Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 80% **Latest Submission Grade** 80% **To pass** 80% or higher

Go to next item

Note- Some questions in this assessment require you to query in SQL on the FoodHunter Dataset. You can use the Coursera Ungraded Labs to execute your queries.

1. Which statement is used to retrieve data from a database in MySQL? **1 / 1 point**

- (●) SELECT
- ( ) FROM
- ( ) COUNT
- ( ) DISTINCT

Correct
Correct! The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database.

2. Which keyword is used to specify the table from which data should be retrieved in a SELECT statement? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) SELECT
- ( ) COUNT
- (●) FROM
- ( ) DISTINCT

Correct
Correct! The FROM command is used to specify which table to select or delete data from.

3. What is the purpose of the COUNT function in MySQL? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) It counts the total number of tables in a database
- (●) It counts the total number of rows in a table.
- ( ) It counts the total number of columns in a table
- ( ) It counts the total number of unique values in a column.

Correct
Correct! You have understood the concept well.

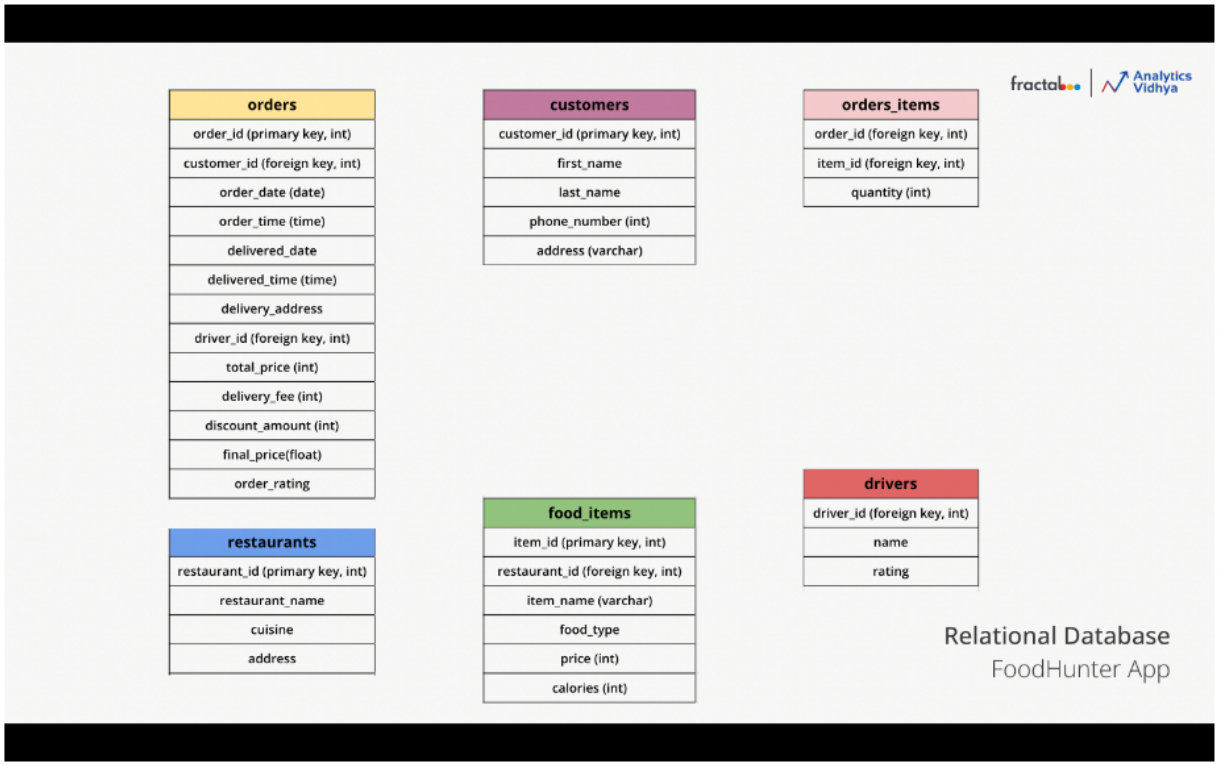
4. Which keyword is used to retrieve only unique/distinct entries from a column in MySQL? **1 / 1 point**

- ( ) UNIQUE

- ○ FROM
- ○ COUNT
- ◉ DISTINCT

Correct
Correct! The DISTINCT statement is used to return only distinct (different) values.

