Module 2 Quiz

Quiz, 10 questions

✓ Congratulations! You passed!	Next Item
1 / 1 point	
1. Filtering data is used to do which of the following? (select all that apply)	
Narrows down the results of the 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.	
Helps you understand the contents of your data	
Correct See the video entitled, "Basics of Filtering with SQL" for more information.	
Reduce the time it takes to run the query	
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



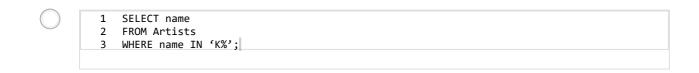
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You are doing an analysis on musicians that start with the letter "K". Select the correct query that would retrieve only the artists whose name starts with this letter.

1	SELECT name
	FROM Artists
3	WHERE name LIKE '%K%';
1	SELECT name
	FROM Artists
3	WHERE name LIKE '%K';
	•
1	SELECT name
2	FROM Artists
3	WHERE name LIKE 'K%';

Correct

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





1/1 point

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.

0.67 / 1

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4. Select all that are true regarding wildcards
Wildcards take longer to run compared to a logical operator
Correct See the video entitled, "Using Wildcards in SQL" for more information.
Wildcards at the end of search patterns take longer to run
Correct See the video entitled, "Using Wildcards in SQL" for more information.
Wildcards can be used for non-text data items
This should not be selected See the video entitled, "Using Wildcards in SQL" for more information.
 0.75 / 1 point 5. Select the statements below that ARE NOT true of the ORDER BY clause (select all that apply).
It's only applied to the column names it directly precedes
This should not be selected See the video entitled, "Sorting with ORDER BY" for more information.
Can take the name of one or more columns
Un-selected is correct
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

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Module ReQuizentitled, "Sorting with ORDER BY" for more information.

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0.80 / 1 point
6. Select all of the valid math operators in SQL (select all that apply).
+ (addition)
Correct See the video entitled, "Math Operations" for more information.
^ (exponents)
This should not be selected See the video entitled, "Math Operations" for more information.
- (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.
1/1 point

COUNT()

https://www.coursera.org/learn/sql-for-data-science/exam/URsR2/module-2-quiz

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

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	MAX()
Corre See	ect the video entitled, "Aggregate Functions" for more information.
	MIN()
Corre See	ect the video entitled, "Aggregate Functions" for more information.
	DISTINCT()
Un-s	elected is correct
~	1 / 1 point
8. Which	of the following is true of GROUP BY clauses?
	GROUP BY clauses can contain multiple columns
Corr e	ect 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.

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

Every column in your select statement must be present in a group by clause, except for

aggregated calculations.



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9.

Select the true statement below.

	WHERE filters after the data is grouped
0	HAVING filters after the data is grouped.

Correct

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



1/1 point

10

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

select, from, where, group by, having

Correct

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

select, having, where, group by
select, group by, from, where, having
select, from, where, order by, having

