Chapter8:

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a relational set operator.

a. MINUS

b. ALL

c. EXISTS

d. PLUS

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

2 What is meant by "union-compatible"?

a. The number of attributes must be the same but the names and data types can be different.

b. The names of the relation attributes must be the same but the data types can be different.

c. The number of attributes must be the same and their data types must be alike.

d. The names of the relation attributes can be different, as well as the number of attributes, but data types must be similar.

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

3 Which data type is considered compatible with VARCHAR(35)?

a. CHAR(15)

b. DATE

c. TINYINT

d. INT

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

4 Which data type is compatible with NUMBER?

a. DATE

b. VARCHAR(15)

c. SMALLINT

d. CHAR(10)

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

5 The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement combines rows from two or more queries without including

duplicate rows.

a. UNION ALL

b. MINUS

c. UNION

d. INTERSECT

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

6 What is the syntax for the UNION statement?

a. UNION: query query

b. query UNION query

c. UNION(query, query)

d. query + query

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

7 Assume you are using the UNION statement to combine the results from two identical tables CUSTOMER and CUSTOMER\_2. The CUSTOMER table contains 10 rows, while the CUSTOMER\_2 table contains seven rows. There are two customers included in both tables.

How many records are returned when using the UNION statement?

a. 7

b. 10

c. 15

d. 17

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

8 Assume you are using the UNION ALL statement to combine the results from two identical tables CUSTOMER and CUSTOMER\_2. The CUSTOMER table contains 10 rows, while the CUSTOMER\_2 table contains seven rows. There are two customers included in both tables.

How many records are returned when using the UNION ALL statement?

a. 7

b. 10

c. 15

d. 17

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

9 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ query can be used to produce a relation that retains duplicate rows.

a. INTERSECT

b. UNION

c. UNION ALL

d. MINUS

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

10 The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement can be used to combine rows from two queries, returning only

the rows that appear in both sets.

a. UNION

b. MINUS

c. UNION ALL

d. INTERSECT

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

11 The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement in SQL combines rows from two queries and returns only the rows that appear in the first set but not in the second.

a. MINUS

b. UNION ALL

c. INTERSECT

d. UNION

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

12 What type of subquery could be used in place of INTERSECT if the RDBMS does not

support it?

a. AND

b. UNION

c. OF

d. IN

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

13 What type of subquery could be used in place of MINUS if the RDBMS does not support

it?

a. UNION

b. AND

c. IN

d. NOT IN

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

14 The following SQL statement uses a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

SELECT P\_CODE, P\_DESCRIPT, P\_PRICE, V\_NAME

FROM PRODUCT, VENDOR

WHERE PRODUCT.V\_CODE = VENDOR.V\_CODE;

a. "old-style" join

b. procedural statement

c. set operator

d. natural join

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

15 The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ join is the traditional join in which only rows that meet a given criteria are selected.

a. inner

b. set

c. full

d. outer

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

16 The statement SELECT \* FROM T1, T2 produces a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ join.

a. natural

b. full

c. cross

d. equi-

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

17 A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ join of two tables returns rows with matching values and includes all rows from both tables with unmatched values.

a. full outer

b. natural

c. cross

d. left outer

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

18 How many different types of outer joins exist?

a. 1

b. 2

c. 3

d. 4

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

19 How many rows would be returned from a cross join of tables A and B if A contains 10 rows and B contains 20?

a. 10

b. 20

c. 30

d. 200

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

20 A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ join will select only the rows with common values in the common column(s), excluding rows with unmatched values and duplicate columns.

a. natural

b. cross

c. outer

d. full