5. 1 / 1 point



Refer to the schema and convert the following text into an SQL query-

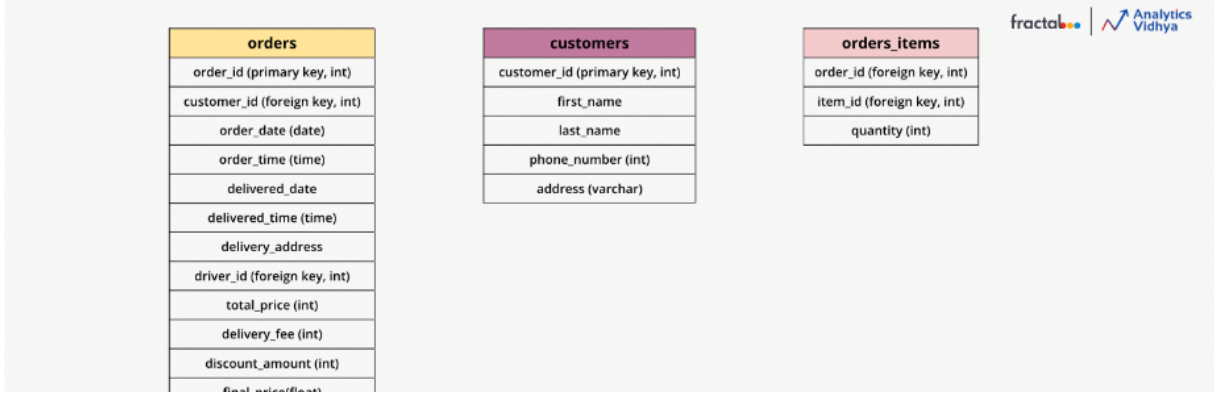
"Show all the data in the **restaurants** table"

Note- The case(lowercase, uppercase) for SQL keywords does not matter. Also, ensure you enter a semi-colon(;) at the end of the query (just like we have shown in the videos)

```
SELECT * FROM restaurants;
```

Correct
Congratulations! Your query is correct.

6. 0 / 1 point



Refer to the schema and convert the following text into an SQL query-

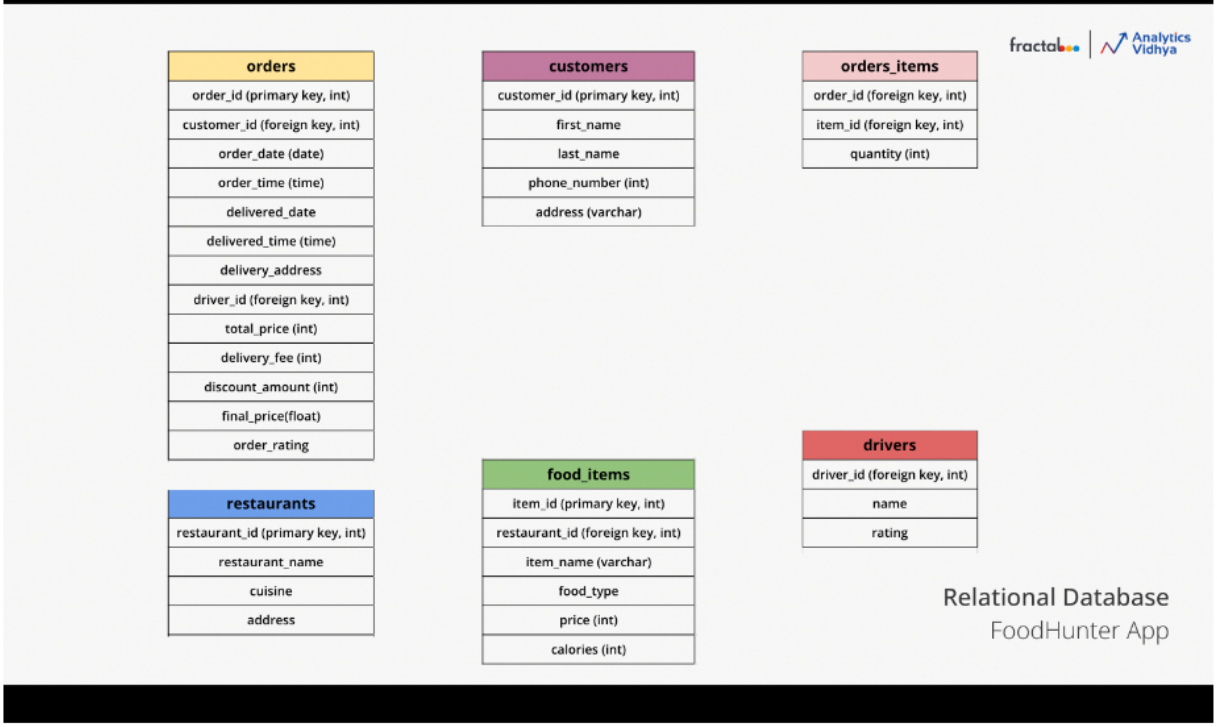
“Show only the dishes, their prices, and the calories in them from the food items table”. **Here item_name = dishes**

