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Say Goodbye to License Fees

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Test End

You have completed the test for **4 minutes and 39 seconds** and answered **100 %** of the questions correctly.

Question	Your Answer	Correct?	Recommended Reading
What does the following SQL statement do: SELECT Customer, COUNT(Order) FROM Sales GROUP BY Customer HAVING COUNT(Order) >5	Selects all customers from table Sales that have made more than 5 orders.	Yes	
What is the INSERT command used for?	To insert data.	Yes	
What does ACID stand for?	Atomicity. Consistency. Isolation. Durability.	Yes	
Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve a minimum value?	MIN	Yes	
The FROM SQL clause is used to...	specify what table we are selecting or deleting data from.	Yes	
What is the ABS SQL function used for?	To return the absolute, positive value of a numeric expression.	Yes	
Normalization is ...	the process of arranging information stored in a database in a way, which removes redundancy and ambiguity.	Yes	
Which of the following SQL clauses is used to sort a result set?	ORDER BY	Yes	
What does the FROM SQL keyword specify?	The FROM SQL keyword specifies the tables, views, and joined tables used in SELECT, UPDATE and DELETE SQL statements.	Yes	
The IN SQL keyword...	Determines if a value matches any of the values in a list or a sub-query.	Yes	
What does the SQL FROM clause do?	Specifies the tables to retrieve rows from.	Yes	
What is a view?	A view is a virtual table which results of executing a pre-compiled query. A view is not part of the physical database schema, while the regular tables are.	Yes	

What is the difference between the WHERE and HAVING SQL clauses?	The WHERE SQL clause condition(s) is applied to all rows in the result set before the HAVING clause is applied (if present). The HAVING clause is used only with SELECT SQL statements and specifies a search condition for an aggregate or a group.	Yes	
Which of the following SQL statements will select all records with all their columns from a table called Sales.	SELECT * FROM Sales	Yes	
What does the term 'locking' refer to?	Locking is a process preventing users from reading data being changed by other users, and prevents concurrent users from changing the same data at the same time.	Yes	

Start a new SQL Quiz