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* Abulla Othow Othuw

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* **Introduction to Week 2**

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* **The SELECT List**

**[Video:](https://www.coursera.org/learn/cloudera-big-data-analysis-sql-queries/lecture/a4JUv/introduction-to-the-select-list)**[LectureIntroduction to the SELECT List](https://www.coursera.org/learn/cloudera-big-data-analysis-sql-queries/lecture/a4JUv/introduction-to-the-select-list)

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* **More about the SELECT List**

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**[Video:](https://www.coursera.org/learn/cloudera-big-data-analysis-sql-queries/lecture/XdnVo/the-distinct-keyword)**[LectureThe DISTINCT Keyword](https://www.coursera.org/learn/cloudera-big-data-analysis-sql-queries/lecture/XdnVo/the-distinct-keyword)

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* **The FROM Clause**

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* **Using Beeline and Impala Shell in Non-Interactive Mode**

**QUIZ • 30 MIN**

**Week 2 Core Quiz**

**Submit your assignment**

**DUE**Nov 24, 11:59 PM PST

**ATTEMPTS**3 every 8 hours

Try again

**Receive grade**

**TO PASS**80% or higher

**Grade**

64%

View Feedback

We keep your highest score

Week 2 Core Quiz

Graded Quiz • 30 min

**Due** Nov 24, 11:59 PM PST

**Try again once you are ready**

**TO PASS**80% or higher

Try again

**GRADE**

63.63%

**Week 2 Core Quiz**

**LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE**

63.63%

**1.Question 1**

**Which is the best description of the SELECT statement in SQL? (Note, this is not referring to theSELECT list.)**

The statement most often used to define data structures

The statement for choosing which database to work in

The clause for choosing which table to pull data from

The only statement for creating query results

**Incorrect**

Incorrect. That is the **FROM** clause. You might want to review the "Introduction to the SELECT List" video.

**0 / 1 point**

**2.Question 2**

**Which of the following can be achieved using a SELECT statement with Hive or Impala? Check all that apply.**

Displaying the names of the available databases

Listing all the tables in a database

Listing all the data in a table

**Correct**

Correct. **SELECT \* FROM *table;***will do this.

Displaying specific columns in a table

**Correct**

Correct. You can use the **SELECT** list to specify which columns to include in the results.

Loading a file of data into a table

Displaying the data in a table using a specific order for the columns

**Correct**

Correct. You can list the columns in your **SELECT** list in the order you prefer for the results.

Displaying the output of an expression

**Correct**

Correct. You can use **SELECT** *expression* to display the output of the expression.

**1 / 1 point**

**3.Question 3**

**The customers table in the default database has columns cust\_id, name, and country (all string types). Which of the following are valid SELECT statements? Check all that apply.**

SELECT name;

SELECT \* FROM customers;

**Correct**

Correct. This selects all columns from the **customers** table.

SELECT customers FROM default;

SELECT customers;

SELECT 'Brendon';

**Correct**

Correct. Although there is no **FROM** clause, there is also no column reference, just the literal value **Brendon**. This will return a single row with the single value **Brendon**.

SELECT Arfa;

SELECT name, cust\_id FROM customers;

**Correct**

Correct. This will return the **name** and **cust\_id** columns from the **customers** table. This is not in the same order as they are given in the table, but this is acceptable—the order you put in the**SELECT** list is the order they will appear in your results.

**1 / 1 point**

**4.Question 4**

**This SELECT statement returns one result. What is the result?**

**SELECT 3 + 2 \* 5;**

13

**Correct**

Correct. Using order of operations, this is evaluated as 3 + 10, which is 13.

