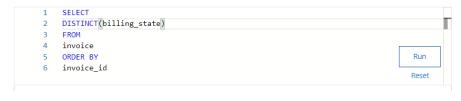
| | Ø | Congratulatio | ns! You passed! | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|-----------------|
| | | Grade received 100% | Latest Submission Grade 100% | To pass 80% or higher | Go to next item |
| | | Fill in the blank: Data ana web browsers SQL word processors spreadsheets Correct | lysts usually use to deal with | very large datasets. | 1/1 point |
| | | Data analysts usual | ly use SQL to deal with very large da | tasets. | |
| | | | SQL for analysis? Select all that ferent database sources. | apply. | 1 / 1 point |
| | | nefits of SQL include tra formation from differer | | nteracting with database programs, and | |
| | ✓ SQL interac | cts with database progr | rams. | | |
| | | nefits of SQL include tra formation from differe | | nteracting with database programs, and | |
| | | ilt-in functionalities. changes across a team | | | |
| | | nefits of SQL include tra formation from differe | | nteracting with database programs, and | |
| 3. | - | nanaging a database o d a new customer to th | | tail store. What SQL command can the | 1/1 point |
| | O CREATE TABL | E IF NOT EXISTS | | | |
| | O DROP TABLE | IF EXISTS | | | |
| | INSERT INTOUPDATE | | | | |
| | ○ Correct The analyst | can use the INSERT IN | ITO command to add a new cus | stomer to the database. | |

1 / 1 point

4. You are working with a database table that contains invoice data. The table includes columns for invoice_id and billing_state. You want to remove duplicate entries for billing state and sort the results by invoice ID.

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

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



What billing state appears in row 17 of your query result?

- O CA
- AZ
- O NV
- O WI

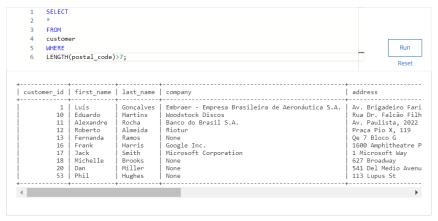
⊘ Correct

The clause <code>DISTINCT billing_state</code> will remove duplicate entries from the <code>billing_state</code> column. The complete query is SELECT DISTINCT billing_state FROM invoice ORDER BY invoice_id.

5. You are working with a database table that contains customer data. The table includes columns about customer location such as city, state, country, and postal_code. You want to check for postal codes that are greater than 7 characters long.

point

You write the SQL query below. Add a LENGTH function that will return any postal codes that are greater than 7 characters long.



What is the last name of the customer that appears in row 10 of your query result?

| • | Hughes |
|---|--------|
| 0 | Brooks |

O Ramos O Rocha

⊘ Correct

The function LENGTH (postal_code) > 7 will return any postal codes that are greater than 7 characters long. The complete query is SELECT * FROM customer WHERE LENGTH (postal_code) > 7. The LENGTH function counts the number of characters a string contains. Hughes is the last name of the customer that appears in row 10 of your query result.

| 6. Filli | in the blank: refers to the process of converting data from one type to another. | 1 / 1 point |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| • | Typecasting | |
| 0 | Formatting | |
| 0 | Cleaning | |
| 0 | Querying | |
| 0 | Correct Typecasting refers to the process of converting data from one type to another. | |
| | | |
| 7. Fill in t | the blank: In SQL databases, the function can be used to convert data from one datatype to another. | 1 / 1 point |
| © C/ | AST | |
| ОТЕ | RIM | |
| O st | UBSTR | |
| O LE | ENGTH | |
| _ | Correct The CAST function can be used to convert data from one datatype to another. | |
| | | |
| • What SC | QL function lets you add strings together to create new text strings that can be used as unique keys? | 1 / 1 maint |
| _ | | 1 / 1 point |
| O COA | ALESCE | |
| ● COM | NCAT | |
| O CAS | 57 | |
| O LEN | IGTH | |
| | prrect he CONCAT function lets you add strings together to create new text strings that can be used as uniquelys. | ne |
| | | |
| location name.' | e working with a database table that contains invoice data. The table includes columns about billing in such as billing_city, billing_state, and billing_country. You want to retrieve the first 4 letters of each city of decide to use the SUBSTR function to retrieve the first 4 letters of each city name, and use the AS and to store the result in a new column called new_city. | 1 / 1 point |
| | ite the SQL query below. Add a statement to your SQL query that will retrieve the first 4 letters of each ci | ty |
| | and store the result in a new column as <i>new_city</i> . The three dots () indicate where to add the statement. | |
| | 1 SELECT 2 invoice_id, | |
| | 3 SUBSTR(billing_city,1,4) as new_city 4 FROM | |
| | 5 invoice 6 ORDER BY 7 billing_city Reset | |

| invoice_id | new_city |
|------------|----------|
| 32 | Amst |
| 161 | Amst |
| 184 | Amst |
| 206 | Amst |
| 258 | Amst |
| 379 | Amst |
| 390 | Amst |
| 23 | Bang |
| 45 | Bang |
| 97 | Bang |
| 218 | Bang |
| 229 | Bang |
| 284 | Bang |
| 7 | Berl |
| 29 | Berl |
| 30 | Berl |
| 40 | Berl |
| 52 | Berl |
| 95 | Berl |
| 104 | Berl |
| 224 | Berl |
| 225 | Berl |
| 236 | Berl |
| 247 | Berl |
| 269 | Berl |

(Output limit exceeded, 25 of 412 total rows shown)

What invoice ID number appears in row 7 of your query result?

390

O 206

O 23

O 97

⊘ Correct

The statement SUBSTR (billing_city, 1, 4) As new_city will retrieve the first 4 letters of each city name and store the result in a new column as new_city. The complete query is SELECT invoice_id, SUBSTR (billing_city, 1, 4) As new_city FROM invoice ORDER BY billing_city. The SUBSTR function extracts a substring from a string. This function instructs the database to return 4 characters of each billing city, starting with the first character. The invoice ID number 390 appears in row 7 of your query result.