

Name

Please work independently on this (not with other students in a study session)

1. At the highest level, the SELECT statement can be characterized as having three fundamental capabilities one of these is joining.

- a. JOINING: means asking a question of more than 1 table
- b. Projection: refers to the ability of a SELECT statement to choose a subset of the columns in a given table
- c. Selection: the ability of a SELECT statement to choose a subset of the rows in a given table

2. What two keys words are used to sort the results of a SQL query.

Order by

- a. select ~~id~~ b. from ~~enter~~ minimum

3. Assume the following create table statement works correctly. Now check (pass), or F (fail) for each insert statement below

```
create table students
(stud_id integer primary key,
status varchar2(10),
passcode varchar2(10) unique,
constraint chk_status check (status in ('Full Time','Part Time')))
;
```

- ☐ P / F ☒ insert into students values (199,'FULL TIME',null);
- ☒ P / F ☐ insert into students (stud_id) values (203);
- ☐ P / F ☒ insert into students values (200,null,null);
- ☐ P / F ☒ insert into students (status, passcode, stud_id) values ('Part Time', 'HD*87', 204);
- ☐ P / F ☒ insert into students values (201,null,'Z@TPF');
- ☒ P / F ☐ insert into students values (202,Part Time,'YHD0');

4. Assume the following create table statement works correctly. Now circle P (pass), F (fail) for each insert statement below

```
create table painters
(painter_id integer,
rate number(4,2),
tax_id varchar2(10) unique,
constraint p_pk primary key (painter_id)
);
```

P / ☒ F insert into painters (rate, painter_id) values (99.996, 200);

☒ P / F insert into painters values (201, 49.99, '777888');

☒ F / ☒ F insert into painters (tax_id, rate, painter_id)
values ('777888', 99.991, 203);

☒ P / F insert into painters values (202, 19.49); **Fails**

☒ F / ☒ F insert into painters (tax_id, rate) values ('888999', 21.75);

☒ P / F insert into painters values (444, 50, '989898');

5. What two key words are mandatory when writing the simplest SQL statement?

a. select

b. from

6. SELECT statement is said to have two capabilities one that governs rows returned and the other which columns.

c. You may use the SELECT statement to choose a subset of the rows in a given table. What word from chapter 4 describes this Select **Selection**?

a. The SELECT statement can choose a subset of the columns to return. What word from chapter 4 describes this From **Projection**?

same

as

#1 ?