

CS-Foundation-SQL-Module4-Summary-Queries-V1

1 play • 35 players

 A private kahoot



Questions (4)

1 - Quiz

These six clauses of the **SELECT** statement must be coded in the following order:



SELECT, FROM, GROUP BY, HAVING, WHERE, ORDER BY



SELECT, FROM, WHERE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY, HAVING



SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY



SELECT, FROM, ORDER BY, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING



2 - Quiz

Which is **NOT TRUE** regarding **WHERE, GROUP BY, and HAVING**?



The **WHERE** clause is used to filter rows



You cannot use **WHERE** and **GROUP BY** together in a single **SELECT** statement



The **HAVING** clause allows you to filter results after the **GROUP BY** operation



The **GROUP BY** clause groups rows based on one or more columns.



3 - Quiz

Which of the statements below best describes the result set returned by this SELECT statement?

```
SELECT vendor_state, COUNT(*) AS column_2
FROM vendors
GROUP BY vendor_state
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
ORDER BY vendor_state
```



The names of the vendors in each state



The duplicate vendors from each state



The number of vendors in each state



The number of vendors in each state that has more than one vendor



4 - Quiz

When the query below is executed, the result set will contain one row for...

```
SELECT vendor_state, vendor_city, vendor_name, COUNT(*) AS invoice_g
      SUPP(invoice_total) AS invoice_average
FROM invoices JOIN vendors
ON invoices.vendor_id = vendors.vendor_id
WHERE vendor_state < 'I'
GROUP BY vendor_state, vendor_city, vendor_name
HAVING SUPP(invoice_total) > 500
ORDER BY vendor_state, vendor_city, vendor_name
```



each city with invoice totals over \$500



each vendor state, city, name combination with invoice totals over \$500



each city with invoice average over \$500



each vendor state, city, name combination with invoice average over \$500



Resource credits ^