

Comp 1630 – Review Questions 7
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1.

LIKE: Used for string pattern matching, similar to RegEx

BETWEEN: Used to restrict results to be greater than or equal to the lowest range, and less than or equal to the highest range

IN: Result must be contained in given array

Greater than: Result must be greater than a given value.

Less than: Result must be less than a given value.

2. DATEADD adds a number to a date with a variable which represents which part of the date you are adding to (Like month, year, etc.).

DATEDIFF calculates the amount of time between two given dates, with a variable which represents which datepart to measure from.

3. COUNT adds the number of rows, SUM calculates the total of the rows, and avg calculates the average of the rows (SUM/COUNT).

4.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP_1  
WHERE JOB_CODE = 502
```

5.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP_1  
WHERE EMP_LNAME LIKE 'SMITH%'  
ORDER BY EMP_FNAME
```

6.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP_1  
ORDER BY EMP_LNAME DESC;
```

7.

```
SELECT DISTINCT JOB_CODE  
FROM EMP_1  
ORDER BY JOB_CODE
```

8.

```
SELECT    CUS_LNAME,  
          CUS_FNAME,  
          CUS_INITIAL,  
          CUS_BALANCE  
FROM      CUSTOMER  
WHERE     CUS_BALANCE > 0.00  
ORDER BY  CUS_BALANCE DESC
```

9.

```
SELECT  AVG(CUS_BALANCE) AS Average Balance,
        MIN(CUS_BALANCE) AS Minimum Balance,
        MAX(CUS_BALANCE) AS Maximum Balance,
        SUM(CUS_BALANCE) AS Total Unpaid Bills
FROM CUSTOMER
```

10.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS Customers with balance over 500
FROM CUSTOMER
WHERE CUS_BALANCE > 500
```

11.

```
SELECT CHAR_DATE, AC_NUMBER, CHAR_DESTINATION, CHAR_DISTANCE,
CHAR_HOURS_FLOWN
FROM CHARTER
WHERE AC_NUMER = '2778V'
ORDER BY CHAR_DATE
```

12. SELECT and FROM

13. AND means that both sides of the statement must be true, for the statement to be true.

IE:

T & T = T

T & F = F

F & T = F

F & F = F

OR means that either side of the statement must be true. Inclusive or.

T & T = T

T & F = T

F & T = T

F & F = F

NOT means that that value will evaluate to false and all others will evaluate to true. So if a where clause says NOT NULL then anything that is NULL will evaluate to false.

!T = F

!F = T

14.

SELECT: Retrieves the specified columns from a table

INSERT: Creates new rows in a table

UPDATE: Modifies rows in a table

DELETE: Deletes rows from a table

15. Literals are constants (as opposed to variables) which are used in SQL statements

Numeric datatype constants are written without quotations, while all

other datatypes are written with quotations.