Note- The case(lowercase, uppercase) for SQL keywords does not matter. Also, ensure you enter a semi-colon(;) at the end of the query (just like we have shown in the videos)

```
SELECT item_name AS 'dishes',price,calories FROM food_items;
```

Incorrect
Your answer is incorrect! Refer to "Writing Your First Code to Explore ORDERS Table - Part 1" in Lesson 1 to understand this.

7. **0 / 1 point**



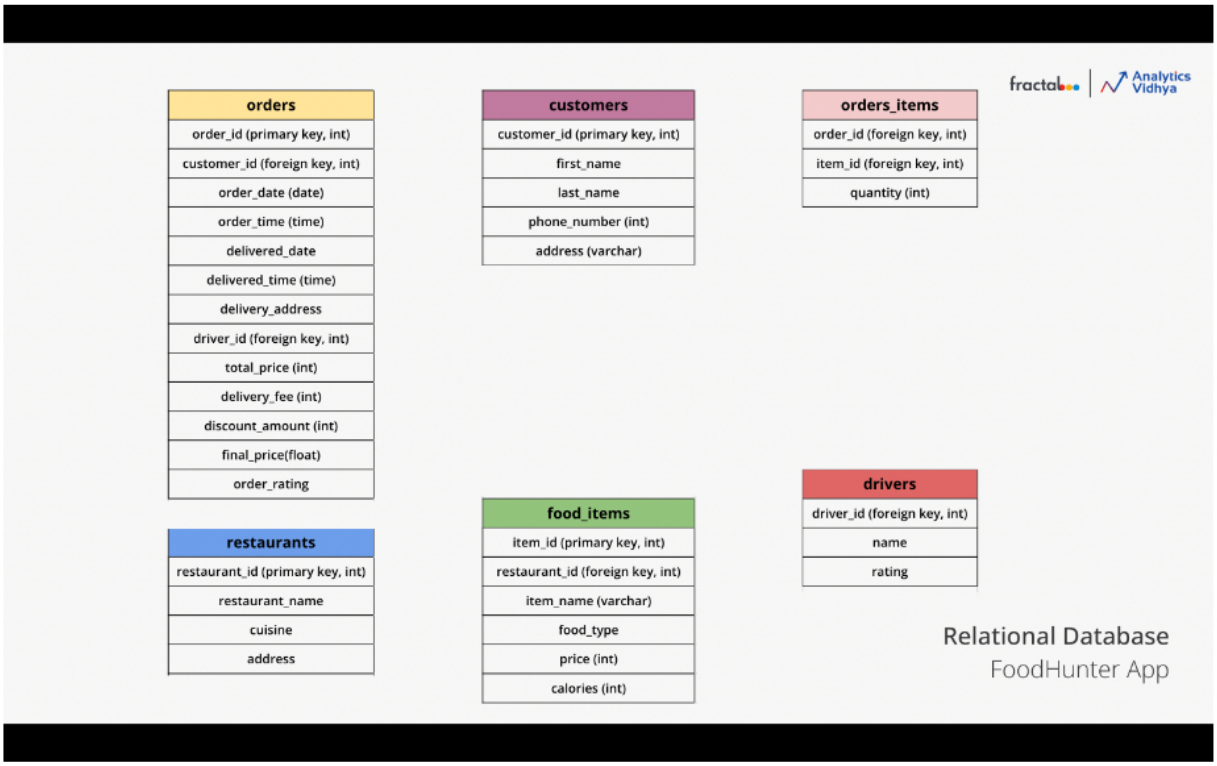
Refer to the schema and write an SQL query to retrieve the order ids, customer ids, and total prices of all orders.

