



## Quiz: Lesson 7

**Your Score:** 100% Congratulations! Your score indicates that you have mastered the topics in this course. You can review the feedback and when you're finished, exit the lesson.



1. What is the correct order of the following four clauses?

a. from ...  
select ...  
where ...  
order by ...

b. order by ...  
from ...  
select ...  
where ...

c. select ...  
where ...  
order by ...  
from ...

d. select ...  
from ...  
where ...  
order by ...

**Your answer: d**

**Correct answer: d**

First is SELECT, second is FROM, third is WHERE, and fourth is ORDER BY.

---



2. Which of the following is false regarding the SQL procedure?

- a. Column names are separated with commas.
- b. The procedure ends with a QUIT statement.
- c. Formats can be specified in the FROM clause.
- d. The SELECT and FROM clauses are required in the SELECT statement.

**Your answer: c**

**Correct answer: c**

Formats are specified in the SELECT clause after the column name.

---



3. Which syntax is valid for creating a computed column in the SELECT clause?

- a. Ratio = Height/Weight
- b. Ratio as Height/Weight
- c. Height/Weight = Ratio
- d. Height/Weight as Ratio

**Your answer: d**

**Correct answer: d**

Computed columns are created by specifying the expression, the keyword AS, and the column name, in that order.

---



4. The SELECT statement creates a report. Which clause can be added before the SELECT clause to create a table?

- a. create work.new =
- b. create work.new table
- c. create table work.new as
- d. create table=work.new as

**Your answer: c**

**Correct answer: c**

To create a table, add the CREATE TABLE *NEW-TABLE-NAME* AS clause before the SELECT clause.



5. Which SELECT statement produces the given output?

Name	Height
Thomas	57.5
Joyce	51.3

- a. 

```
select Name Height
  from sashelp.class
 where age=12
 order by Height;
```
- b. 

```
select Name, Height
  from sashelp.class
 where age=12
 order by Height desc;
```
- c. 

```
select Name Height
  from sashelp.class
 where age=12
 order by desc Height;
```
- d. 

```
select Name, Height
  from sashelp.class
 where age=12
 order by desc Height;
```

**Your answer: b**

**Correct answer: b**

In the SELECT clause, column names are separated with commas. In the ORDER BY clause, DESC goes after the column name. ASC is the default sort order.

---



6. Which SQL statement can delete tables?

- a. DROP
- b. VOID
- c. DELETE
- d. SELECT

**Your answer: a**

**Correct answer: a**

The DROP TABLE statement deletes tables.

---



7. If an inner join is performed on the following tables based on the **ID** and **IDNO** columns, how many rows will be in the PROC SQL report?

Name	ID	IDNO	Salary
Jack	111	111	75000
Mary	333	222	83000
Jane	555	333	82000

- a. one
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

**Your answer: b**

**Correct answer: b**

An inner join gives matches only. Jack (111) and Mary (222) are the matches in this example.

---



8. Which statement has the correct syntax for performing an inner join?

- a. 

```
select ID, Name, Salary
  from one join two
  on ID=IDNO;
```
- b. 

```
select ID, Name, Salary
  from one join two
  where ID=IDNO;
```
- c. 

```
select ID, Name, Salary
  from one inner join two
  on ID=IDNO;
```

```
d. select ID, Name, Salary
   from one inner join two
   where ID=IDNO;
```

**Your answer:** c

**Correct answer:** c

To perform an inner join, specify INNER JOIN between two table names and specify the matching condition in an ON clause (not a WHERE clause).

---



9. Which ON clause has valid qualifying syntax?

- a. from empsau inner join phonec  
on e.empid=p.empid;
- b. from empsau inner join phonec  
on left.empid=right.empid;
- c. from empsau inner join phonec  
on first.empid=second.empid;
- d. from empsau inner join phonec  
on empsau.empid=phonec.empid;

**Your answer:** d

**Correct answer:** d

To qualify a column, put the table name and a period before the column name. Qualifying is needed when a column is in multiple tables. The name **empsau.empid** refers to the **empid** column in the **empsau** table.



10. Which FROM clause properly creates aliases?

- a. from empsau=e inner join phonec=p
- b. from empsau(e) inner join phonec(p)
- c. from empsau as e inner join phonec as p
- d. from empsau of e inner join phonec of p

**Your answer:** c

**Correct answer:** c

To create an alias in the FROM clause, put the word AS and the alias after the table name. The word AS is optional. The alias can be used when qualifying a column.

---

Close