

Quiz review

Started on Sunday, 12 March 2023, 1:52 AM

State Finished

Completed on Sunday, 12 March 2023, 2:01 AM

Time taken 8 mins 37 secs

Marks 9/10

Grade 90 out of 100

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

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SELECT lot_no "Lot Number", COUNT(*) "Number of Cars Available" FROM cars WHERE model = 'Fire' GROUP BY lot_no HAVING COUNT(*) > 10 ORDER BY COUNT(*);

In the above statement which clause restricts which groups are displayed?

- ☐ WHERE model = 'Fire'
- ☐ GROUP BY lot_no
- ☐ ORDER BY COUNT(*)
- ☐ SELECT lot_no "Lot Number", COUNT(*) "Number of Cars Available"
- ☒ HAVING COUNT(*) > 10 ✓

595

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

With multiple tables to be accessed, the best method of the following for performance is?

Select one:

- ☐ Subquery across multiple levels
- ☐ Sub Query
- ☐ Correlated Sub Query
- ☒ JOIN ✓

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Question 3

Incorrect

Mark 0 out of 1

A table with no Join condition specified yeilds a Cartesian product.

Select one:

- ☐ True
- ☒ False ✗

← Question 4

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Consider the given structure and write a query to display all details of suppliers that belong to same city as supplier "Double Delight". Assume that the "Double Delight" is available in multiple cities.

Supplier(SupplierId , SupplierName , ContactPerson, Address, City, PostalCode, Country)

- ☐ Select * from supplier where city > (Select distinct city from supplier where suppliername='Double Delight');
- ☒ Select * from supplier where city in (Select distinct city from supplier where suppliername='Double Delight'); ✓
- ☐ Select * from supplier where city in (Select supplierid from supplier where suppliername='Double Delight');
- ☐ Select * from supplier where city in (Select supplierid, city from supplier where suppliername='Double Delight');

Question 5

595

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

In a Join if the Join condition is not given, the possible number of rows returned by a table with X rows and another table with Y rows is?

Select one:

- ☐ X/Y
- ☐ X+Y
- ☒ X * Y ✓
- ☐ X*Y+1

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Question 6

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Which join is used to return only the matching rows of a join based on a condition?

Select one:

- ☐ LEFT JOIN
- ☐ RIGHT JOIN
- ☒ INNER JOIN ✓
- ☐ FULL JOIN

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← Question 7

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

Consider the given structure and write a query to display department ID, department Name, count of employees as Employee_count of each department.

Employee (empid, empname, deptid, design, city, country)

Department (deptid, dname, location)

- ☐ Select d.deptid, d.dname, count(*) 'Employee Count' from Employee e, department d group by e.deptid;
- ☐ Select d.deptid, d.dname, count(*) 'Employee Count' from Employee e, department d where e.deptid = d.deptid ;
- ☒ Select d.deptid, d.dname, count(*) 'Employee_Count' from Employee e, department d where e.deptid = d.deptid group by d.deptid, dname; ✓
- ☐ Select * from employee e, department d where e.deptid = d.deptid group by e.deptid;

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Question 8

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

How many join conditions can exist for N tables?

Select one:

- ☐ N+1
- ☒ N-1 ✓
- ☐ N
- ☐ N*N

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Question 9

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

To display employee LastNames with their department names.

Choose the right answer from the following options:

- ☐ SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name FROM employees e, departments d WHERE manager_id = manager_id;
- ☐ SELECT employees.last_name, departments.department_name, FROM employees , departments WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;
- ☐ SELECT last_name, department_name FROM employees, departments ;
- ☒ SELECT e.last_name, d.department_name FROM employees e, departments d WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id; ✓

← Question 10

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

To display the names of employees who earns more than the average salary of all employees.

```
SELECT last_name, first_name FROM employee WHERE salary > AVG(salary);
```

Which change should you make to achieve the desired results?

- ☐ Change the function in the WHERE clause.
- ☐ Move the function to the SELECT clause and add a Group by clause.
- ☐ Move the function to the SELECT clause and add a Group by clause and a HAVING clause.
- ☒ Use a Sub query in the WHERE clause to compare the average salary value. ✓

◀ Display Ride Code

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