Remy Lagrois

Quiz 6

MSDS 7330 – 402

1. **b) DROP TABLE oldTableName;** This removes the table completely.
2. **d) SELECT \* FROM Faculty WHERE FirstName LIKE ‘A%’;**  The ‘%’ is a wild card which says there may be zero or more characters following ‘A’.
3. **a) Find the average salary of all instructors.** There is no WHERE clause or nested select statement so average salary for all instructors is returned.
4. **c) SELECT deptName, AVG (salary) FROM instructor GROUP BY deptName;** Gets the department name and average salary. The average salary is calculated for each department separately
5. **c) ID.** The other options may not be unique to each instructor and since ID alone is sufficient to identify the tuple and combination of it with the others would make it a superkey.
6. **d) A relation containing the average salary of all instructors within a department where the average salary is greater than 42000.** The salaries listed in the instructor table are averaged by department and only those with an average higher than $42,000 are returned.
7. **b) All attributes of instructor are selected on the given condition** The ‘\*’ wildcard selects all attributes, in this case from instructor since it is in the Select statement but only if the instructor ID and teaches ID are the same.
8. **a) SELECT name FROM instructor WHERE salary BETWEEN 90000 AND 100000;** The BETWEEN statement allows you to select for a range of numbers. This answer is selecting the right attributes from the right table.
9. **b) Right outer join** The direction refers to which table you want to include the missing information based on where it appears in the statement.
10. **d) Natural join and c) Inner join** In the natural join the tuples must have matching attributes to be included in the result. Since the natural join is a type of inner join it is also correct.
11. **d) All of the above.** Most often two tables are joined but one table can be joined with itself and it is possible to join more than two.
12. **a) A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL** The WHEN statement is equivalent to IF. If the condition given by the WHEN statement is met than the THEN statement manipulation will be done. The ELSE statement provides what should be done if the WHEN statement is not met.
13. **a) for ranges.** The minimum and maximum values of interest are separated by AND.
14. **b) UPDATE Faculty SET LastName=‘Engels’ WHERE LastName=‘Smith’;** The UPDATE indicates which table will be modified. SET will change the given attribute with the one provided if it meets the WHERE condition.
15. **b) SELECT DISTINCT** The attribute is only selected once if it appears more than once in a table. The SELECT UNIQUE statement exists only in Oracle but it does the same thing.
16. **c) SELECT \* FROM Faculty ORDER BY FirstName DESC** ORDER BY is the statement used to sort. The options are ASC and DESC. There should be no quotes around FirstName since it is an attribute in the table.
17. **a) SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Students** The wildcard counts the number of records. If instead a column name is put between the parentheses then it counts the number of values in that column.