Note- The case(lowercase, uppercase) for SQL keywords does not matter. Also, ensure you enter a semi-colon(;) at the end of the query (just like we have shown in the videos)

```
SELECT order_id,customer_id,total_price FROM orders ;
```

Incorrect
Your answer is incorrect! Refer to "Writing Your First Code to Explore ORDERS Table - Part 1" in Lesson 1 to understand this.

8. 1 / 1 point



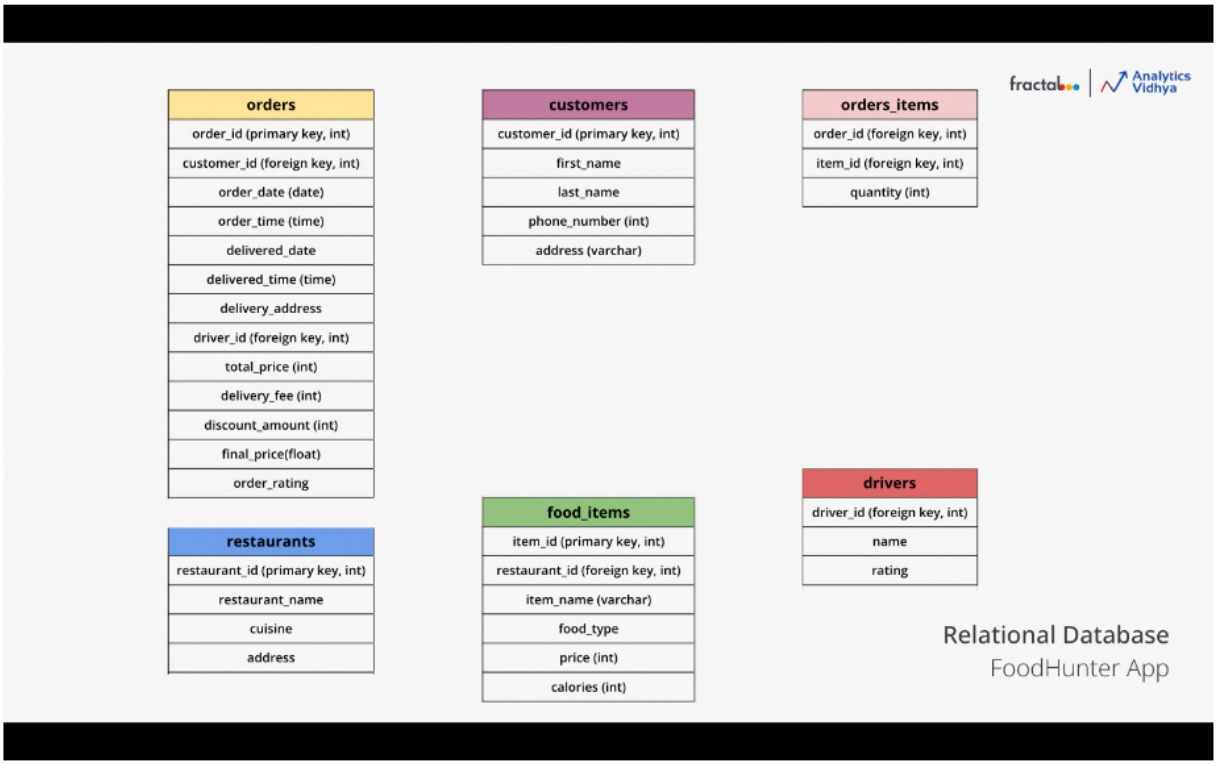
Refer to the schema and write a query to count the number of **restaurants** in the "restaurants" table using restaurant id.

