CSN SQL Take Home Quiz Chapter 3 & 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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.
   1. JOINING: means asking a question of more than 1 table
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: refers to the ability of a SELECT statement to

choose a subset of the columns in a given table

* 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the ability of a SELECT statement to

choose a subset of the rows in a given table

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

* 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 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');**

1. 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');**

**P / F insert into painters (tax\_id, rate, painter\_id)**

**values ('777888', 99.991, 203);**

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

**P / F insert into painters (tax\_id, rate) values ('888999', 21.75);**

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

1. What two key words are mandatory when writing the simplest SQL statement?
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. SELECT statement is said to have two capabilities one that governs rows returned and the other which columns.
   1. You may use the SELECT statement to choose a subset of the rows in a given table. What word from chapter 4 describes this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
   2. The SELECT statement can choose a subset of the columns to return. What word from chapter 4 describes this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?