1. You want to retrieve a list of employees in alphabetical order of Lastname from the Employees table. Which SQL statement should you use? **1 / 1 point**

- (●) SELECT * FROM Employees ORDER BY Lastname;
- ( ) SELECT * FROM Employees SORT BY Lastname;
- ( ) SELECT * FROM Employees ORDER BY Lastname DESC;
- ( ) SELECT * FROM Employees GROUP BY Lastname;

Correct
Correct. This SQL statement will retrieve a list of employees in alphabetical order from the Employees table.

2. Which keyword is used to set a condition for a GROUP BY clause? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) SELECT
- (●) HAVING
- ( ) WHERE
- ( ) ORDER BY

Correct
Correct. The keyword HAVING is used to set a condition for a GROUP BY clause.

3. You want to retrieve a list of authors from Australia, Canada, and India from the table Authors. Which SQL statement is correct? **1 / 1 point**

- (●) SELECT * FROM Author WHERE Country IN (‘Australia’, 'Canada', 'India');
- ( ) SELECT * FROM Author WHERE Country LIST ('CA', 'IN');
- ( ) SELECT * FROM Author IF Country (‘Australia’, 'Canada', 'India');
- ( ) SELECT * FROM Author WHERE Country BETWEEN(‘Australia’, ‘Canada’, ‘India’);

Correct
Correct. The IN keyword allows you to specify a list of values to match a condition.

4. You want to retrieve a list of books priced above $10 and below $25 from the table Book. What are the two ways you can specify the range? **1 / 1 point**

- [x] SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price >= 10 and Price <= 25;

  Correct
  Partially correct. You can specify the price range using the >= and <= operands. If you only selected this option, note that one other answer is also correct.

- [x] SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 and 25;

  Correct
  Partially correct. You can specify the price range using BETWEEN … AND …. If you only selected this option, note that one other answer is also correct.

- [ ] SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price IN (10, 25);
- [ ] SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price 10 to 25;

5. You want to retrieve Salary information for an employee called Ed from the Employee table. You write the following statement: **1 / 1 point**

SELECT Firstname, Lastname, Salary FROM Employees

You see all the employees listed, and it's hard to find Ed's information. Which clause should you add to reduce the number of rows returned?

- ( ) GROUP BY Firstname = 'Ed';
- (•) WHERE Firstname = 'Ed';
- ( ) WHERE Employees = 'Ed';
- ( ) ORDER BY Firstname;

Correct
Correct. The WHERE clause restricts the result set, in this case to employees with the first name Ed.