number of unique departments, along with their department IDs. 
- ☒ d. Returns the count of distinct employees in each department. 



Your answer is incorrect.

**Question 2**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following aggregation functions can be used with GROUP BY to calculate the total sales in each department?

- ☒ a. `SELECT department_id, COUNT(sales) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id;` 
- ☐ b. `SELECT department_id, SUM(sales) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id;` 
- ☐ c. `SELECT department_id, AVG(sales) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id;`
- ☐ d. `SELECT department_id, MAX(sales) FROM employees GROUP BY department_id;`

Your answer is incorrect.

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which query returns all employees who earn more than the average salary in their respective departments?

- ☒ a. `SELECT employee_name, salary, department_id` ✓  
`FROM employees`  
`WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary)`  
`FROM employees`  
`WHERE department_id = employees.department_id);`
- ☐ b. `SELECT employee_name, salary, department_id`  
`FROM employees`  
`WHERE salary > (SELECT MAX(salary)`  
`FROM employees`  
`WHERE department_id = employees.department_id);`
- ☐ c. `SELECT employee_name, salary, department_id`  
`FROM employees`  
`WHERE salary = (SELECT AVG(salary)`  
`FROM employees`  
`WHERE department_id = employees.department_id);`
- ☐ d. `SELECT employee_name, salary, department_id`  
`FROM employees`  
`WHERE salary > (SELECT MIN(salary)`  
`FROM employees`  
`WHERE department_id = employees.department_id);`

Your answer is correct.

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following SQL query is correct for selecting the name of staffs from staffinfo table where salary is 10,000 or 25,000?

- ☐ a. SELECT name FROM staffinfo WHERE salary BETWEEN 10000 AND 25000;
- ☐ b. Both A and B
- ☐ c. None of the above
- ☒ d. SELECT name FROM staffinfo WHERE salary IN (10000, 25000); ✓

Your answer is correct.

**Question 5**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following statement can be used to apply the PRIMARY KEY constraint to a column of an existing table?

- ☐ a. ALTER TABLE TABLE\_NAME column\_name ADD PRIMARY KEY;
- ☐ b. ALTER TABLE Persons PRIMARY KEY (ID);
- ☒ c. ALTER TABLE TABLE\_NAME ADD column\_name PRIMARY KEY; ✗
- ☐ d. ALTER TABLE TABLE\_NAME ADD PRIMARY KEY (column\_name); ✓

Your answer is incorrect.

**Question 6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which query will return the highest priced product in each category?

- ☒ a. `SELECT category_id, product_name, price`  
`FROM products`  
`WHERE price = (SELECT MAX(price) FROM products WHERE category_id = products.category_id);` ✓
- ☐ b. `SELECT category_id, product_name, price`  
`FROM products`  
`WHERE price < (SELECT MAX(price) FROM products WHERE category_id = products.category_id);`
- ☐ c. `SELECT category_id, product_name, price`  
`FROM products`  
`WHERE price > (SELECT MAX(price) FROM products WHERE category_id = products.category_id);`
- ☐ d. `SELECT category_id, product_name, price`  
`FROM products`  
`WHERE price = (SELECT MIN(price) FROM products WHERE category_id = products.category_id);`

Your answer is correct.

**Question 7**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Which query will return the total number of employees in each department?

- ☐ a. 

```
SELECT department_id, SUM(employee_id)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;
```
- ☐ b. 

```
SELECT department_id, COUNT(employee_id)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;
```
- ☒ c. 

```
SELECT department_id, COUNT(employee_id)
FROM employees
WHERE department_name = (SELECT department_name FROM departments);
```
- ☐ d. 

```
SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)
FROM employees
WHERE department_id = (SELECT department_id FROM employees);
```

Your answer is incorrect.

**Question 8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

How many conditions are required to join N number of tables?

- ☐ a. N conditions
- ☒ b. N-1 conditions ✓
- ☐ c. N+1 conditions
- ☐ d. N-2 conditions



Your answer is correct.

**Question 9**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following operators is used to compare two values for equality in SQL?

- ☐ a. <=
- ☒ b. == 
- ☐ c. = 
- ☐ d. ===


Your answer is incorrect.

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which SQL keyword is used to sort the data returned by a SELECT statement?

- ☐ a. Group By
- ☒ b. Order By 
- ☐ c. Order
- ☐ d. Group

Your answer is correct.