Question 1

Filtering data is used to do which of the following? (select all that apply)



Reduce the time it takes to run the query

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Basics of Filtering with SQL" for more information.



Narrows down the results of the data.

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Basics of Filtering with SQL" for more information.



Helps you understand the contents of your data

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Basics of Filtering with SQL" for more information.



Reduces the strain on the client application

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Basics of Filtering with SQL" for more information.



Removes unwanted data in a calculation

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Basics of Filtering with SQL" for more information.

**1 / 1 point**

2.Question 2

You are doing an analysis on musicians that start with the letter “K”. Select the correct query that would retrieve only the artists whose name starts with this letter.





1

2

3

SELECT name

FROM Artists

WHERE name LIKE ‘%K’;





1

2

3

SELECT name

FROM Artists

WHERE name LIKE ‘K%’;





1

2

3

SELECT name

FROM Artists

WHERE name LIKE ‘%K%’;





1

2

3

SELECT name

FROM Artists

WHERE name IN ‘K%’;

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Using Wildcards in SQL" for more information.

**1 / 1 point**

3.Question 3

A null and a zero value effectively mean the same thing. True or false?



True



False

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Basics of Filtering with SQL" for more information.

**1 / 1 point**

4.Question 4

Select all that are true regarding wildcards (Select all that apply.)



Wildcards take longer to run compared to a logical operator

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Using Wildcards in SQL" for more information.



Wildcards can be used for non-text data items



Wildcards at the end of search patterns take longer to run

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Using Wildcards in SQL" for more information.

**1 / 1 point**

5.Question 5

Select the statements below that **ARE NOT** true of the ORDER BY clause (select all that apply).



Can take the name of one or more columns



Cannot sort by a column not retrieved

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Sorting with ORDER BY" for more information.



Can be anywhere in the select statement

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Sorting with ORDER BY" for more information.



It's only applied to the column names it directly precedes

**1 / 1 point**

6.Question 6

Select all of the valid math operators in SQL (select all that apply).



- (subtraction)

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Math Operations" for more information.



\* (multiplication)

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Math Operations" for more information.



/ (division)

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Math Operations" for more information.



^ (exponents)



+ (addition)

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Math Operations" for more information.

**1 / 1 point**

7.Question 7

Which of the following is an aggregate function? (select all that apply)



DISTINCT()



COUNT()

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Aggregate Functions" for more information.



MIN()

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Aggregate Functions" for more information.



MAX()

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Aggregate Functions" for more information.

**1 / 1 point**

8.Question 8

Which of the following is true of GROUP BY clauses? (Select all that apply.)



Every column in your select statement may/can be present in a group by clause, except for aggregated calculations.

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Grouping Data with SQL" for more information.



NULLs will be grouped together if your Group By column contains NULLs

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Grouping Data with SQL" for more information.



GROUP BY clauses can contain multiple columns

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Grouping Data with SQL" for more information.

**1 / 1 point**

9.Question 9

Select the true statement below.



HAVING filters after the data is grouped.



WHERE filters after the data is grouped

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Grouping Data with SQL" for more information.

**1 / 1 point**

10.Question 10

Which is the correct order of occurrence in a SQL statement?



select, group by, from, where, having



select, from, where, group by, having



select, from, where, order by, having



select, having, where, group by

**Correct**

See the video entitled, "Grouping Data with SQL" for more information.