



## ✓ Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% To pass 70% or higher

Go to next item

1. You want to retrieve a list of employees in alphabetical order of Lastname from the Employees table. Which SQL statement should you use?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ SELECT \* FROM Employees ORDER BY Lastname;
- ☐ SELECT \* FROM Employees GROUP BY Lastname;
- ☐ SELECT \* FROM Employees ORDER BY Lastname DESC;
- ☐ SELECT \* FROM Employees SORT BY Lastname;

✓ Correct

Correct. This SQL statement will retrieve a list of employees in alphabetical order from the Employees table.

2. Which keyword is used to set a condition for a GROUP BY clause?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ WHERE
- ☐ ORDER BY
- ☒ HAVING
- ☐ SELECT

✓ Correct

Correct. The keyword HAVING is used to set a condition for a GROUP BY clause.

3. You want to retrieve a list of authors from Australia, Canada, and India from the table Authors. Which SQL statement is correct?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ SELECT \* FROM Author WHERE Country LIST ('CA', 'IN');
- ☐ SELECT \* FROM Author WHERE Country BETWEEN('Australia', 'Canada', 'India');
- ☐ SELECT \* FROM Author IF Country ('Australia', 'Canada', 'India');
- ☒ SELECT \* FROM Author WHERE Country IN ('Australia', 'Canada', 'India');

✓ Correct

Correct. The IN keyword allows you to specify a list of values to match a condition.

4. You want to retrieve a list of books priced above \$10 and below \$25 from the table Book. What are the two ways you can specify the range?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price IN (10, 25);
- ☒ SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price >= 10 and Price <= 25;

✓ Correct

Partially correct. You can specify the price range using the >= and <= operands. If you only selected this option, note that one other answer is also correct.

- ☒ SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 and 25;

✓ Correct

Partially correct. You can specify the price range using BETWEEN ... AND .... If you only selected this option, note that one other answer is also correct.

- ☐ SELECT Title, Price FROM Book WHERE Price 10 to 25;

5. You want to retrieve Salary information for an employee called Ed from the Employee table. You write the following statement:

1 / 1 point

**SELECT Firstname, Lastname, Salary FROM Employees**

You see all the employees listed, and it's hard to find Ed's information. Which clause should you add to reduce the number of rows returned?

- ☐ WHERE Employees = 'Ed';
- ☒ WHERE Firstname = 'Ed';
- ☐ ORDER BY Firstname;
- ☐ GROUP BY Firstname = 'Ed';

✓ Correct

Correct. The WHERE clause restricts the result set, in this case to employees with the first name Ed.