```
Prof. VB
CS457L
10/29/2022
 1.
MariaDB [19610dm]> create table scores(
   -> studentsName varchar(30),
   -> score int,
   -> maxScore int);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.015 sec)
MariaDB [19610dm]> describe scores;
+----+
       | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+----+
| studentsName | varchar(30) | YES | | NULL
| score | int(11) | YES | NULL
| maxScore | int(11) | YES |
                              | NULL |
+----+
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
 2
MariaDB [19610dm] > insert into scores(studentsName, score, maxScore)
  -> values('Kyle', 80, 200);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.004 sec)
MariaDB [19610dm] > select * from scores;
+----+
| studentsName | score | maxScore |
+----+
| Kyle | 80 | 200 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)
```

Khoi Duong

```
MariaDB [19610dm]> select studentsName as name, score
  -> from scores
   -> where maxScore = 200;
+----+
| name | score |
+----+
| Kyle | 80 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)
 4.
MariaDB [19610dm]> create table appts(
  -> student varchar(14),
   -> advisor varchar(3),
  -> room int);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.016 sec)
MariaDB [19610dm]> describe appts;
+----+
              | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
| Field | Type
+----+
| student | varchar(14) | YES | | NULL
| advisor | varchar(3) | YES | NULL
+----+
3 rows in set (0.001 sec)
 5.
MariaDB [19610dm]> insert into appts(student, advisor, room)
-> values('Kelly', 'JSR', 5);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.003 sec)
MariaDB [19610dm]> select * from appts;
+----+
| student | advisor | room |
+----+
| Kelly | JSR |
+----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)
```

7.

Create table FRIENDS

```
MariaDB [19610dm]> create table FRIENDS
  -> (lastname varchar(15) not null,
  -> firstname varchar(15) not null,
-> areacode numeric(3) null,
  -> phone
           varchar(9) null,
char(2) not null,
varchar(5) not null);
  -> st
  -> zip
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.044 sec)
MariaDB [19610dm]> describe FRIENDS;
+----+
| lastname | varchar(15) | NO |
                          NULL
| firstname | varchar(15) | NO |
                         NULL
| areacode | decimal(3,0) | YES |
                          NULL
| phone | varchar(9) | YES |
                          NULL
       | char(2) | NO |
                          NULL
st
6 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

```
insert into FRIENDS values
('BUNDY', 'AL', '100', '555-1111', 'IL', '22333');
insert into FRIENDS values
('MEZA', 'AL', '200', '555-2222', 'UK', NULL);
insert into FRIENDS values
('MERRICK', 'BUD', '300', '555-6666', 'CO', '80212');
insert into FRIENDS values
('MAST', 'JD', '381', '555-6767', 'LA', '23456');
insert into FRIENDS values
('BULHER', 'FERRIS', '345', '555-3223', 'IL', '23332');
insert into FRIENDS values
('PERKINS', 'ALTON', '911', '555-3116', 'CA', '95633');
insert into FRIENDS values
('BOSS', 'SIR', '204', '555-2345', 'CT', '95633');
```

```
MariaDB [19610dm] > SELECT * FROM FRIENDS;
```

lastname ++	firstname	areacode	-	st	zip
BUNDY MERRICK MAST BULHER	AL BUD JD FERRIS ALTON SIR	100 300 381 345 911	555-1111 555-6666 555-6767 555-3223 555-3116 555-2345	IL CO LA IL CA	22333 80212 23456 23332 95633 95633

6 rows in set (0.000 sec)

b.

Create 2 tables PART1 and PART2 containing PARTNO column

c.

Now we try to insert value from 1-10 into the PART1 table and even number from 1-10 into the PART2 table

```
MariaDB [19610dm] > insert into PART1(PARTNO)
    -> VALUES(1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6),(7),(8),(9),(10);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.003 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
MariaDB [19610dm] > select * from PART1;
+----+
| PARTNO |
+----+
      1 |
      2 |
      3 |
      4
      5 I
      7 I
      8 |
      9 |
    10
10 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```

Find out which PARTNO are in both PART1 and PART2 (supposed PART1 has more data than PART2) with INTERSECT function

```
MariaDB [19610dm]> select PARTNO from PART1
    -> INTERSECT
    -> select PARTNO from PART2;
+-----+
| PARTNO |
+-----+
| 2 |
| 4 |
| 6 |
| 8 |
| 10 |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.000 sec)
```

Create TEST table

```
MariaDB [19610dm] > create table TEST(a int);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.016 sec)
MariaDB [19610dm] > insert into TEST VALUES(5),(7),(10),(13),(15),(20),(24),(29),(31),(33);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.004 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
MariaDB [19610dm] > select * from TEST;
| a |
  5 [
    7 |
   10 |
   13 |
   15 |
   20 |
    24 |
   29 I
   31 I
  33 I
10 rows in set (0.000 sec)
What shorthand could you use instead of WHERE a \geq 10 AND a \leq30?
Use BETWEEN function
MariaDB [19610dm] > select a from TEST where a BETWEEN 10 AND 30;
+----+
 la l
 +----+
     10 I
     13 |
     15 I
     20 I
     24 |
     29 I
6 rows in set (0.000 sec)
   e.
MariaDB [19610dm]> select firstname
     -> from FRIENDS
     -> where firstname = 'AL'
     -> and lastname = 'BULHER';
Empty set (0.000 sec)
```

```
MariaDB [19610dm]> select firstname, st from FRIENDS
   -> where st = 'IL' and firstname = 'AL';
+----+
| firstname | st |
+----+
l AL
          | IL |
+----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)
 g.
MariaDB [19610dm] > select concat(lastname, ',', firstname) as name,
   -> concat(areacode,'-',phone) as phone from FRIENDS
   -> where areacode like '3%';
+----+
             phone
l name
```

```
8. ANSI
```

- 9. Projection
- 10. C
- 11. Statements A, B, and C would fail to execute

+----+
MERRICK,BUD	300-555-6666
MAST,JD	381-555-6767
BULHER,FERRIS	345-555-3223

3 rows in set (0.000 sec)

- 12. Right justified
- 13. A and D
- 14. C (if the setting CONCAT_NULL_YIELDS_NULL is OFF)

If CONCAT_NULL_YIELDS_NULL is ON, then adding a NULL value to a string will return a NULL value (which is answer B)

15. D

- 16. A SQL query must have both a list of items following the keyword *SELECT* and a data source following the keyword *FROM*.
- 17. False
- 18. Single quotes
- 19. 201
- 20. OR
- 21. A
- 22. NOT
- 23. End of the result set
- 24. DESC
- 25. All of the statements
- A column name or expression in the select list
- A column alias in the select list
- A number representing the column position in the select list
- A column found in the data source but not in the select list
- 26. A value for each row in the result set

27. UPPER
28. B
29. C
30. A and D
31. C
32. D
33. The multiplication operation (salary*12) will be evaluated first and then the subtraction (-400)
34. RR
35. Selection
36. C
37. D
38. A
39. C
40. C
41. D
42. C
43. B
44. C
45. B
46. A
47. B
48. C
49. C

50. D

51. D

52. C