SQL CHALLENGES

1. What is the purpose of an index in a database table? (2 marks)

An index is used to quickly locate data without having to search every row in a database table each time the database is accessed.

- 2. In what order does SQL run the clauses? Select the correct option from the list of choices below: (2 marks)
 - i. SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY
 - ii. FROM, WHERE, HAVING, SELECT, LIMIT
 - iii. SELECT, FROM, INNER JOIN, GROUP BY
 - iv. FROM, SELECT, LIMIT, WHERE
- (ii) is the right order.
- 3. Given the table below, write a SQL query that retrieves the personal data about alumni who scored above 16 on their calculus exam. (3 marks)

alumni

| student_id | name | surname | birth_date | faculty |
|------------|---------|---------|------------|----------------|
| 347 | Daniela | Lopes | 1991-04-26 | Medical School |
| 348 | Robert | Fischer | 1991-03-09 | Mathematics |

evaluation

| student_id | class_id | exam_date | grade |
|------------|----------|------------|-------|
| 347 | 74 | 2015-06-19 | 16 |
| 347 | 87 | 2015-06-06 | 20 |
| 348 | 74 | 2015-06-19 | 13 |

curricula

| class_id | class_name | professor_id | semester |
|----------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 74 | algebra | 435 | 2015_summer |
| 87 | calculus | 532 | 2015_summer |
| 46 | statistics | 625 | 2015_winter |

SELECT a.name, a.surname, a.birth_date, a.faculty

FROM alumni AS a

INNER JOIN evaluation AS e

ON a.student_id=e.student_id

INNER JOIN curricula AS c

ON e.class_id = c.class_id WHERE c.class_name = 'calculus' AND e.grade>16;

4. We'll work with the beverages table. Its first rows are given below. (3 marks)

| id | name | launch_year | fruit_pct | contributed_by |
|----|------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | Bruzz | 2007 | 45 | Sam Malone |
| 2 | Delightful | 2008 | 41 | Sam Malone |
| 3 | Nice | 2015 | 42 | Sam Malone |

Write a query to extract only beverages where fruit_pct is between 35 and 40 (including both ends).

SELECT *

FROM beverages

WHERE fruit_pct BETWEEN 35 AND 40;

5. We'll work with the beverages table again. Its first rows are given below. (3 marks)

| id | name | launch_year | fruit_pct | contributed_by |
|----|------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | Bruzz | 2007 | 45 | Sam Malone |
| 2 | Delightful | 2008 | 41 | Sam Malone |
| 3 | Nice | 2015 | 42 | Sam Malone |

Write a query that finds the average fruit_pct by contributor and displays its ascending order.

SELECT contributed_by, AVG(fruit_pct) AS mean_fruits

FROM beverages

GROUP BY cotributed_by

ORDER BY mean_fruit