

1. A command that suppresses duplicates: DISTINCT
2. Links two columns together to form one character data column: Concatenation
3. A group of character data: String
4. An SQL Plus command that displays the structure of a table: DESCRIBE (DESC)

1. SELECT last_name, address
FROM customers;
2.
 - a. Missing underscore in first name
 - b. Incorrect concatenation operator, use || for concatenation.
 - c. Misspelled DISTINCT
 - d. Missing underscore in order number
3. SELECT '*** ' || first_name || ' *** ' || first_name || ' ***' AS "Super Star"
FROM f_staffs
WHERE first_name IN ('Sue', 'Bob', 'Monique');
4. d. No rows will be returned
5. SELECT last_name AS "EMPLOYEE LAST NAME", salary AS "CURRENT
SALARY", salary * 1.05 AS "SALARY WITH 5% RAISE"
FROM f_staffs;
6. DESCRIBE EMPLOYEES;
7. SELECT cd_id AS "Inventory Item", cd_title AS "CD Title", producer AS "Music
Producer", year_purchased AS "Year Purchased"
FROM d_cds;
8. True
9. True
10. Missing , between columns.
sal x 12 should be salary * 12.
Missing AS for the alias
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary * 12 AS "ANNUAL SALARY"
FROM employees;
11. salary * 12
12. **b. ***
13. b. Projection
14. c. Employee
15. b. SELECT salary * (6 + 100)
16. c. SELECT 'Mr./Ms. '||first_name||' '||last_name||' is an employee of our company.'
AS "Employees"
FROM employees;
17. c. Keywords cannot be abbreviated or split across lines.
18. b. SELECT DEPARTMENT_ID, LAST_NAME, FIRST_NAME FROM employees;

19.a. `SELECT * FROM employees;`