Note- The case(lowercase/uppercase) for SQL keywords does not matter. Also, ensure you enter a semi-colon (;) at the end of the query (just like we have shown in the videos).

```
SELECT COUNT(restaurant_id) FROM restaurants;
```

Correct
Congratulations! Your query is correct.

9. 1 / 1 point



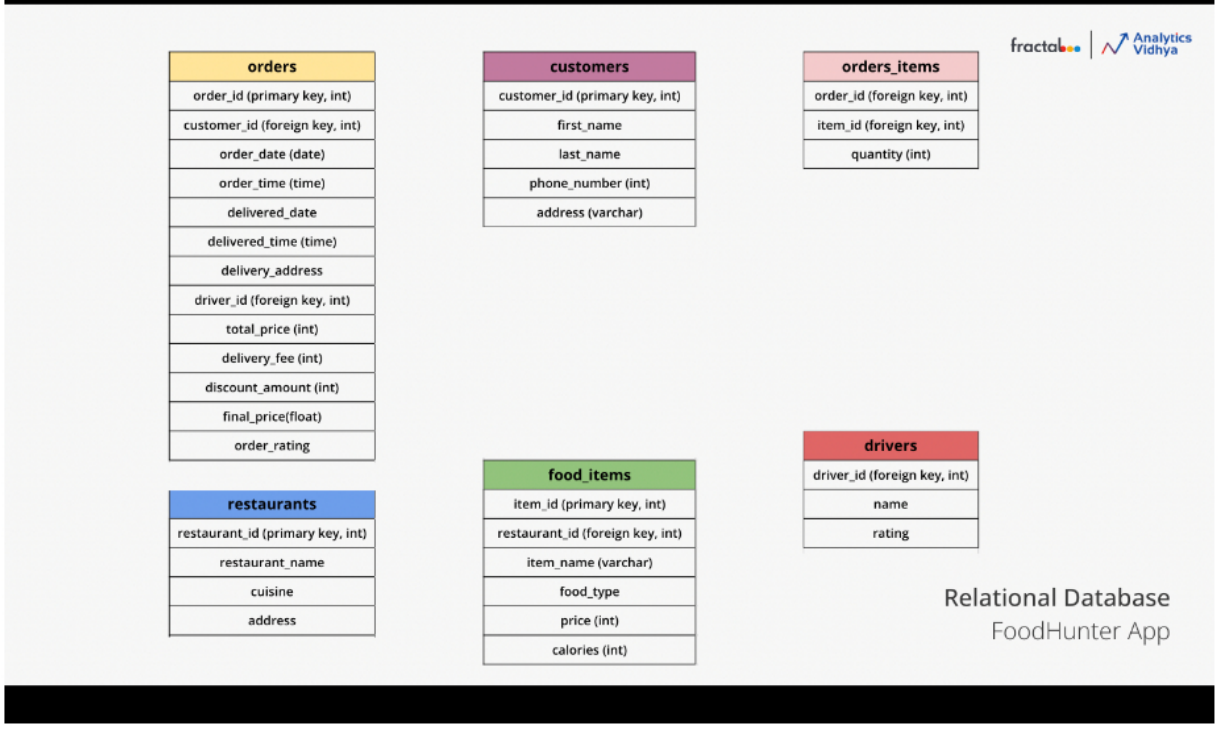
Refer to the schema and write a code to find the unique number of cuisines served by the restaurants from the **restaurants** table.

Note- The case(lowercase/uppercase) for SQL keywords does not matter. Also, ensure you enter a semi-colon (;) at the end of the query (just like we have shown in the videos).

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT cuisine) FROM restaurants;
```

Correct
Congratulations! Your query is correct.

10. 1 / 1 point



Refer to the schema and write a code to find the number of **unique dishes** served by **restaurants** from the **food_items** table using the item_name.

Note- The case(lowercase, uppercase) for SQL keywords does not matter. Also, ensure you enter a semi-colon(;) at the end of the query (just like we have shown in the videos)

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT item_name) FROM food_items;
```

Correct
Congratulations! Your query is correct.