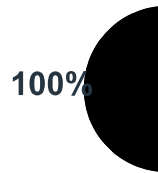


Results

Seif Kungulio



100

Out of 100 points

34:18

Time for this attempt

Your Answers:

1

5 / 5 points

According to the PostgreSQL document, which of the following is true about the CREATE DATABASE command?

- ☐ The CREATE DATABASE command can only be invoked by the superuser role
- ☐ The CREATE DATABASE command can only be utilized from the pgAdmin RDMS
- ☒ The CREATE DATABASE command creates a copy of the template1 database

Feedback

Based on your answer

That is correct. The CREATE DATABASE command creates a copy of the template1 database.

2

5 / 5 points

Choose the query below that outputs the names of employee sorted alphabetically.

- ☐ SELECT * FROM employee GROUP BY lastname
- ☐ SELECT * FROM employee ORDER BY lastname DESC;
- ☒ SELECT * FROM employee ORDER BY lastname;

3

5 / 5 points

Which of the following SQL keywords allows you to ensure that only those records that are non-duplicative are returned in a query:

- ☐ DISCREET
- ☐ IDEAL

☐ UNIQUE

✓ ☒ DISTINCT

4 5 / 5 points

Which of the following SQL commands will globally change the price of undershirts to &10.95?

✓ ☒ UPDATE product
SET price = 10.95
WHERE product = 'undershirts';

☐ SELECT product,
price
FROM employee
WHERE product = 'undershirts' AND price = 10.95;

☐ UPDATE employee
SET price = 1095
WHERE id = 212;

5 5 / 5 points

Which of the following SQL keyword is used to import data into PostgreSQL?

✓ ☒ COPY

☐ INJECT

☐ IMPORT

6 5 / 5 points

Given the table below, select the query that will find the sum of all salaries for the 'east' region.
employee

Id	lastname	firstname	salary	region	supervisor
1	Jones	Alice	47520.00	East	McClanahan
2	Barber	John	99100.00	North	Jones
3	McGraw	Lana	110570.00	North	Jones

Id	lastname	firstname	salary	region	supervisor
4	Justice	Bernice	82010.00	South	Andrews
5	Pedigrew	Alexander	71700.00	West	Allen

☒ SELECT sum(salary) AS TotSalary FROM employee WHERE region = 'east';

☐ SELECT sum(salary) AS TotSalary FROM employee WHERE region = east;

☐ SELECT max(salary) AS TotSalary FROM employee WHERE region = 'east';

☐ SELECT max(salary) AS TotSalary FROM employee WHERE region = east;

7

5 / 5 points

Given the tables below, what value(s) will be returned from the following query? The / separates the column title and values returned.

SELECT count(id) AS totalforsup FROM employee WHERE supervisor = 'Jones';
employee

Id	lastname	firstname	salary	region	supervisor
1	Jones	Alice	47520.00	East	McClanahan
2	Barber	John	99100.00	North	Jones
3	McGraw	Lana	110570.00	North	Jones
4	Justice	Bernice	82010.00	South	Andrews
5	Pedigrew	Alexander	71700.00	West	Allen

☐ sumregion / 3

☐ totalforsup / 1

☐ Error

☒ totalforsup / 2

8

5 / 5 points

Which of the following queries will properly create the table country with an appropriate id, country name, and country region code. The table should have an appropriate primary key.

☐ ALTER TABLE country

ALTER COLUMN COUNTRY_ID TYPE INTEGER;

☐ CREATE TABLE country (COUNTRY_ID varchar(3)

, COUNTRY_NAME varchar(45)

, REGION_ID decimal(10,0)

);



```
CREAT TABLE country (COUNTRY_ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY
, COUNTRY_NAME varchar(45) ,
, REGION_ID decimal(10,0)
);
```

9

5 / 5 points

Which of the following reserved words would be used to find the top sales in a given region without using an aggregator?

☐ FIRST



☒ LIMIT

☐ TOP

10

5 / 5 points

Which type of SQL statement allows you to CREATE, ALTER, or DROP records in a table?

☐ Transaction Control Language
(TCL)

☐ Data Control Language
(DCL)



☒ Data Definition Language
(DDL)

☐ Data Manipulation Language
(DML)

11

5 / 5 points

The ANSI/ISO SQL standard defines how to properly write SQL programming code.

☐ True



☒ False

12

5 / 5 points

Select the SQL query that will correctly insert a row of data in the following table

product

Id	Integer
prod_name	Varchar(30)
price	numeric

ld	Integer
intro_year	DATE

☐ INSERT INTO product
VALUES (1,AdvantaX, 32.99, 2021-02-01);

☒ INSERT INTO product
VALUES (1,'AdvantaX', 32.99, '2021-02-01');

☐ UPDATE product
SET VALUES = (1, 'AdvantaX', 32.99, '2021-02-01');

13 5 / 5 points

Which of the following is a limitation of using aggregates in queries?

☐ Aggregates take longer to write

☒ Aggregates cannot be nested.

☐ Aggregates require the use of a GROUP BY clause

☒ All non-aggregate columns must be included in the GROUP BY clause

14 5 / 5 points

Which of the following is the correct way to assign a foreign key to a table? Assume there is no foreign key column in the table.

