

The correct answer is: SELECT cust\_city, cust\_income\_level,MAX(cust\_credit\_limit) FROM customers
GROUP BY cust\_city, cust\_income\_level;

Question 2 (1.00/1.00)

What statement would display the age of Customers with the alias name as AGE?

# Select one:

- select round((birth\_date)-Birth\_date)/365) from customer;
- select (start\_date-curdate())/365) AGE from customer
- select (Birth\_date/365) AGE from customer;
- select round((curdate()-Birth\_date)/365) AGE from customer;

The correct answer is: select round((curdate()-Birth\_date)/365) AGE from customer;

Question 3 (1.00/1.00)

Which SQL statement produces an error?

### Select one:

SELECT department\_id, SUM(salary)



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FROM emp\_dept\_vu
GROUP BY department\_id;

SELECT \*FROM emp\_dept\_vu;

- SELECT job\_id, SUM(salary)
   FROM emp\_dept\_vu
   WHERE department\_id IN (10,20)
   GROUP BY job\_id
   HAVING SUM(salary) > 20000;
- SELECT department\_id, job\_id, AVG(salary)
   FROM emp\_dept\_vu
   GROUP BY department\_id, job\_id;
- None of the statements produce an error; all are valid.

The correct answer is: None of the statements produce an error; all are valid.

# **Question 4**

(1.00/1.00)

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

Emp_ld	Dept_Id	Commission
ı	10	500
2	20	1000
3	10	
4	10	600
5	30	800
6	30	200
7	10	
8	20	300

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

#### Select one or more:

- ✓ Listing the employees who earn the same amount of commission as employee 3
- Finding the total commission earned by the employees in department 10
- Listing the departments whose average commission is more that 600
- Listing the employees whose annual commission is more than 6000
- Finding the number of employees who earn a commission that is higher than the average commission of the company
- Listing the employees who do not earn commission and who are working for department 20 in descending order of the employee ID



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## **Question 5**

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Your answer is correct.

(1.00/1.00)

To create a report displaying employee last names, department names, and locations. Which query should you use to create an equi-join?

The correct answers are: Listing the employees who earn the same amount of commission as employee 3, Finding the number of employees who earn a commission that is higher than the average commission of the

## Select one:

- SELECT employees.last\_name, departments.department\_name, departments.location\_id FROM employees e, departments d
   WHERE e.department\_id =d.department\_id;
- SELECT e.last\_name, d.department\_name, d.location\_id
   FROM employees e, departments d
   WHERE manager\_id =manager\_id;
- SELECT e.last\_name, d.department\_name, d.location\_id
   FROM employees e, departments d
   WHERE e.department\_id =d.department\_id;
- SELECT last\_name, department\_name, location\_idFROM employees , departments ;

## Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: SELECT e.last\_name, d.department\_name, d.location\_id FROM employees e, departments d WHERE e.department\_id =d.department\_id;