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Your latest: 100% • Your highest: 100% • To pass you need at least 70%. We keep your highest score.

Next item $\, o \,$

1.	You want to select the author's lastname from a table, but you only remember that it starts with the letter J. Which of the following queries uses the correct string pattern?	1/1 point
	SELECT lastname from author where lastname like 'J%'	
	O SELECT lastname from author where lastname like 'J#'	
	O SELECT lastname from author where lastname like 'J\$'	
	O SELECT lastname from author where lastname like 'J*'	
	Correct. You can use the % sign as a wildcard to indicate missing characters.	
2.	In SQL, which of the following will be the correct way to sort a result set in descending order?	1/1 point
	SELECT ID FROM TABLE_NAME ORDER BY ID	
	SELECT * FROM TABLE_NAME ORDER BY ID DESC	
	SELECT ID FROM TABLE_NAME ORDER BY ID DESC	
	SELECT * FROM TABLE_NAME ORDER BY ID	
	 ✓ Correct Correct. DESC makes sure that the sorting is done in descending order. 	
3.	What is the role of HAVING clause in SQL queries in MySQL?	1/1 point
	Acts as an alternative to WHERE clause in SQL queries.	
	Check whether data records meet the specified condition is met or not.	
	Restricts the result set for a query using GROUP BY clause.	
	 ✓ Correct Correct. Having clause is used in conjunction with GROUP BY statements to filter the result set. 	
	✓ It may not necessarily organize the result set in a specific order.	
	Correct Correct. The HAVING clause doesn't order results; instead, it filters groups based on a specified condition.	
4.	Which of the choices best describe the function of the following SQL query?	1/1 point
	SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY emp_name LIMIT 5;	
	Retrieves all the columns of the top 5 rows of the table, sorted alphabetically based on emp_names	
	 Retrieves all the columns of the top 5 rows of the table, sorted reverse alphabetically based on emp_names 	
	O Retrieves the top 5 emp_names ordered alphabetically.	
	Retrieves the entire contents of the table, sorted alphabetically based on emp_names	
	 ✓ Correct Correct! Using ORDER BY for text data, sort the information alphabetically. 	
	Which of the following SQL statements lists the number of customers in each country, showing only the countries with more than five customers?	1/1 point
	SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country FROM Customers GROUP BY Country HAVING COUNT(CustomerID) < 5;	
	SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country FROM Customers GROUP BY Country HAVING COUNT(Customers) > 5;	
	O SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country FROM Customers GROUP BY Country HAVING CustomerID > 5;	
	SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country FROM Customers GROUP BY Country HAVING COUNT(CustomerID) > 5;	
	✓ Correct Correct! Group by clause groups the results by country, and COUNT function gets the number of records of each country. Having clause filters the required results.	