Graded Quiz: Functions, Multiple Tables, and Sub-queries

1. Which of the following queries will return the data for employees who belong to the department with the highest value of department ID. **1 / 1 point**

- (●) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEP_ID =
  (SELECT MAX(DEPT_ID_DEP) FROM DEPARTMENTS)
- ( ) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEP_ID = MAX(DEP_ID)
- ( ) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPT_ID_DEP =
  MAX (SELECT DEPT_ID_DEP FROM DEPARTMENTS)
- ( ) SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEP_ID =
  (SELECT DEPT_ID_DEP FROM DEPARTMENTS WHERE DEPT_ID_DEP IS MAX)

Correct
Correct. This uses subqueries and functions.

2. A DEPARTMENTS table contains DEP_NAME, and DEPT_ID_DEP columns and an EMPLOYEES table contains columns called F_NAME and DEP_ID. We want to retrieve the Department Name for each Employee. Which of the following queries will correctly accomplish this? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) SELECT F_NAME, DEP_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES E, DEPARTMENTS D WHERE E.DEPT_ID_DEP = D.DEP_ID
- (●) SELECT F_NAME, DEP_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS WHERE DEPT_ID_DEP = DEP_ID
- ( ) SELECT D.F_NAME, E.DEP_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES E, DEPARTMENTS D WHERE D.DEPT_ID_DEP = E.DEP_ID
- ( ) SELECT E.F_NAME, D.DEP_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES, DEPARTMENTS

Correct
Correct! This is a correct way to use multiple tables using an implicit join.

3. You are writing a query that will give you the total cost to the Pet Rescue organization of rescuing animals. The cost of each rescue is stored in the Cost column. You want the result column to be called “Total_Cost”. Which of the following SQL queries is correct? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) SELECT SUM(Cost) FROM PetRescue
- (●) SELECT SUM(Cost) AS Total_Cost FROM PetRescue
- ( ) SELECT SUM(Total_Cost) From PetRescue
- ( ) SELECT Total_Cost FROM PetRescue

Correct
Correct. The SUM(Cost) function will give the total cost, and the AS Total_Cost clause will give the result column an alias of Total_Cost.

4. Which of the following is the correct syntax for calculating an employee's age, in YYYY-MM-DD format, with respect to the current date, in MySQL? Assume the date of birth is available as a column 'DOB' in the table named 'Employees'. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ SELECT (CURRENT_DATE – DOB) FROM Employees
- ○ SELECT DATEDIFF(CURRENT_DATE, DOB) FROM Employees
- ◉ SELECT FROM_DAYS(DATEDIFF(CURRENT_DATE, DOB) FROM Employees
- ○ SELECT FROM_DAYS(DATE_SUB(CURRENT_DATE, DOB) FROM Employees

Correct
Correct. FROM_DAYS will convert the number of days of difference to age in YYYY-MM-DD.

5. You have a record of a set of medicines called 'MEDS'. Their date of expiry is exactly 1 year after their date of manufacturing. The name of the medicines is available as 'NAME' and their date of manufacturing is available as a column 'DOM'. Which of the commands will generate an output that contains name of the medicines and also displays their date of expiry as a column 'DOE'? Assume use of MySQL. **1 / 1 point**

- ○ SELECT NAME, DATEADD(DOM, INTERVAL 1 YEAR) FROM MEDS
- ○ SELECT NAME, DATE_ADD(DOM, INTERVAL 1 YEARS) AS DOE FROM MEDS
- ◉ SELECT NAME, DATE_ADD(DOM, INTERVAL 1 YEAR) AS DOE FROM MEDS
- ○ SELECT NAME, DATEADD(DOM, INTERVAL 1 YEAR) AS DOE FROM MEDS

Correct
Correct. Use DATE_ADD for adding 1 year and represent at DOE.