Started on	Monday, 7 April 2025, 1:57 PM	
State	Finished	
Completed on	Monday, 7 April 2025, 2:05 PM	
Time taken	7 mins 32 secs	
Marks	5.00/10.00	
Grade	<b>50.00</b> out of 100.00	
Question 1		
Incorrect		
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00		
What is the output o	f the following query?	
CELECT COUNT/DICTING department id department id FDOM employees CDOUD BY department id		

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.
- o. 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;
- $\bigcirc$  c. SELECT department\_id, AVG(sales) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id;
- od. SELECT department\_id, MAX(sales) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id;

Question 3

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

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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);

oc. SELECT employee\_name, salary, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE salary = (SELECT AVG(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = employees.department\_id);

od. SELECT employee\_name, salary, department\_id

FROM employees

WHERE salary > (SELECT MIN(salary)

FROM employees

WHERE department\_id = employees.department\_id);

/25, 2:05 F	PM Quiz-2-7-2-2025: Attempt review
Question 4	
Mark 1.00 o	out of 1.00
Which o	of the following SQL query is correct for selecting the name of staffs from staffinfo table where salary is 10,000 or 25,000?
О а.	SELECT name FROM staffinfo WHERE salary BETWEEN 10000 AND 25000;
O b.	Both A and B
O c.	None of the above
d.	SELECT name FROM staffinfo WHERE salary IN (10000, 25000); ✓
Your an	swer is correct.
Question 5	;
Mark 0.00 o	out of 1.00
Which o	of the following statement can be used to apply the PRIMARY KEY constraint to a column of an existing table?
О а.	ALTER TABLE TABLE_NAME column_name ADD PRIMARY KEY;
O b.	ALTER TABLE Persons PRIMARY KEY (ID);
C.	ALTER TABLE TABLE_NAME ADD column_name PRIMARY KEY; ➤
O d.	ALTER TABLE TABLE_NAME ADD PRIMARY KEY (column_name);

## 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

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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);

o. SELECT category\_id, product\_name, price

FROM products

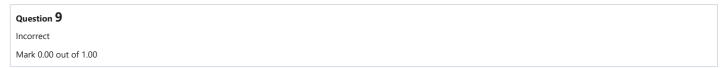
WHERE price > (SELECT MAX(price) FROM products WHERE category\_id = products.category\_id);

d. SELECT category\_id, product\_name, price

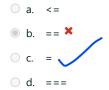
FROM products

WHERE price = (SELECT MIN(price) FROM products WHERE category\_id = products.category\_id);

/7/25, 2:05 PM	Quiz-2-7-2-2025: Attempt review			
Question 7				
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00				
Which query will return the total number of employees in each	department?			
a CELECT department id CHM/ampleyee id)				
<ul><li>a. SELECT department_id, SUM(employee_id)</li><li>FROM employees</li></ul>				
GROUP BY department_id;				
<ul> <li>b. SELECT department_id, COUNT(employee_id)</li> </ul>				
FROM employees				
GROUP BY department_id;				
c. SELECT department_id, COUNT(employee_id)	×			
FROM employees				
WHERE department_name = (SELECT department_nam	ne FROM departments);			
d. SELECT department_id, COUNT(*)				
FROM employees				
WHERE department_id = (SELECT department_id FROM	Л employees);			
Your answer is incorrect.				
Question 8				
Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00				
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00				
How many conditions are required to join N number of tables?				
a. N conditions				
○ c. N+1 conditions				
○ d. N-2 conditions				



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



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 Byb. Order By ✓c. Orderd. Group