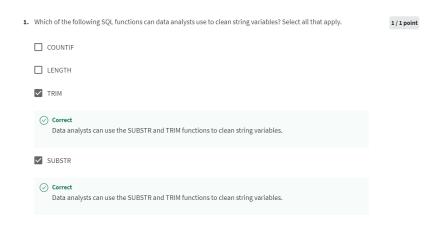
Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item



You are working with a database table that contains data about playlists for different types of digital media. The
table includes columns for playlist_id and name. You want to remove duplicate entries for playlist names and sort
the results by playlist ID.

1 / 1 point

You write the SQL query below. Add a DISTINCT clause that will remove duplicate entries from the name column.

NOTE: The three dots (...) indicate where to add the clause.



What playlist name appears in row 6 of your query result?

O Movies

Music Videos

O TV Shows

O Audiobooks

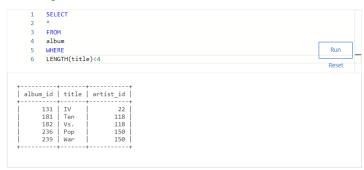
⊘ Correct

The clause **DISTINCT** name will remove duplicate entries from the name column. The complete query is **SELECT DISTINCT** name **FROM** playlist **ORDER BY** playlist_id. The DISTINCT clause removes duplicate entries from your query result. The playlist name Music Videos appears in row 6 of your query result.

3. You are working with a database table that contains data about music albums. The table includes columns for album id. title, and artist id. You want to check for album titles that are less than 4 characters long.

1 / 1 point

You write the SQL query below. Add a LENGTH function that will return any album titles that are less than 4 characters long.



What album ID number appears in row 3 of your query result?

182

O 236

O 131

O 239

The function LENGTH (title) < 4 will return any album names that are less than 4 characters long. The complete query is SELECT * FROM album WHERE LENGTH (title) < 4. The LENGTH function counts the number of characters a string contains. The album ID number 182 appears in row 3 of your query result.

4. You are working with a database table that contains customer data. The table includes columns about customer location such as city, state, and country. You want to retrieve the first 3 letters of each country name. You decide to use the SUBSTR function to retrieve the first 3 letters of each country name, and use the AS command to store the result in a new column called new_country.

1 / 1 point

You write the SQL query below. Add a statement to your SQL query that will retrieve the first 3 letters of each country name and store the result in a new column as new_country.

NOTE: The three dots (...) indicate where to add the statement.



What customer ID number appears in row 2 of your query result?

O 3

O 28

55

O 47

The statement SUBSTR (country, 1, 3) AS new_country will retrieve the first 3 letters of each state name and store the result in a new column as new_country. The complete query is SELECT customer_id, SUBSTR (country, 1, 3) AS new_country FROM customer ORDER BY country. The SUBSTR function extracts a substring from a string. This function instructs the database to return 3 characters of each country, starting with the first character. The customer ID number 55 appears