

Quiz review

Started on Sunday, 12 March 2023, 1:47 AM

State Finished

Completed on Sunday, 12 March 2023, 1:50 AM

Time taken 3 mins 36 secs

Marks 5/5

Grade 90 out of 100

Question 1

Partially correct

Mark 1 out of 1

595

The COMMISSION column shows the monthly commission earned by the employee.

Emp_Id	Dept_Id	Commission
1	10	500
2	20	1000
3	10	
4	10	600
5	30	800
6	30	200
7	10	595
8	20	300
9	30	600

Which tasks would require sub queries or joins in order to be performed in a single step?

Select one or more:

- ☐ Listing the employees whose annual commission is more than 6000
- ☒ Listing the employees who do not earn commission and who are working for department 20 in descending order of the employee ID ✖
- ☒ Finding the number of employees who earn a commission that is higher than the average commission of the company ✔
- ☐ Listing the departments whose average commission is more that 600
- ☒ Listing the employees who earn the same amount of commission as employee 4 ✔
- ☐ Finding the total commission earned by the employees in department 10

← Question 2

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

```
SELECT cust_city, COUNT(cust_last_name)
FROM customers
WHERE cust_credit_limit > 1000
GROUP BY cust_city
HAVING AVG(cust_credit_limit) BETWEEN 5000 AND 6000
GO
```

Which statement is true regarding the outcome of the above query?

Select one:

- ☐ Date functions
- ☒ It executes successfully. ✓
595
- ☐ It returns an error because WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used in the same SELECT statement.
- ☐ It returns an error because the BETWEEN operator cannot be used in the HAVING clause.
- ☐ It returns an error because WHERE and HAVING clauses cannot be used to apply conditions on the same column.

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

595

Which SQL statement produces an error?

Select one:

- ☒ None of the statements produce an error; all are valid. ✓
- ☐ SELECT department_id, job_id, AVG(salary)
FROM emp_dept_vu
GROUP BY department_id, job_id
GO
- ☐ SELECT job_id, SUM(salary)
FROM emp_dept_vu
WHERE department_id IN (10,20)
GROUP BY job_id
HAVING SUM(salary) > 20000
GO
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- ☐ SELECT department_id, SUM(salary)
FROM emp_dept_vu
GROUP BY department_id
GO
- ☐ SELECT *
FROM emp_dept_vu
GO

← Question 4

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

To display the names of customer who purchased for more than the average purchased amount of all customers.

```
SELECT cust_name
FROM customer
WHERE amount > AVG(amount)
GO
```

Which change should you make to achieve the desired results?

Select one:

- ☐ Move the function to the SELECT clause and add a GROUP BY clause.
- ☐ Change the function in the WHERE clause.
- ☐ Move the function to the SELECT clause and add a GROUP BY clause and a HAVING clause.
- ☒ Use a subquery in the WHERE clause to compare the average purchased amount value. ✓

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1 out of 1

The following query is written to retrieve all those product IDs from the SALES table that have more than 55000 sold and have been ordered more than 10 times:

```
SELECT prod_id FROM sales WHERE quantity_sold > 55000 AND COUNT(*)>10
GROUP BY prod_id HAVING COUNT(*)>10
GO
```

Which statement is true regarding this SQL statement?

Select one:

- ☐ It executes successfully but produces no result because COUNT(prod_id) should be used instead of COUNT(*) .
- ☒ It produces an error because COUNT (*) should be only in the HAVING clause and not in the WHERE clause. ✓
- ☐ It produces an error because COUNT (*) should be specified the SELECT clause also .
- ☐ It executes successfully and generates the required result.

◀ Post-Quiz

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