

Introduction to SQL Session 3 Quiz

Using tick marks, which are generated from Workbench, are optional

1. Write the SQL statement to display all of the columns in the world.city table.
The result set should look like the below figure. Only the first 10 rows are shown.

ID	Name	CountryCode	District	Population
1	Kabul	AFG	Kabul	1780000
2	Qandahar	AFG	Qandahar	237500
3	Herat	AFG	Herat	186800
4	Mazar-e-Sharif	AFG	Balkh	127800
5	Amsterdam	NLD	Noord-Holland	731200
6	Rotterdam	NLD	Zuid-Holland	593321
7	Haag	NLD	Zuid-Holland	440900
8	Utrecht	NLD	Utrecht	234323
9	Eindhoven	NLD	Noord-Brabant	201843
10	Tilburg	NLD	Noord-Brabant	193238

Only 10 rows are shown in this example

2. Write the SQL statement to display the columns for the Name and Population in the world.city table.
The result set should look like the below figure. Only the first 10 rows are shown.

Name	Population
Kabul	1780000
Qandahar	237500
Herat	186800
Mazar-e-Sharif	127800
Amsterdam	731200
Rotterdam	593321
Haag	440900
Utrecht	234323
Eindhoven	201843
Tilburg	193238

Only 10 rows are shown in this example

3. Write the SQL statement to display the columns for the Name and Population (in that order) in the world.city table. Display the 'Name' column using the column heading "City". The result set should look like the below figure. Only the first 10 rows are shown.

City	Population
Kabul	1780000
Qandahar	237500
Herat	186800
Mazar-e-Sharif	127800
Amsterdam	731200
Rotterdam	593321
Haag	440900
Utrecht	234323
Eindhoven	201843
Tilburg	193238
Only 10 rows are shown in this example	

4. Write the SQL statement to display the columns for the Name, Continent, and Region in the world.country table. Display the three columns as one comma separated phrase using the column heading "Country and Location". The result set should look like the below figure. Only the first 10 rows are shown.

Country and Location
Aruba, North America, Caribbean
Afghanistan, Asia, Southern and Central Asia
Angola, Africa, Central Africa
Anguilla, North America, Caribbean
Albania, Europe, Southern Europe
Andorra, Europe, Southern Europe
Netherlands Antilles, North America, Caribbean
United Arab Emirates, Asia, Middle East
Argentina, South America, South America
Armenia, Asia, Middle East
Only 10 rows are shown in this example

5. Write the SQL statement to display the columns for the Name, and a column named "Years Independent" in the world.country table. The "Years Independent" column will be created by subtracting the current year from the IndepYear column. Note that the IndepYear column has a smallint datatype so that you can perform arithmetic calculations.

The result set should look like the below figure. Only the first 10 rows are shown.

Here are some other ways to retrieve the year:

```
year(now())
```

```
year(current_date())
```

```
date_format(NOW(), '%Y')
```

Also see - <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/date-and-time-functions.html>

- <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/date-and-time-functions.html>

Name	Years Independent
Aruba	NULL
Afghanistan	99
Angola	43
Anguilla	NULL
Albania	106
Andorra	740
Netherlands Antilles	NULL
United Arab Emirates	47
Argentina	202
Armenia	27

Only 10 rows are shown in
this example

This query was performed in 2018
so your calculations may differ