

# Quiz: SQL

<b>Due</b> Oct 8 at 11:59pm	<b>Points</b> 100	<b>Questions</b> 20	<b>Time Limit</b> None
<b>Allowed Attempts</b> 2			

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## Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	<a href="#">Attempt 1</a>	36 minutes	95 out of 100

⚠️ Answers will be shown after your last attempt

Score for this attempt: **95** out of 100  
Submitted Oct 6 at 11:21am  
This attempt took 36 minutes.

Question 1

5 / 5 pts

A subquery is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ statement that’s coded within another SQL statement.

SELECT

Question 2

5 / 5 pts

In a SQL statement, the \_\_\_\_\_ clause specifies how to sort the rows.

- ☐ SELECT
- ☐ FROM
- ☐ WHERE
- ☒ ORDER BY

### Question 3

5 / 5 pts

Expressions coded in the HAVING clause

- ☒ can use either aggregate search conditions or non-aggregate search conditions
- ☐ can use aggregate search conditions but can't use non-aggregate search conditions
- ☐ can use non-aggregate search conditions but can't use aggregate search conditions
- ☐ can refer to any column in the base tables

### Question 4

5 / 5 pts

If introduced as follows, the subquery can return which of the values listed below?

**WHERE 2 < (subquery)**

- ☒ a single value

- ☐ a column of one or more rows
- ☐ a table
- ☐ a subquery can't be introduced in this way

**Question 5****5 / 5 pts**

To specify the name of a column in the result set of a SQL query, you can specify a column \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ pseudonym
- ☒ alias
- ☐ nick name
- ☐ last name

**Question 6****5 / 5 pts**

Which of the following is used as a wildcard in a SQL statement to specify that all columns should be retrieved?

- ☒ asterisk (\*)
- ☐ exclamation point (!)
- ☐ question mark (?)
- ☐ dollar sign (\$)

**Question 7****5 / 5 pts**

Which clause in a SQL statement will only allow the retrieval of a maximum number of rows?

- ☒ LIMIT
- ☐ RESTRICT
- ☐ MAX
- ☐ NUMBER

**Question 8****5 / 5 pts**

A \_\_\_\_\_ is used in a SQL statement to combine columns from two or more tables into a result set.

- ☒ join
- ☐ sort
- ☐ combine
- ☐ wildcard

**Question 9****5 / 5 pts****Code example 18-1**

```
SELECT vendorName, COUNT(*) AS numberOfInvoices,  
       MAX(invoiceTotal - paymentTotal - creditTotal) AS balanceDue
```

```
FROM vendors v
  JOIN invoices i
    ON v.vendorID = i.vendorID
WHERE invoiceTotal - paymentTotal - creditTotal >
      (SELECT AVG(invoiceTotal - paymentTotal - creditTotal)
       FROM invoices)
GROUP BY vendorName
ORDER BY balanceDue DESC
```

(Please refer to code example 18-1.) When this query is executed, the numberOfInvoices column for each row will show the number

☐ 1

☐ of invoices in the Invoices table

☐ of invoices for each vendor

☒

of invoices for each vendor that have a larger balance due than the average balance due for all invoices

## Question 10

5 / 5 pts

The WHERE clause in a SELECT statement is executed before the rows are grouped by a GROUP BY clause. In contrast, the \_\_\_\_\_ clause is executed after the rows are grouped.

HAVING

## Question 11

5 / 5 pts

When you code an UPDATE statement for one or more rows, the SET clause specifies the new data for the specified columns and the \_\_\_\_\_ clause specifies which row or rows are to be updated.

WHERE

## Question 12

5 / 5 pts

Which of the following LIMIT clauses will return a maximum of five rows starting with the eleventh row in the result set?

☐ LIMIT 10, <= 5

☐ LIMIT 11, <= 5

☒ LIMIT 10, 5

☐ LIMIT 11, 5

## Question 13

5 / 5 pts

Which type of operators can be used to create compound conditions in a SQL statement?

☐ smooth

☐ comparison

☐ relational

☒ logical

**Question 14****5 / 5 pts**

Which of the following is an operator that can be used in the WHERE clause of a SQL statement to use wildcards to match a pattern or portion of a string?

- ☒ LIKE
- ☐ EQUALS
- ☐ REGEXP
- ☐ IS

**Question 15****5 / 5 pts**

A table \_\_\_\_\_ can be used when you want to assign a temporary name to a table and use it in the join condition of a SELECT statement.

**Question 16****5 / 5 pts**

To retrieve rows in which an expression matches a string pattern called a mask, you can use the \_\_\_\_\_ operator followed by the mask.

**Question 17****5 / 5 pts**

In a SQL statement, the \_\_\_\_\_ clause specifies the table or tables to retrieve data from.

- ☐ SELECT
- ☒ FROM
- ☐ WHERE
- ☐ ORDER BY

**Question 18****5 / 5 pts**

All of the aggregate functions ignore null values, except for the \_\_\_\_\_ function.

COUNT(\*)

**Incorrect****Question 19****0 / 5 pts**

If a database allows null values in a column, you can use the \_\_\_\_\_ operator in a WHERE clause to retrieve only those rows that have a null value in that column.

IS NULL



**Question 20****5 / 5 pts**

To sort the records that are retrieved by a SELECT statement in descending sequence by invoice\_total, you code \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the ORDER BY clause.

**Quiz Score: 95** out of 100