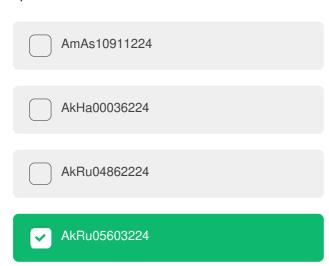
# Integrated project: Maji Ndogo part 1 [MCQ] (Version : 0)

TEST	
<ul><li>Correct Answer</li></ul>	
(L) Answered in 4.583333333333 Minutes	
Question 1/10	
What is the address of Bello Azibo?	
100 Mogadishu Road	
129 Ziwa La Kioo Road	
123 Ziwa La Nioo Hoad	
119 Moroni Avenue	
51 Addis Ababa Road	
Explanation:	
We can either search employees manually or use 'Bello Azibo' and the WHERE clause:	
SELECT address	
FROM employee WHERE employee_name = 'Bello Azibo';	
Question 2/10	
What is the name and phone number of our Microbiolog	ogist?
Vuyisile Ghadir, +99317854629	
✓ Vuyisile Ghadir, +99712584936	

## Question 3/10

What is the source\_id of the water source shared by the most number of people? Hint: Use a comparison operator.



#### **Explanation:**

With our given experience and the hint given, we can either use > with some number to hone in on the answer:

SELECT \*

FROM water\_source

WHERE number\_of\_people\_served > 3997;

or sort the list to find the top record:

SELECT \*

FROM water\_source

ORDER BY number\_of\_people\_served DESC;

What is the population of Maji Ndogo?

Hint:	Start by	searching the	data d	_dictionary	table	for the	word	'population'.	
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146 million people

29.8 million people



27.6 million people

27,628.1 people

**Explanation:** 

Searching the data\_dictionary for:

SELECT \*

FROM data\_dictionary WHERE description LIKE '%population%';

Gives:

column

table\_name description

name

The national global\_water\_access pop\_n estimate in thousands

The urban population share

global\_water\_access pop\_u estimate in

percentage points

(%)

From this we get the following information:

- 1. The population is in column pop\_n.
- 2. It is in the global\_water\_access table.
- 3. The unit is in the thousands.

Searching the global\_water\_access table:

SELECT \*

FROM global\_water\_access
WHERE name = 'Maji Ndogo';

#### Question 5/10

Which SQL query returns records of employees who are Civil Engineers residing in Dahabu or living on an avenue?

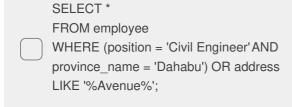
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE position = 'Civil Engineer' AND province_name = 'Dahabu' OR address LIKE '%Avenue%';
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE position = 'Civil Engineer' AND (province_name = 'Dahabu' OR address = 'Avenue');

#### **SELECT**\*



FROM employee

✓ WHERE position = 'Civil Engineer' AND (province\_name = 'Dahabu' OR address LIKE '%Avenue%');



#### **Explanation:**

The order of operations will influence the output.

The option that doesn't include brackets is incorrect because it will include employees with positions other than 'Civil Engineer' as well. The option that includes the bracket before position and after 'Dahabu' is incorrect because it will similarly include employees with other positions. The option without %, indicating a wildcard, will return nothing and is therefore incorrect.

## Question 6/10

Create a query to identify potentially suspicious field workers based on an anonymous tip. This is the description we are given:

- The employee's phone number contained the digits 86 or 11.
- The employee's last name started with either an A or an M.
- The employee was a Field Surveyor.

Which option is correct?

Four employees fit this description.
Bello Azibo and Zuriel Matembo both fit this description.
Only Zuriel Matembo fits this description.
Only Bello Azibo fits this description.
Explanation:
Using the correct operators and brackets will provide the correct answer:
SELECT employee_name
FROM employee
WHERE
(phone_number LIKE '%86%'
OR phone_number LIKE '%11%')
AND (employee name LIKE '% A%'
OR employee_name LIKE '% M%')
AND position = 'Field Surveyor';
Without the brackets, four employees will be found
to match this description. Incorrectly applying the
brackets, many employees will be found to match

## Question 7/10

this description.