☐ ALTER TABLE airplane
ADD CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (lender_id);

☐ ALTER TABLE airplane
ADD column lender_id SERIAL;

ALTER TABLE airplane
ADD CONSTRAINT lender_id
FOREIGN KEY (lender_id);



```
ALTER TABLE airplane  
ADD COLUMN lender_id integer;
```



```
ALTER TABLE airplane  
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_lender  
FOREIGN KEY (lender_id)  
REFERENCES lender(id);
```



```
UPDATE TABLE airplane  
SET FOREIGN KEY TO (lender_id);
```

15

5 / 5 points

Which of the following SQL statements will drop the column supervisor from the employee table?



```
UPDATE TABLE employee  
DROP COLUMN employee;
```



```
ALTER TABLE employee  
DROP COLUMN supervisor;
```



```
ALTER TABLE employee  
DELETE supervisor
```



```
UPDATE TABLE employee  
DELETE column supervisor;
```

16

5 / 5 points

Which of the following SQL keywords allows you to ensure that only those records that are non-duplicative are returned in a query:



IDEAL



UNIQUE



☒ DISTINCT



DISCREET

17 5 / 5 points

Which of the following shorthand SQL keywords would be the best option for replacing an entire record when using the same id?

- ☐ UPDATE
- ☐ SELECT/INSERT
- ☐ INSERT

✓ ☒ REPLACE

18 5 / 5 points

Setting table columns to only accept certain data types of varying lengths is an example of what type of SQL data quality policy?

- ☐ Record Lock
- ☐ Transaction Policy

✓ ☒ Constraint

19 5 / 5 points

What is the default sort order when using the ORDER BY sorting clause?

- ☐ Alphabetical

✓ ☒ Ascending

- ☐ Descending

20 5 / 5 points

Using appropriate SQL statements, create the below table in your public schema and introduce the values of the cus_tier column given the following logic:

- If the customer is with the company less than two years and their order value is less than 1500, then their tier is 'bronze'
- If the customer is with the company two years or more, but less than 5 years, and their order values is equal to 1500 or more but less than 10000, then their tier is 'silver'
- If the customer is with the company 5 years or more but less than 10 years and their order value is more than 10000 but less than 20000, then their tier is 'gold'
- If the customer is with the company 10 years or more and their order value is 20000 or more then their tier is 'platinum'

customer

Id	lastname	firstname	total sales	longevity	order_value	cus_tier
1	Jones	Alice	47520.00	10	30000	
2	Barber	John	99100.00	1	500	
3	McGraw	Lana	110570.00	8	13210	
4	Justice	Bernice	82010.00	2	5000	
5	Pedigrew	Alexander	71700.00	2	5010	

What is the appropriate statement and output of the cus_tier column?



```
UPDATE public.customer

SET cus_tier = CASE

WHEN longevity < 2 AND order_value < 1500 THEN 'bronze'

WHEN longevity >= 2 AND longevity < 5 AND order_value >= 1500 AND order_value < 10000 THEN 'silver'

WHEN longevity >= 5 AND longevity < 10 AND order_value >= 10000 AND order_value <20000 THEN 'gold'

WHEN longevity >=10 AND order_value > 10000 THEN 'platinum'

END;
```

Output: PLATINUM, BRONZE, SILVER, GOLD, GOLD



```
UPDATE public.customer

SET cus_tier = CASE

WHEN longevity < 2 AND order_value < 1500 THEN 'bronze'

WHEN longevity >= 2 AND longevity < 5 AND order_value >= 1500 AND order_value < 10000 THEN 'silver'

WHEN longevity >= 5 AND longevity < 10 AND order_value >= 10000 AND order_value <20000 THEN 'gold'

WHEN longevity >=10 AND order_value > 10000 THEN 'platinum'

END;
```

Output: PLATINUM, BRONZE, GOLD, SILVER, SILVER



```
FOR (longevity, order_value) IN public.customer:

SET cus_tier = CASE

WHEN longevity < 2 AND order_value < 1500 THEN 'bronze'

WHEN longevity >= 2 AND longevity < 5 AND order_value >= 1500 AND order_value < 10000 THEN 'silver'

WHEN longevity >= 5 AND longevity < 10 AND order_value >= 10000 AND order_value <20000 THEN 'gold'

WHEN longevity >=10 AND order_value > 10000 THEN 'platinum'

END;
```

OUTPUT: GOLD, PLATINUM, SILVER, BRONZE, BRONZE



```
SELECT id, lastname, firstname, total_sales, longevity, order_value,

CASE cust_tier

WHEN longevity < 2 AND order_value < 1500 THEN 'bronze'
```



```
WHEN longevity >= 2 AND longevity < 5 AND order_value >= 1500 AND order_value < 10000 THEN 'silver'

WHEN longevity >= 5 AND longevity < 10 AND order_value >= 10000 AND order_value <20000 THEN 'gold'

WHEN longevity >=10 AND order_value > 10000 THEN 'platinum'

END cus_tier

FROM public.customer;
```

Output: GOLD, BRONZE, PLATINUM, SILVER, SILVER
