Module 2 quiz

Quiz, 10 questions

1 point

1. Identify major lessons from the evaluation order of clauses in the SQL SELECT statement.

- [ ] The HAVING clause is evaluated before the GROUP BY clause.
- [x] Row operations are evaluated before group operations.
- [x] It may be useful to use small tables to ensure that expected results of row operations occur before grouping.
- [x] Grouping only occurs one time in the evaluation of a SELECT statement.

1 point

2. Identify differences between results in SELECT statements containing the GROUP BY clause (but not subtotal operators) and data cube displays.

- [ ] GROUP BY can show unlimited columns while data cubes are limited to showing only rows and columns.
- [ ] Data cubes explicitly show missing values while GROUP BY results do not explicitly show missing values.
- [x] A SELECT statement containing grouping of two columns cannot show more rows than the cells in a data cube using the same two columns as dimensions.
- [x] Data cubes show subtotals while GROUP BY results only contain the finest level of subtotals.

1 point

3. The SQL CUBE operator shows

- (•) the complete set of subtotals.
- ( ) selected set of subtotals.
- ( ) a partial set of subtotals appropriate for columns related as a hierarchical dimension.
- ( ) just the lowest level of subtotals.

1 point

4. The SQL ROLLUP operator shows

- ( ) just the lowest level of subtotals.
- ( ) the complete set of subtotals.
- ( ) selected set of subtotals.
- (•) a partial set of subtotals appropriate for columns related as a hierarchical dimension.

1 point

5. The SQL GROUPING SETS operator shows

- (•) a specified set of subtotals
- ( ) a partial set of subtotals appropriate for columns related as a hierarchical dimension.
- ( ) the complete set of subtotals.
- ( ) just the lowest level of subtotals.

1 point

6. The order of columns in a CUBE operation impacts the rows subtotals shown in the result.

- ( ) True
- (•) False

1 point

7. The SQL CUBE and ROLLUP operators are primitive operators, unable to be expressed by other parts of the SELECT statement.

- ( ) True
- (•) False

1 point

8. In a GROUPING SETS specification, all sets of column combinations must be listed including the normal GROUP BY columns if desired in the result.

- (•) True
- ( ) False

1 point

9. In the CUBE operation with a composite column, GROUP BY CUBE(ItemBrand, (TimeYear, TimeMonth)), identify subtotal groups generated.

- [ ] (TimeYear)
- [ ] ()
- [x] (TimeYear, TimeMonth)
- [x] (ItemBrand, TimeYear, TimeMonth)
- [x] (ItemBrand)

1 point

10. In the nested ROLLUP operation, GROUP BY GROUPING SETS(ItemBrand, ROLLUP(TimeYear, TimeMonth)), identify subtotal groups generated.

- [x] (ItemBrand)
- [ ] (TimeYear)
- [x] (TimeYear, TimeMonth)
- [ ] (ItemBrand, TimeYear, TimeMonth)
- [ ] ()

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