


SQLZOO SELECT from Nobel Tutorial

1. Change the query shown so that it displays Nobel prizes for 1950.




```
SELECT yr, subject, winner
FROM nobel
WHERE yr = 1950
```

Submit SQL Restore default

Correct answer

yr	subject	winner
1950	Chemistry	Kurt Alder
1950	Chemistry	Otto Diels
1950	Literature	Bertrand Russell
1950	Medicine	Philip S. Hench
1950	Medicine	Edward C. Kendall
1950	Medicine	Tadeus Reichstein
1950	Peace	Ralph Bunche
1950	Physics	Cecil Powell

2. Show who won the 1962 prize for Literature.




```
SELECT winner
FROM nobel
WHERE yr = 1962
AND subject = 'Literature'
```

Submit SQL Restore default

Correct answer

winner
John Steinbeck

3. Show the year and subject that won 'Albert Einstein' his prize.




```
SELECT yr, subject
FROM nobel
WHERE winner = 'Albert Einstein'
```

Submit SQL Restore default

Correct answer

yr	subject
1921	Physics

4. Give the name of the 'Peace' winners since the year 2000, including 2000.



```
SELECT winner
FROM nobel
WHERE subject = 'Peace'
AND yr >= 2000
```

Submit SQL Restore default

Correct answer

winner
Martti Ahtisaari
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
AI Gore
Grameen Bank
Muhammad Yunus
International Atomic Energy Agency
Mohamed ElBaradei
Wangari Maathai

5. Show all details (yr, subject, winner) of the Literature prize winners for 1980 to 1989 inclusive.



```
SELECT yr,subject,winner
FROM nobel
WHERE yr >= 1980 AND yr <= 1989 AND subject =
'Literature'
```

Submit SQL

Restore default

Correct answer

yr	subject	winner
1989	Literature	Camilo José Cela
1988	Literature	Naguib Mahfouz
1987	Literature	Joseph Brodsky
1986	Literature	Wole Soyinka
1985	Literature	Claude Simon
1984	Literature	Jaroslav Seifert
1983	Literature	William Golding
1982	Literature	Gabriel García Márquez

6. Show all details of the presidential winners: ('Theodore Roosevelt', 'Woodrow Wilson', 'Jed Bartlet', 'Jimmy Carter')



```
SELECT * FROM nobel
WHERE winner IN ('Theodore Roosevelt',
                'Woodrow Wilson',
                'Jed Bartlet',
                'Jimmy Carter')
```

Submit SQL

Restore default

Correct answer

yr	subject	winner
2002	Peace	Jimmy Carter
1919	Peace	Woodrow Wilson
1906	Peace	Theodore Roosevelt

7. Show the winners with first name John



```
SELECT winner FROM nobel
WHERE winner like 'John%'
```

Submit SQL

Restore default

Correct answer

winner
John C. Mather
John L. Hall
John B. Fenn
John E. Sulston
John Pople
John Hume
John E. Walker
John C. Harsanyi

8. In which years was the Physics prize awarded but no Chemistry prize. (WARNING - this question is way too hard for this level, you will need to use sub queries or joins).



```
select distinct yr from nobel
where
subject='Physics' and yr not in
(select distinct yr from nobel where
subject='Chemistry')
```

