

Your grade: 100%

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Next item →

1.

You want to retrieve a list of employees in alphabetical order of Lastname from the Employees table. Which SQL statement should you use?

1 / 1 point

☒

SELECT * FROM Employees ORDER BY Lastname;

☐

SELECT * FROM Employees ORDER BY Lastname DESC;

☐

SELECT * FROM Employees GROUP BY Lastname;

☐

SELECT * FROM Employees SORT BY Lastname;

✓

Correct

Correct. This SQL statement will retrieve a list of employees in alphabetical order from the Employees table.
2.

Which of the following keyword should be used in order to set a filtering condition, when using GROUPBY clause?

1 / 1 point

☐

ORDER BY

☐

WHERE

☐

SELECT

☒

HAVING

✓

Correct

Correct. The keyword HAVING is used to set a condition for a GROUP BY clause.
3.

You want to retrieve a list of authors from Australia, Canada, and India from the table Authors. Which SQL statement is correct?

1 / 1 point

☐

SELECT * FROM Author WHERE Country LIST ('CA', 'IN');

☐

SELECT * FROM Author IF Country ('Australia', 'Canada', 'India');

☒

SELECT * FROM Author WHERE Country IN ('Australia', 'Canada', 'India');

☐

SELECT * FROM Author WHERE Country BETWEEN('Australia', 'Canada', 'India');

✓

Correct

Correct. The IN keyword allows you to specify a list of values to match a condition.
4.

You want to retrieve a list of books priced in the range \$10 to \$25 from the table Book. What are the two ways you can specify the range?

1 / 1 point

☐

SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price IN (10, 25);

☒

SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 and 25;

✓

Correct

Partially correct. You can specify the price range using BETWEEN ... AND If you only selected this option, note that one other answer is also correct.

☒

SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price >= 10 and Price <= 25;

✓

Correct

Partially correct. You can specify the price range using the >= and <= operands. If you only selected this option, note that one other answer is also correct.

☐

SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price 10 to 25;

5.

You want to retrieve Salary information for an employee called Ed from the Employee table. You write the following statement:

1 / 1 point

SELECTFirstname, Lastname, Salary **FROM** Employees

You see all the employees listed, and it's hard to find Ed's information. Which clause should you add to reduce the number of rows returned?

☐

WHERE Employees = 'Ed';

☒

WHERE Firstname = 'Ed';

☐

GROUP BY Firstname = 'Ed';

☐

ORDER BY Firstname;

✓

Correct

Correct. The WHERE clause restricts the result set, in this case to employees with the first name Ed.

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