1. Which of the fields of the Driver Table should be used as its primary key?

2. Which of the fields of the Vehicle Table should be used as its primary key?

3. Which car(s) is Daisy Duck the primary driver for?

4. What SQL data type would best represent the license_no field, a field of exactly 8 characters?
   - a.) BIT
   - b.) INTEGER
   - c.) BIGINT
   - d.) FLOAT
   - e.) DATE
   - f.) DATETIME
   - g.) YEAR
   - h.) CHAR
   - i.) VARCHAR
   - j.) TEXT
   - k.) ENUM

5. What SQL data type would best represent the first_name field, a field of up to 20 characters?
   - a.) BIT
   - b.) INTEGER
   - c.) BIGINT
   - d.) FLOAT
   - e.) DATE
   - f.) DATETIME
   - g.) YEAR
   - h.) CHAR
   - i.) VARCHAR
   - j.) TEXT
   - k.) ENUM

6. What SQL data type would best represent the birthday field?
   - a.) BIT
   - b.) INTEGER
   - c.) BIGINT
   - d.) FLOAT
   - e.) DATE
   - f.) DATETIME
   - g.) YEAR
   - h.) CHAR
   - i.) VARCHAR
   - j.) TEXT
   - k.) ENUM

7. What SQL data type would best represent the gender field?
   - a.) BIT
   - b.) INTEGER
   - c.) BIGINT
   - d.) FLOAT
   - e.) DATE
   - f.) DATETIME
   - g.) YEAR
   - h.) CHAR
   - i.) VARCHAR
   - j.) TEXT
   - k.) ENUM

8. Describe the purpose of the 'M' for two of the following four data type definitions. (You only need to answer 2 of the 4. If you answer more than 2, I will only grade first 2.)
   - BIT[(M)] –
   - DECIMAL[(M,[D])] –
   - CHAR(M) –
   - TEXT[(M)] -
9. The difference between the SQL string data types CHAR\((M)\) and VARCHAR\((M)\) is:
   a.) CHAR\((M)\) can only have letters while VARCHAR\((M)\) can be combinations of letters and numbers.
   b.) CHAR\((M)\) is initialized as an empty string (no characters at all) while VARCHAR\((M)\) is initialized to a string of M spaces.
   c.) CHAR\((M)\) defines strings while VARCHAR\((M)\) is generic representing things like integers too.
   d.) CHAR\((M)\) strings are exactly length M while VARCHAR\((M)\) can be any length up to M.

10. True or False: There are a number of SQL integer data types, TINYINT, SMALLINT, MEDIUMINT,
     INTEGER, INT, and BIGINT, all of which can be initialized as unsigned (non-negative values only) or
     signed (a range of positive to negative values)

11. What does the SQL command SELECT do?

12. What does the SQL command SHOW TABLES do? (Be specific.)