

1. Display data from two or more related tables: Join
2. A symbol used to perform an operation on some values: Operator
3. An implementation of an attribute or relationship in a table: Column
4. The capability in SQL to choose the columns in a table that you want returned from a query: Projection
5. A value that is unavailable, unassigned, unknown, or inapplicable: Null
6. Renames a column heading: Alias
7. A mathematical equation: Expression
8. The capability in SQL to choose the rows in a table returned from a query: Selection
9. Retrieves information from the database: Query
10. Specifies the columns to be displayed: SELECT clause
11. Specifies the table containing the column listed in the select clause: FROM clause
12. An individual SQL command: Statement
13. Part of a SQL statement: Clause
14. A combination of the two clauses: SELECT and FROM

1. `SELECT first_name, last_name FROM employees;`
2. `SELECT last_name AS Client, email AS "Email Address" FROM d_client;`
3. `SELECT last_name, (salary * 1.05) + 0.50 AS new_salary FROM f_staffs;`
4. `**c. SELECT ***`
5. `a. Payment = (car_cost * 1.25) + 5.00 - (tax) - (license)`
6. Keywords: SELECT, FROM
Clauses: SELECT employee_id, last_name, FROM employees
Statement: SELECT employee_id, last_name FROM employees
7. `a. Please give me Mary Adam's email address: SELECTION (fetching a specific row)`

b. I would like only the manager_id column, and none of the other columns:

PROJECTION (choosing specific columns)

8. c. $\text{null} * .05 = \text{null}$
9. c. BEARS, COLOR, age
10. b. SELECT and FROM