Q18.4

a). The ASC statement is used to sort the data returned in ascending order.

b). The FROM statement is used to specify which table to select or delete data from.

c). The DESC statement is used to sort the data returned in descending order.

d). An INSERT statement inserts a new row into a table.

e). The LIKE statement is used in a WHERE clause to search for a specified pattern in a column.

f). The UPDATE statement is used to update existing rows in a table.

g). The SET statement is used with UPDATE to specify which columns and values that should be updated in a table.

h). The VALUES statement specifies the values of an INSERT INTO statement.

i). The ON clause specifies the columns from each table that are compared to determine which rows are joined.

Q18.6

Fill in the blanks in each of the following statements:

a). The PRIMARY KEY states that every column in a primary key must have a value, and the value of the primary key must be unique.

b). The FOREIGN KEY states that every foreign-key value must appear as another table’s primary-key value.

c). A(n) “%” in a pattern indicates that a string matching the pattern can have zero or more characters at the percent character’s location in the pattern.

d). Java DB is the Oracle branded version of Apache Derby.

e). A(n) “\_” in a LIKE pattern string indicates a single character at that position in the pattern.

f). There’s a(n) one-to-many relationship between a primary key and its corresponding foreign key.

g). SQL uses “;” as the delimiter for strings.

Q18.7

a) SELECT firstName FROM authors WHERE authorID = “3”

b) SELECT isbn, title FROM Titles ORDER BY title DESC

c) INSERT INTO Authors (firstName, lastName ) VALUES ("Jane", "Doe" )