1. **In the "users" table of website logins and passwords, select the first 10 records in the table.**

SELECT \* FROM users

LIMIT 10;

1. **Drag and drop from the options below to create the table "users" to store website user logins and passwords.**

CREATE TABLE users (

id INT NOT NULL

AUTO\_INCREMENT,

login VARCHAR(100),

password VARCHAR(100) ) ;

1. **Rearrange the query to select all students under age 21. The result should be sorted according to the students' names.**

SELECT \* FROM students

WHERE age < 21

ORDER BY name;

1. **Your boss asks you to print the list of the first one hundred customers who have balances greater than $1000 or who are from NY.**

SELECT \* FROM customers

WHERE balance > 1000

OR city = ‘NY’

LIMIT 100;

1. **You need the ages of all bears and lions. The first query shows the ages of bears and birds from zoo1, the other shows the ages of lions and crocodiles from zoo2.**

SELECT age FROM zoo1

WHERE animal IN (‘bear’, ‘bird’)

UNION

SELECT age FROM zoo2

WHERE animal IN (‘lion’, ‘crocodile’);

1. **Drag and drop from the options below to create a list of customers in the form "name is from city".**

SELECT

CONCAT (name, ‘ is from ‘, city)

FROM customers;

1. **The zoo administration wants a list of animals whose age is greater than the average age of all of the animals.**

SELECT \* FROM zoo

WHERE age >

(SELECT AVG(age)

FROM zoo);

1. **There are many wolves in the zoo: black wolf, white wolf, lucky wolf, little wolf. They all have 'wolf' at the end of their names. Print the ages of all of the wolves.**

SELECT age FROM zoo

WHERE animal LIKE ‘%wolf’;

1. **Drag and drop from the options below to retrieve all students between the ages of 18 and 22.**

SELECT name FROM students

WHERE age

BETWEEN 18 AND 22;

1. **Drag and drop from the options below to update the "students" table to set Jake's university to MIT. His id is 682.**

UPDATE students

SET university = ‘MIT’

WHERE id = 682;

1. **When you inserted "elephant" as a new animal, you forgot to include the elephant's age. Correct this mistake by updating the "zoo" table.**

UPDATE zoo

SET age = 14

WHERE animal = ‘elephant’;

1. **Drag and drop from the options below to update the food\_balance to 23 for animals whose age is greater than the average age of the animals.**

UPDATE zoo

SET food\_balance = 23

WHERE age >

(SELECT AVG(age)

FROM zoo);

1. **You need your customer's names, along with the names of the cities in which they live. The names of the cities are stored in a separate table called "cities".**

SELECT customers.name, cities.name

FROM customers

RIGHT OUTER JOIN cities

ON cities.id = customers.city\_id;

1. **In the university's table containing student data, the students' last names have been omitted. Correct this by adding a new column to the table.**

ALTER TABLE students

ADD last\_name VARCHAR(100);

1. **Drag and drop from the options below to retrieve from MIT, Stanford, and Harvard the names of all students whose first name is Jake.**

SELECT name FROM students

WHERE university

IN (‘MIT’, ‘Stanford’, ‘Harvard’)

AND name = ‘Jake’;