What is the result of the following query? Choose the most appropriate description of the results set.

SELECT \*

FROM well\_pollution

WHERE description LIKE 'Clean\_%' OR results = 'Clean' AND biological < 0.01;

4916 records are returned. This query
describes the pollution samples that were
classified as 'Clean' but were actually
contaminated.



4916 records are returned. This query describes the pollution samples that had an insignificant amount of biological contamination.

0 records are returned. This query
describes the pollution samples that were
classified as 'Clean' but were actually
contaminated.

4954 records are returned. This query
describes the pollution samples that had
an insignificant amount of biological
contamination.

#### **Explanation:**

'4954 records' are incorrect because the changes made in 5. Pollution Issues were not made, adding those records to the total rows.

'0 records' are incorrect because... This is the result of running the query we used to check the incorrect labels in message 13:13. The conditions in this question are reversed.

The statements that refer to 'classified as 'Clean' but were actually contaminated' are incorrect because this query describes the pollution samples where query conditions are reversed. Looking for biological < 0.01 means we're looking for records below the threshold of 0.01, meaning there is an insignificant amount of biological contamination in these samples. Check message 12:31 for more details.

## Question 8/10

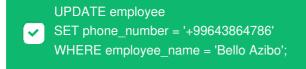
Which query will identify the records with a quality score of 10, visited more than once?



SELECT \* FROM water\_quality WHERE ✓ visit\_count >= 2 AND subjective\_quality\_score = 10

SELECT \* FROM water\_quality WHERE visit count = 2 OR

subjective_quality_score = 10
SELECT * FROM water_quality WHERE  visit_count = 2 AND subjective_quality_score = 10
SELECT * FROM water_quality WHERE  visit_count > 1 AND subjective_quality_score > 10
Explanation:
The query that 'visit_count > 2 AND subjective_quality_score = 10' is incorrect because the AND operator will limit the result set to visit count larger than two, excluding two.
The query with 'visit_count = 2 AND subjective_quality_score = 10' is incorrect because the AND operator will limit the result set to visit count equals to two, excluding 3,4,5
The query with 'visit_count > 1 AND subjective_quality_score > 10', while visit_count > 1 is correct, 'subjective_quality_score > 10' will always be false since there are no scores above 10.
Question 9/10
You have been given a task to correct the phone number for the employee named 'Bello Azibo'. The correct number is +99643864786. Write the SQL query to accomplish this. Note: Running these queries on the employee table may create issues later, so use the knowledge you have learned to avoid that.
UPDATE employee SET phone_number = '+99643864786';
UPDATE employee  SET phone_number = '+99643864786'  WHERE name = 'Bello Azibo';
UPDATE employee  SET phone_number = +99643864786  WHERE employee_name = 'Bello Azibo';



### **Explanation:**

The option that includes UPDATE, SET, and WHERE, quotation marks on the number, and uses employee\_name is correct. If the phone number is not wrapped in quotation marks, it will result in a syntax error.

If the WHERE clause is not used, this number will be set for all employee records rather than just for the single employee. If the column 'name' rather than 'employee\_name' is used, we are referring to a non-existent column.

Question 10/10
How many rows of data are returned for the following query?
SELECT * FROM well_pollution WHERE description IN ('Parasite: Cryptosporidium', 'biologically contaminated') OR (results = 'Clean' AND biological > 0.01);
634 rows
570 rows
750 rows
5486 rows
Explanation:
'634 rows' is incorrect because the changes made to the well_pollution table were not successful.  Either the updates were not made, or the

well\_pollution\_copy table was updated, and not

'0 rows' and '750 rows' are false options.

well\_pollution.

