



## Module 3 quiz

Quiz, 10 questions

1 point

1. Identify the motivations for analytic functions among the following choices.

- ☐ Calculate subtotals
- ☒ Improve processing efficiency with database compiler optimization.
- ☒ Improve productivity compared to procedural code or writing a SELECT statement without the analytic functions.
- ☒ Answer business analysis questions such as top performing units, trends, and relative contributions.

1 point

2. Analytic function processing occurs

- ☒ after processing of groups.
- ☐ concurrently with processing of groups.
- ☐ before row processing.
- ☐ after processing of sorting (ORDER BY) and the list of columns in the SELECT clause.

1 point

3. Identify the TRUE statements about the syntax of analytic function usage in the SELECT statement.

- ☒ Place analytic functions in the list of columns in the SELECT clause.
- ☒ An empty specification for the OVER clause means that the analytic function is applied to all result rows.
- ☒ ORDER BY cannot be used as part of an analytic function.
- ☐ The OVER clause identifies a set of rows to apply an analytic function.

1 point

4. The SQL DENSE\_RANK function

- ☒ does NOT leave a gap for the following rank after rows with identical ranks.
- ☐ leaves a gap for the following rank after rows with identical ranks.
- ☐ always has the same ranking as the RANK() function when the ranking is calculated for all result rows (only a single partition).
- ☐ randomly leaves ranking gaps.

1 point

5. Identify the true statements about the PARTITION BY keywords inside the OVER clause of an analytic function specification.

- ☒ Divides the result into partitions with the analytic function computed for each partition element.
- ☒ In the syntax of an analytic function specification, the PARTITION BY keywords precedes the ORDER BY keywords.
- ☐ Must always be used.
- ☐ In the syntax of an analytic function specification, PARTITION BY follows the ORDER BY keywords.

1 point

6. The window specification, RANGE BETWEEN 30 PRECEDING and 30 FOLLOWING differs from the window specification, RANGE BETWEEN INTERVAL '1' MONTH PRECEDING and '1' MONTH FOLLOWING

- ☐ on even months.
- ☒ on months not containing 30 days.
- ☐ no difference.
- ☐ on leap years.

1 point

7. The keywords ROWS BETWEEN 1 PRECEDING AND 1 FOLLOWING indicate

- ☐ a window of 5 rows with 2 rows before the current row, the current row, and two rows following the current row.
- ☒ a window of 3 rows with 1 row before the current row, the current row, and 1 row following the current row.
- ☐ a static window of 3 rows.
- ☐ a window of indefinite size.

1 point

8. The SQL RATIO\_TO\_REPORT function

- ☐ determines the numeric ranking (ratio or percentage) for an ordered column.
- ☐ determines the relative rank of a row inside a partition.
- ☒ determines the numeric contribution of a row to an entire partition for an additive measure.
- ☐ determines the numeric ranking for a categorical column.

1  
point

9. When using the RANGE keyword to specify a logical window, some logically centered windows may not be physically centered on rows.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

1  
point

10. To retrieve top performers using a cumulative distribution function, the SELECT statement should have

- ☐ Use the HAVING clause for conditions on the analytic function
- ☐ Nested query in the HAVING clause
- ☒ Nested query in the FROM clause
- ☐ Nested query in the WHERE clause

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