



- `SELECT department_id, SUM(salary)`



```
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_Id	Dept_Id	Commission
1	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



Your answer is correct.

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 company

Question 5

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?

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_id FROM 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;