Started on	Friday, 4 February 2022, 3:34 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 4 February 2022, 3:40 PM
Time taken	5 mins 46 secs
Grade	**6.50** out of 10.00 (**65**%)

Question **1**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The SQL keyword(s) _____ is used with wildcards.

○ a. IN only

◉ b. LIKE only

○ c. IN and NOT IN

○ d. NOT IN only

The correct answer is:
LIKE only

Question **2**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following function ignore NULL values?

☑ a. SUM

☐ b. count(*)

☑ c. MAX

☑ d. COUNT

The correct answers are:
MAX,

SUM,

COUNT

Question **3**

Complete

Mark 0.50 out of 1.00

The where clause- where city like '%_%b' cannot display _____

☑ a.   abb

☐ b.   a_b

☐ c.   a_%b

☐ d.   ab

The correct answers are:
ab,

abb

Question **4**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the meaning of "HAVING" clause in Mysql?

○ a.   To filter out the column values

○ b.   the correct option is not given

○ c.   To filter out the row and column values

◉ d.   To filter out the row values

The correct answer is:
To filter out the row values

Question **5**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The "COUNT" keyword belongs to which categories in Mysql?

◉ a.   Aggregate functions

○ b.   All of the mentioned

○ c.   Clauses

○ d.   Operators

The correct answer is:
Aggregate functions

Question **6**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which clause is used with an "aggregate functions"?

○ a.   Both GROUPBY and WHERE

○ b.   WHERE

◉ c.   GROUPBY

○ d.   SELECT

The correct answer is:
GROUPBY

Question **7**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Orders table:

O_Id	OrderDate	OrderPrice	Customer
1	2009/12/12	1000	Harry
2	2008/03/23	1600	Nancy
3	2008/09/02	700	Harry
4	2008/09/03	300	Harry
5	2008/08/30	2000	Jensen
6	2008/03/04	100	Nancy

We want to find the total sum (total order) of each customer. Which of the below statement should we use:

○ a.   SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Orders
       GROUP BY OrderPrice;

◉ b.   SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Orders
       GROUP BY Customer;

○ c.   SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Orders
       GROUP BY Orders;

○ d.   SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Order
       GROUP BY Customer;

The correct answer is:
SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Orders
GROUP BY Customer;

Question **8**

Complete

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

The HAVING clause is added to SQL because the WHERE keyword cannot be used with aggregate functions.

Select one:

◉ True

○ False

The correct answer is 'False'.

Question **9**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

What does this query do with reference to University database?

select * from takes where year = 2009 group by ID having count(ID) = 2;

○ a. Lists all the details of the courses taken by those students who have taken only 2 courses in the year 2009.

○ b. Lists all the details of the courses taken by any 2 students in the year 2009.

○ c. Lists the details of all the courses taken by student with ID=2 in the year 2009.

○ d. Lists all the details of the courses taken by only 2 students in the year 2009.

The correct answer is:

Lists all the details of the courses taken by those students who have taken only 2 courses in the year 2009.

Question **10**

Not answered

Marked out of 1.00

What does this query do with reference to University database?

select dept_name, tot_salary

from (select dept_name, sum(salary)

from instructor

group by dept_name)

as dept_sum (dept_name, tot_salary)

where tot_salary < 100000;

○ a. List the departments name and sum of instructor's salaries of those departments where the sum of salary is less than $100,000.

○ b. Error in the query because of two 'FROM' keywords.

○ c. List the departments name and sum of instructor's salaries of all departments having total salary of the each instructor less than Rs.100,000/-

○ d. Error in the query because having clause is missing

The correct answer is:

List the departments name and sum of instructor's salaries of those departments where the sum of salary is less than $100,000.

◄ DBS Evaluative Lab 2 exercise

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Lab 2 Quiz rechecks ►