TSQL Homework 02b

Chapter 02b, T-SQL Query Fundamentals

**Readings**

Read chapter 2 of the textbook T-SQL Fundamentals, pages 49 through 73.

# Homework Questions

1. What is a data type? Why do we have data types?

An attribute that specifies the type of data that the object can hold. So SQL to understand what type of data is expected inside of each column.

1. What is a collation? Name four elements of a collation.

Is a property of character data that encapsulates several aspects to get the set of supported collations and their descriptions. Language support, Sort order, Case Sensitivity, and Accent Sensitivity.

1. How would you strip whitespace from a string? For example, suppose you had “ Dave ” but wanted only “Dave”.

Use the RTRIM LTRIM Function

1. Suppose you wanted to make a list of every college and university that was called an Institute from the college table. Write the query.

Select \* from college where name like “%instit”

1. How would you find the number of the index of the first space in a string? For example, the index of the first space in “Barack Hussein Obama” would be 7.

CHARINDEX

1. How would you select just the first name in a list of the presidents. Each record looks like the: ”George Washington”, ”John Adams”, ”Thomas Jefferson”. First names can be an arbitrary length, from “Cal” to “Benjamin.” (e.g., Cal College, Benjamin Harrison) 7. What is the order of precedence for the logical operators? Select substr(“Cal College”, 1, instr(“Cal College”,” ));
2. What is the order of precedence for the logical operators?

NOT, AND, OR

1. What is the order of precedence for the math operators?

Bitwise, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction, Comparison, NOT, AND, OR, =

1. What is the difference between a simple and a searched CASE expression?;

A simple evaluates a single expression and compares the result with some values and A searched case evaluates multiple Boolean expressions and executes the sequence of statements associated with the first condition that evaluates to true.

1. How would you turn a list of names like this: “LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME”, to a list like this: “FIRSTNAME LASTNAME”? select substr(contactname, instr(contact name, “ “)+1) || “ “ || substr(contactname, 1, instr(contactname, “ “)-2)
2. How would you turn a list of names like this: “FIRSTNAME LASTNAME”, to a list like this: “LASTNAME, FIRSTNAME”? select substr( contactname, instr(contactname, “ “)) || “ ,” || substr(contactname, 1, instr(contactname, “ “)+1)

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