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1. Which is the best description of the **SELECT** statement in SQL? (Note, this is not referring to the **SELECT** list.) **1 / 1 point**

- (•) The only statement for creating query results
- ( ) The statement for choosing which database to work in
- ( ) The clause for choosing which table to pull data from
- ( ) The statement most often used to define data structures

Correct
Correct. Only the **SELECT** statement is used to query data.

2. Which of the following can be achieved using a **SELECT** statement with Hive or Impala? Check all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- [ ] Listing all the tables in a database
- [x] Displaying specific columns in a table

Correct
Correct. You can use the **SELECT** list to specify which columns to include in the results.

- [x] Displaying the output of an expression

Correct
Correct. You can use **SELECT** *expression* to display the output of the expression.

- [x] Displaying the data in a table using a specific order for the columns

Correct
Correct. You can list the columns in your **SELECT** list in the order you prefer for the results.

- [ ] Loading a file of data into a table
- [x] Listing all the data in a table

Correct
Correct. **SELECT * FROM *table;*** will do this.

- [ ] Displaying the names of the available databases

3. The **customers** table in the **default** database has columns **cust_id**, **name**, and **country** (all string types). Which of the following are valid **SELECT** statements? Check all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- [x] SELECT name, cust_id FROM customers;

  Correct
  Correct. This will return the **name** and **cust_id** columns from the **customers** table. This is not in the same order as they are given in the table, but this is acceptable—the order you put in the **SELECT** list is the order they will appear in your results.

- [ ] SELECT Arfa;
- [ ] SELECT customers FROM default;
- [x] SELECT * FROM customers;

  Correct
  Correct. This selects all columns from the **customers** table.

- [x] SELECT 'Brendon';

  Correct
  Correct. Although there is no **FROM** clause, there is also no column reference, just the literal value **Brendon**. This will return a single row with the single value **Brendon**.

- [ ] SELECT name;
- [ ] SELECT customers;

4. This **SELECT** statement returns one result. What is the result? **1 / 1 point**

SELECT 3 + 2 * 5;

13

Correct
Correct. Using order of operations, this is evaluated as 3 + 10, which is 13.

5. The result of **DESCRIBE fun.games;** gives this result: **1 / 1 point**

name	type	comment
id	int	
name	string	
inventor	string	
year	string	

min_age	tinyint	
min_players	tinyint	
max_players	tinyint	
list_price	decimal(5,2)	

Assume you are using Impala, which does not implicitly cast data types. Which of the following are valid to use in a **SELECT** list for this table?

- [x] ceil(list_price + 0.08*list_price)

Correct
Correct. This could be an estimate of the price with sales tax.

- [ ] abs(name)
- [x] inventor

Correct
Correct. A single column is valid for the **SELECT** list.

- [x] min_players-min_age

Correct
Correct. Although this provides a meaningless number, it's a valid expression for the **SELECT** list.

- [ ] name + 10
- [x] min_players, list_price

Correct
Correct. Multiple columns, separated by a comma, is valid for the **SELECT** list.

6. Consider this query: **1 / 1 point**

SELECT game, shop, price, round(0.08*price,2) AS tax FROM fun.inventory;

Which are the correct column names in the header of the result set for this query?

- ( ) game, shop, price, _c3
- ( ) game, shop, price, _c4
- ( ) game, shop, price, round(0.08*price,2)
- ( ) game, shop, price, _c4, AS, tax
- ( ) game, shop, price, AS, tax
- ( ) game, shop, price, _c3, AS, tax
- (•) game, shop, price, tax
- ( ) game, shop, price, round(0.08*price,2), AS, tax

Correct

Correct. The expression before AS will be the final column, with tax as an alias for the column name.

7. This **SELECT** statement returns one result. What is the result? **1 / 1 point**

SELECT floor(5 - 6.5);

-2

Correct
Correct. The argument for the function evaluates to -1.5, and the function rounds it to the nearest integer less than that.

8. Suppose you want to calculate when each game in the fun.games table celebrated its 10th anniversary. (For information about this table, see the result of the **DESCRIBE** statement in Problem 5 above.) You might try the following query, but using Impala, it will cause an error: **1 / 1 point**

SELECT year + 10 FROM fun.games;

Which of the following would correct the error and make the calculation correctly? Check all that apply.

- [x] SELECT cast(year AS INT) + 10 FROM fun.games;

Correct
Correct. This casts the year column as an integer rather than a string, which then allows mathematical operations to be calculated.

- [ ] SELECT cast(year INT) + 10 FROM fun.games;
- [ ] SELECT year + cast(10 STRING) FROM fun.games;
- [ ] SELECT year + cast(10 AS STRING) FROM fun.games;

9. The statement **DESCRIBE workforce;** has the following result: **1 / 1 point**

name	type	comment
name	string	
occupation	string	
salary	int	

Which is the best statement to get a list of the occupations used in the table?

- ( ) SELECT occupation FROM workforce;
- (•) SELECT DISTINCT occupation FROM workforce;
- ( ) SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM workforce;
- ( ) SELECT DISTINCT occupation, salary FROM workforce;

- ○ SELECT salary DISTINCT FROM workforce;
- ○ SELECT occupation, salary DISTINCT FROM workforce;
- ○ SELECT occupation DISTINCT FROM workforce;
- ○ SELECT salary FROM workforce;

Correct
Correct. This will provide only the occupation column and remove any duplicate values.

10. You are working in the **default** database and want to list all the data in the **crayons** table, which is in the **wax** database. Which of the following allow you to do that? Check all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- ☑ Run **SELECT * FROM wax.crayons;**

Correct
Correct. Regardless of which database is current, using the fully qualified table name will identify the correct table.

- ☐ Run **SELECT crayons FROM wax;**
- ☐ Change the current database to **crayons** and run **SELECT * FROM wax;**
- ☐ Run **SELECT crayons.* FROM wax;**
- ☐ Run **SELECT * FROM crayons;**
- ☑ Change the current database to **wax** and run **SELECT * FROM crayons;**

Correct
Correct. From the **wax** database, you can refer to the table without qualification.

11. Which of the following are true of keywords (such as **SELECT** and **FROM**) and identifiers (such as names of tables and columns) in Hive and Impala? Check all that apply. **1 / 1 point**

- ☑ By convention, keywords are often shown uppercase

Correct
Correct. This is a convention, often (but not always) followed.

- ☐ Identifiers must be lowercase
- ☐ Keywords can never be used as identifiers
- ☑ Keywords are always case-insensitive

Correct
Correct. Convention and stylistic preferences may dictate certain cases be used, but the query engine will treat them the same regardless of case.