1. Which type of join should be used to include no-matching tuples from both tables in the result?
   a. Inner join
   b. Left outer join
   c. Right outer join
   d. Full outer join

2. Which clauses the SELECT statement can have nested queries:
   a. FROM
   b. WHERE
   c. HAVING
   d. All of the above

3. Which relational operation is very difficult to represent in SQL without nested queries:
   a. Outer Join
   b. Cartesian product
   c. Division
   d. Set difference

4. Type II nested queries are not used for join problems because
   a. Repeated execution makes those inefficient for this purpose
   b. They can not represent join operation
   c. Type I queries are adequate to represent join problems
   d. All of the above

5. How many rows are there in the “student” table, if “select count(name) from student where gpa > 3” returns the number M and “select count(*) from student where gpa <= 3” returns the number N:
   a. M + N
   b. >= M + N
   c. <= M + N
   d. None of the above

Discussion Questions

6. Explain a situation when a full outer join is useful.