Graded Quiz: Refining Your Results

1. You want to select the author's first name from a table, but you only remember that it starts with the letter J. Which of the following queries uses the correct string pattern? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ SELECT lastname from author where lastname like 'J*'
- ◉ SELECT lastname from author where lastname like 'J%'
- ○ SELECT lastname from author where lastname like 'J#'
- ○ SELECT lastname from author where lastname like 'J$'

Correct
Correct. You can use the % sign as a wildcard to indicate missing characters.

2. In SQL, which of the following will be the correct way to sort a result set in descending order? **1 / 1 point**

- ○ SELECT ID FROM TABLE_NAME ORDER BY ID
- ○ SELECT * FROM TABLE_NAME ORDER BY ID
- ◉ SELECT * FROM TABLE_NAME ORDER BY ID DESC
- ○ SELECT ID FROM TABLE_NAME ORDER BY ID DESC

Correct
Correct. DESC makes sure that the sorting is done in descending order.

3. What is the role of HAVING clause in SQL queries in MySQL? **1 / 1 point**

- ☐ Acts as an alternative to WHERE clause in SQL queries.
- ☑ Restructures the result set to a ordered format.

Correct
Incorrect. Refer to video on Group By statements.

- ☑ Restricts the result set for a query using GROUP BY clause.

Correct
Correct. Having clause is used in conjunction with GROUP BY statements to filter the result set.

- ☐ Check whether data records meet the specified condition is met or not.

4. Which of the choices best describe the function of the following SQL query? **1 / 1 point**

SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY emp_name LIMIT 5;

- ○ Retrieves the entire contents of the table, sorted alphabetically based on emp_names
- ◉ Retrieves all the columns of the top 5 rows of the table, sorted alphabetically based on emp_names
- ○ Retrieves the top 5 emp_names ordered alphabetically.
- ○ Retrieves all the columns of the top 5 rows of the table, sorted reverse alphabetically based on emp_names

Correct
Correct! Using ORDER BY for text data, sort the information alphabetically.

5. Which of the following SQL statements lists the number of customers in each country, showing only the countries with more than five customers? **1 / 1 point**

- ◉ SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country FROM Customers GROUP BY Country HAVING COUNT(CustomerID) > 5;
- ○ SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country FROM Customers GROUP BY Country HAVING COUNT(CustomerID) < 5;
- ○ SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country FROM Customers GROUP BY Country HAVING CustomerID > 5;
- ○ SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country FROM Customers GROUP BY Country HAVING COUNT(Customers) > 5;

Correct
Correct! Group by clause groups the results by country, and COUNT function gets the number of records of each country. Having clause filters the required results.