

A01089842

Review Questions 8

1.

UNION doesn't include duplicate rows, whereas UNION ALL includes all rows- even duplicates.

2.

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3.

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4.

Left outer join: Includes all results from the left table, even if there is no matching result in the right table.

Right outer join: Includes all results from the right table, even if there is no matching result in the left table.

Full outer join: Includes all results from both tables, even if there is no matching result on the other table.

5.

Unsure what is being asked?

6.

```
UPDATE EMPLOYEE  
SET JOB_CODE 501  
WHERE EMP_NUM = 107
```

7.

```
DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE  
WHERE EMP_LNAME = 'Smithfield' AND  
      EMP_FNAME = 'William' AND  
      EMP_HIREDATE = 'jun 22 2004' AND  
      JOB_CODE = '500'
```

8.

```
SELECT *  
INTO EMPLOYEE_2  
FROM EMPLOYEE
```

```
ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE_2  
ADD PROJ_NUM char(3)
```

9.

```
SELECT c.CHAR_DATE,  
       c.CHAR_DESTINATION,  
       c.AC_NUMBER,  
       m.MOD_NAME,  
       m.MOD_CHG_MILE  
FROM CHARTER c  
INNER JOIN AIRCRAFT a ON c.AC_NUMBER=a.AC_NUMBER  
INNER JOIN MODEL m ON a.MOD_CODE=m.MODE_CODE  
WHERE c.CHAR_DATE = 'Feb 6 2006'
```

10.

The GROUP BY clause combines all results that are identical in a certain column. This is useful for aggregate functions such as MAX or COUNT when applied to another column. The result will show the aggregate function for that column for each unique column which the table is grouped by.

11.

the HAVING clause is used along with the GROUP BY clause as a WHERE clause which also can work with aggregate functions.

12.

The ROLLUP clause is used after stating the columns to group by, and provides subtotals.

13. Inner joins are a join which do not include any results from either table which do not have a matching result in the other table. This is the most efficient type of join.