✓ **Herzlichen Glückwunsch! Sie haben bestanden!**
ZUM BESTEHEN 80 % oder höher

Lernen Sie weiter

BEWERTUNG
100 %

Test your knowledge on SQL calculations

GESAMTPUNKTZAHL 3

1. You are creating a query to request worker information from your database. You will use that information to calculate employees' weekly pay. What clause would you include beneath *Hourly_rate* and above *FROM Wages_table* to store pay values in the weekly_pay column? Type your answer below. **1 / 1 Punkten**

```
SELECT
Employee_ID,
number_of_hours,
Hourly_rate


FROM
Wages_table
```

(number_of_hours * Hourly_rate) AS weekly_pay

✓ **Richtig**
To store pay values in the weekly_pay column, the correct statement is (number_of_hours * Hourly_rate) AS weekly_pay. The AS command gives a temporary name to the column.

2. In a SQL query, which calculation does the modulo (%) operator perform? **1 / 1 Punkten**

- ○ It finds the square root of a number
- ○ It applies an exponent to a value
- ○ It converts a decimal to a percent
- ◉ It returns the remainder of a division calculation

✓ **Richtig**
The modulo operator returns the remainder of a division calculation when included in a SQL query.

3. You are working with a dataset with the column name "firstquarterexpenses." How can you rename this column to make it more readable? **1 / 1 Punkten**

- ◉ first_quarter_expenses
- ○ first quarter expenses
- ○ Firstquarterexpenses
- ○ first+quarter+expenses

✓ **Richtig**
You can rename the column first_quarter_expenses. Using underscores between words helps avoid potential issues while keeping the names readable.