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CSCI 391

Homework 3

1. How many rows would a two-table join produce if one table had 50,000 rows and the other one had 100,000?

It would make 5,000,000,000 rows.

1. What type of join appears in the following select statement?

It is an equi-join.

1. Will the following select statements work?

No both of them will not work.

1. In the where clause, when joining the tables should you do the join first or the conditions?

You should do the join first before any of the conditions.

1. In joining tables are you limited to one column joins or can you join on more than one column?

You are not limited to just one column join. You can join on more than one column.

1. Rewrite the following query to make it more readable and shorter.

Select ord.ordon ord\_date, ord.name name, par.partnum partnum, par.price price, par.descrip description

From order ord, part par

Where ord.partnum = par.partnum and ord.ordon like ‘%sep%’

Order by ord\_date;

1. Are the following statements true or false?
2. The aggregate functions sum, count, min, max and avg all return multiple values. (**FALSE)**
3. The max number of sub queries that can be nested is two. (**FALSE)**
4. Correlated sub queries are completely self-contained. (**FALSE)**
5. Will the following sub queries work using the orders table and the part table?
6. No it will not work. It has a missing “()” around the sub query.
7. No you cannot use the = in partnum.
8. Yes it will work.
9. What is wrong with the following statement?

The correct way is: delete from collection;

1. What is wrong with the following statement?

You don’t need to put the “into” in the following statement.

1. What is wrong with the following statement?

This statement is using the “update” function as the “insert” function.

1. What would happen if you issued the following statement?

The syntax is wrong. When you are using the “delete” function it is not necessary to put the “\*”.

1. What would happen if you issued the following statement?

Every value in the collection table will be changed to 555 and all the remarks from the collection table will be updated to “up from 525”.

1. Will the following sql statement work?

No it has the wrong syntax. You cannot put insert and set together.

1. Will the following sql statement work?

Yes everything will work.

1. Try inserting values with incorrect data types into a table. Note the errors and then insert values with correct data types into the same table.

Errors include that the data type is not compatible with the insert function.

1. Using your database system try exporting a table (or an entire database) to some other format. Then import the data back into your database. Familiarize yourself with this capability. Also export the tables to another database format if your dbms supports this feature. Then use the other system to open these files and examine them.
2. The alter database statement is often used to modify an existing tables structure.

False

1. The drop table command is functionally equivalent to the delete from name > command.

False

1. To add a new table to a database, use the create table command.

True

1. What is wrong with the following statement?

You cannot reuse the “ID” twice in the statement.

1. What is wrong with the following statement?

You cannot use “alter database”. You have to use “alter table”.

1. When a table is created who is the owner?

It would belong to the owner of the account. If it’s yours then you’re the owner of the new table created.

1. If data in a character column has varying lengths, what is the best choice for the data type?

Varchar2

1. Add two tables to the bills database named bank and accounttype using any format you like. The bank table should contain information about the bank field used in the bankaccounts table in the examples. The accounttype table should contain information about the accounttype field in the bankaccounts talbe also. Try to reduce the data as much as possible. You should use the create table command to make the tables. Possible sql statements would look like:

Create table Bank (account\_id number(30) not null, bank\_name varchar2(30) not null, St\_address varchar2(30) not null, city varchar2(15) not null, state char(2) not null, zip number(5) not null;)

Create table account\_type (account\_id number(30) not null, savings char(30), checking char(30);)