Self-Check Questions

1. When creating a query, what is the correct order in which you would call these statements?
   a. SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY
   b. SELECT, WHERE, FROM, ORDER BY, HAVING, GROUP BY
   c. SELECT, FROM, WHERE, ORDER BY, HAVING, GROUP BY
   d. SELECT, FROM, GROUP BY, HAVING, WHERE, ORDER BY

2. Which of the following is not true regarding the ‘Join’ operators?
   a. The join operators can be compounded to handle any number of tables
   b. Inner-joins can be expressed in either the FROM or WHERE clauses
   c. Self-joins can be helpful when you are looking for relationships among rows in a single table
   d. The ordering involved in INNER JOIN operators is important

3. Which of the following statements correctly describes a difference between the WHERE and HAVING clauses?
   a. You can pass multiple conditions to HAVING with the use of either IN or OR
   b. WHERE can only be used in conjunction with a GROUP BY clause
   c. You cannot pass aggregate functions into a WHERE clause
   d. Conditions in the HAVING clause are used to test values on individual rows

4. Which of the following is true in regards to Modification Statements?
   a. You cannot pass multiple conditions into a single UPDATE statement
   b. Using UPDATE on a referenced parent foreign key in table A will also change the referencing child key in table B
   c. Using UPDATE on a referencing child foreign key is allowed as long as the referenced parent foreign key exists
   d. A primary key cannot be changed with UPDATE, even if it is set to a unique value
   e. INSERT can be used to create a new column in the selected table

5. Given the table Employees below, which of the following lines of code would be included in a query seeking a descending list, by salary, of employees making at least 30,000 with a date of birth later than 1989?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>DateOfBirth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kyle</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>28-May-1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danny</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>02-Jul-1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>24-Apr-1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>14-Feb-1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>28-Jul-1993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a. SELECT (*)
b. GROUP BY Salary
c. WHERE year(DateOfBirth) > 1989
d. HAVING Salary > 30000
e. None of the above

Discussion Questions:

6. How could you use your knowledge of another programming language to augment your SQL querying capabilities?