**1 / 1 point**

**5.Question 5**

**The result of DESCRIBE fun.games; gives this result:**

| **name** | **type** | **comment** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| id | int |  |
| name | string |  |
| inventor | string |  |
| year | string |  |
| min\_age | tinyint |  |
| min\_players | tinyint |  |
| max\_players | tinyint |  |
| list\_price | decimal(5,2) |  |

**Assume you are using Impala, which does not implicitly cast data types. Which of the following are valid to use in a SELECT list for this table?**

min\_players-min\_age

**Correct**

Correct. Although this provides a meaningless number, it's a valid expression for the **SELECT** list.

inventor

**Correct**

Correct. A single column is valid for the **SELECT** list.

min\_players, list\_price

**Correct**

Correct. Multiple columns, separated by a comma, is valid for the **SELECT** list.

ceil(list\_price + 0.08\*list\_price)

**Correct**

Correct. This could be an estimate of the price with sales tax.

abs(name)

name + 10

**1 / 1 point**

**6.Question 6**

**Consider this query:**

**SELECT game, shop, price, round(0.08\*price,2) AS tax FROM fun.inventory;**

**Which are the correct column names in the header of the result set for this query?**

game, shop, price, \_c3

game, shop, price, \_c4, AS, tax

game, shop, price, \_c4

game, shop, price, AS, tax

game, shop, price, \_c3, AS, tax

game, shop, price, tax

game, shop, price, round(0.08\*price,2)

game, shop, price, round(0.08\*price,2), AS, tax

**Correct**

Correct. The expression before AS will be the final column, with tax as an alias for the column name.

**1 / 1 point**

**7.Question 7**

**This SELECT statement returns one result. What is the result?**

**SELECT floor(5 - 6.5);**

-2

**Correct**

Correct. The argument for the function evaluates to -1.5, and the function rounds it to the nearest integer less than that.

**1 / 1 point**

**8.Question 8**

**Suppose you want to calculate when each game in the fun.games table celebrated its 10th anniversary. (For information about this table, see the result of the DESCRIBE statement in Problem 5 above.) You might try the following query, but using Impala, it will cause an error:**

**SELECT year + 10 FROM fun.games;**

**Which of the following would correct the error and make the calculation correctly? Check all that apply.**

SELECT cast(year INT) + 10 FROM fun.games;

**This should not be selected**

Incorrect. You might want to review the "Data Type Conversion" video.

SELECT year + cast(10 STRING) FROM fun.games;

SELECT cast(year AS INT) + 10 FROM fun.games;

**Correct**

Correct. This casts the year column as an integer rather than a string, which then allows mathematical operations to be calculated.

SELECT year + cast(10 AS STRING) FROM fun.games;

**0 / 1 point**

**9.Question 9**

**The statement DESCRIBE workforce; has the following result:**

| **name** | **type** | **comment** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| name | string |  |
| occupation | string |  |
| salary | int |  |

**Which is the best statement to get a list of the occupations used in the table?**

SELECT occupation FROM workforce;

SELECT occupation DISTINCT FROM workforce;

SELECT salary FROM workforce;

SELECT DISTINCT occupation, salary FROM workforce;

SELECT salary DISTINCT FROM workforce;

SELECT DISTINCT occupation FROM workforce;

SELECT occupation, salary DISTINCT FROM workforce;

SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM workforce;

**Incorrect**

Incorrect. You might want to review the video, "The DISTINCT Keyword."

**0 / 1 point**

**10.Question 10**

**You are working in the default database and want to list all the data in the crayons table, which is in the wax database. Which of the following allow you to do that? Check all that apply.**

Change the current database to **crayons** and run **SELECT \* FROM wax;**

Run **SELECT \* FROM crayons;**

Run **SELECT \* FROM wax.crayons;**

**Correct**

Correct. Regardless of which database is current, using the fully qualified table name will identify the correct table.

Run **SELECT crayons.\* FROM wax;**

Run **SELECT crayons FROM wax;**

Change the current database to **wax** and run **SELECT \* FROM crayons;**

**Correct**

Correct. From the **wax** database, you can refer to the table without qualification.

**1 / 1 point**

**11.Question 11**

**Which of the following are true of keywords (such as SELECT and FROM) and identifiers (such as names of tables and columns) in Hive and Impala? Check all that apply.**

Identifiers must be lowercase

**This should not be selected**

Incorrect. You might want to review the "Identifiers" video.

By convention, keywords are often shown uppercase

Keywords are always case-insensitive

Keywords can never be used as identifiers

**This should not be selected**

Incorrect. You might want to review the "Identifiers" video.

**0 / 1 point**