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SQL Drills

Cartesian\_joins

Part 1: There will be 250 rows of output.

Part 2: Table\_one and table\_two will combine to form 12 rows and 2 columns.

Foreign Keys

The table schema for employees would be:

Employee\_id pk

First\_name

Last\_name

Department\_id fk – d.id

The table schema for departments would be:

Id pk

Dept\_name

ACID

The ACID properties of a SQL transaction are atomicity, consistency, isolation and durability.

CASE

Update animal\_table

Set

Species = ‘mouse’

Where

animal\_name= ’ Mickey Mouse’

Update animal\_table

Set

Species = ‘duck

Where

animal\_name= ’Donald Duck ’

INDEX

Indexes in SQL use different storage structures and algorithms to work with different kinds of queries.

The different types of index are B-tree, Hash, SP-GiST, GIN, and BRIN.