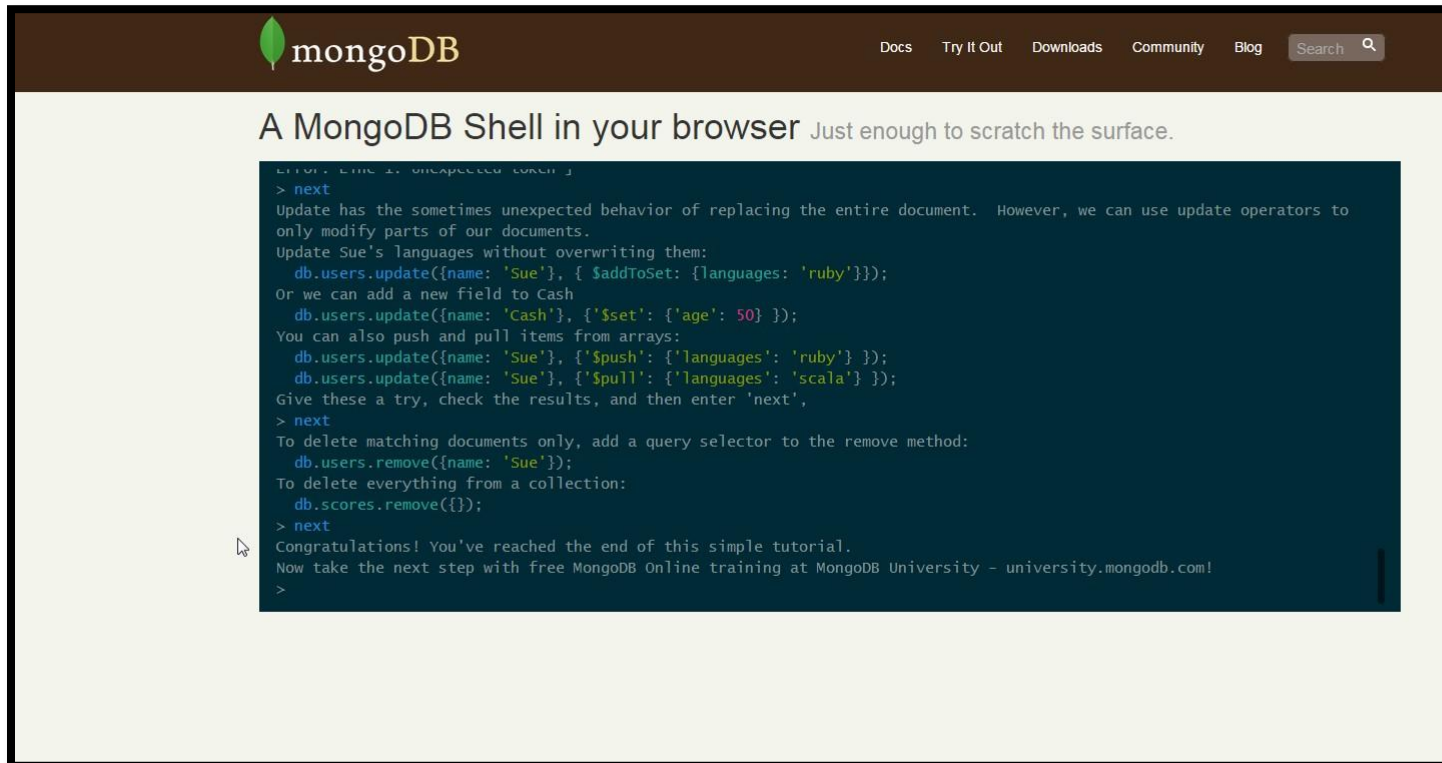
Submit SQL

Restore default

Correct answer

yr
1933
1924
1919
1917

MongoDB Tutorial



The screenshot shows the MongoDB website's tutorial page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the MongoDB logo on the left and links for Docs, Try It Out, Downloads, Community, and Blog on the right. A search bar is also present. Below the navigation bar, the main heading reads "A MongoDB Shell in your browser" followed by the subtitle "Just enough to scratch the surface." The central part of the page features a dark-themed code editor with a light blue border. The code editor contains a series of commands and explanations for using the MongoDB shell. The code includes commands for updating documents, adding fields, pushing and pulling items from arrays, and removing documents. The text explains the behavior of the update operator and provides examples of how to use the \$addToSet, \$set, \$push, and \$pull operators. It also shows how to delete documents using the remove method. The tutorial concludes with a congratulatory message and a link to MongoDB University.

mongoDB

Docs Try It Out Downloads Community Blog Search

A MongoDB Shell in your browser

Just enough to scratch the surface.

```
> next
Update has the sometimes unexpected behavior of replacing the entire document. However, we can use update operators to
only modify parts of our documents.
Update Sue's languages without overwriting them:
db.users.update({name: 'Sue'}, { $addToSet: {languages: 'ruby'}});
Or we can add a new field to Cash
db.users.update({name: 'Cash'}, {'$set': {'age': 50}});
You can also push and pull items from arrays:
db.users.update({name: 'Sue'}, {'$push': {'languages': 'ruby'}});
db.users.update({name: 'Sue'}, {'$pull': {'languages': 'scala'}});
Give these a try, check the results, and then enter 'next',
> next
To delete matching documents only, add a query selector to the remove method:
db.users.remove({name: 'Sue'});
To delete everything from a collection:
db.scores.remove({});
> next
Congratulations! You've reached the end of this simple tutorial.
Now take the next step with free MongoDB Online training at MongoDB University - university.mongodb.com!
>
```