VOCABULARY

1. An entry in a table, consisting of values for each appropriate column.
2. The set of mandatory columns within a table that is used to enforce uniqueness of rows, and that is normally the most frequent means by which rows are accessed
3. An arrangement of data in rows and columns.
4. A column or set of columns that refers to a primary key in the same table or another table.
5. Collections of objects or relations, set of operators to act on those relations, and data integrity for accuracy and consistency
6. Intersection of a row and column
7. Used to modify the table data by entering, changing, or removing rows
8. Creates, changes, and removes data structures from the database
9. Used to manage the changes made by DML statements
10. Used to give or remove access rights to the database and the structures within it
11. Display data from two or more related tables.
12. A symbol used to perform an operation on some values.
13. An implementation of an attribute or relationship in a table.
14. The capability in SQL to choose the columns in a table that you want returned from a query.
15. A value that is unavailable, unassigned, unknown, or inapplicable.
16. Renames a column heading.
17. The capability in SQL to choose the rows in a table returned from a query.
18. Retrieves information from the database
19. Specifies the columns to be displayed
20. Specifies the table containing the column listed in the select clause

ANSWER

1. How many tables are in the Sample-DB?
2. What columns are in the JOBS table?
3. How many rows of date are in the employees table?
4. Which tables contain null values?
5. Write a SQL statement that demonstrates projection.
6. Write a query that displays the last name and email address of the employees
7. Your boss wants to give all employees at 5%/hour raise + a $.50 bonus/hour. However, when she looked at the results, he couldn't figure out why the new raises were not as he predicted. Fix the SELECT statement for her.

SELECT last\_name, salary \*.05 +.50

FROM f\_staffs;

1. Which of the following would be the easiest way to see all rows in the d\_songs table?

a. SELECT id, title, duration, artist, type\_code

b. SELECT columns

c. SELECT \*

d. SELECT all

1. Label each example as SELECTION or PROJECTION.
   1. Please give me Mary Adam's email address.
   2. I would like only the manager\_id column, and none of the other columns.
2. Which of the following statements are true?
   1. null \* 25 = 0;
   2. null \* 6.00 = 6.00
   3. null \* .05 = null
   4. (null + 1.00) + 5.00 = 5.00
3. Which of the following words must be in a SELECT statement in order to return all rows?
   1. SELECT only
   2. SELECT and FROM
   3. FROM only
   4. SELECT \* only