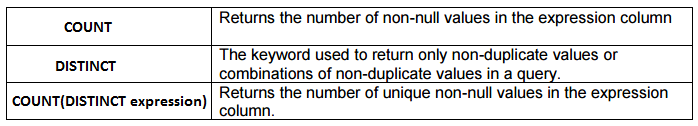
**Asiqul Hoque  
Section 4 Lesson 3: Count, Distinct, NVL**

****

**1. select count(id)**

**from d\_songs;**

****

**2. select count(distinct loc\_type)**

**from d\_venues;**

****

**3. select count(song\_id),count(distinct cd\_number)**

**from D\_TRACK\_LISTINGs;**

****

**4. select count(email)**

**from d\_clients;**

****

**5. select count(auth\_expense\_amt)**

**from d\_partners;**

****

**6. Total number of shoe colors and the number of shoes for different types of color**

**7. select round(avg(nvl(auth\_expense\_amt,100000)),2)**

**from d\_partners;**

****

**8. Which statement(s) is/are True about the following SQL statement:**

**SELECT AVG(NVL(selling\_bonus, 0.10))**

**FROM bonuses;**

**\_\_F\_\_\_ a. The datatypes of the values in the NVL clause can be any datatype except date**

**data.**

**\_\_T\_\_\_ b. If the selling\_bonus column has a null value, 0.10 will be substituted.**

**\_\_\_T\_\_ c. There will be no null values in the selling\_bonus column when the average is**

**calculated.**

**\_\_F\_\_\_ d. This statement will cause an error. There cannot be two functions in the**

**SELECT statement.**

**9. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE about the following query?**

**SELECT DISTINCT colors, sizes**

**FROM items;**

**\_\_T\_\_\_ a. Each color will appear only once in the result set.**

**\_\_T\_\_\_ b. Each size will appear only once in the result set.**

**\_\_F\_\_\_ c. Unique combinations of color and size will appear only once in the result set.**

**\_\_F\_\_\_ d. Each color and size combination will appear more than once in the result set.**