**IST370**

**Exam 3 Review**

**Cover: Chapter 9 – Parts 1, 2, 3, & 4**

**WHAT TO STUDY:**

* **PPT Learning Modules**
* **Lab Assignments**
* **Practice Worksheets**
* **Textbook**

**Then do the following practice questions**

**Practice Questions (NOTE: Some questions on the exam may not appear in the list of practice questions. To be well prepared for the exam, you need to study closely all of the PPT slides as well as those problems in the lab assignments and practice worksheets.)**

**FILL-IN-THE-BLANK**

* The join operation in SQL is used to query data and combines records from two or more tables in a relational database and results in a new, temporary table (stored in a datasheet).
* What are the two operations that the WHERE clause in the SELECT statement can perform? (1) Joins one or more tables and (2) specifies how those tables are connected.
* By entering publishers.pubid, you’re specifying the pubid column in the PUBLISHERS table, which is known as “qualifying” the column name.
* How many join conditions are needed for a query that joins five tables? 4
* The purposes of using table prefixes are to (1) keep the code smaller and (2) use less memory.
* You can also use table aliases to simplify the process of qualifying columns with the table name. Table aliases should be defined in the from clause.
* With the equality, non-equality, and self-joins, a row is returned only if a corresponding record in each table is queried. These types of joins can be categorized as equality joins because records are listed in the results only if a match is found in each table.
* To include records in the join results that exist in one table (Table A, e.g., CUSTOMERS) but don’t have a matching row in the other table (Table B, like ORDERS), you use a(n) nonequality join. c. outer