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.