WORKSHEET 6 SQL

1) B

2) B and C

3) C

4) C

5) C

6) C

7) C

8) B

9) B

10) A

11) The clause that is used to combine rows from two or more tables

12) There are 5 different types of joins.

a) INNER JOIN will return records that have matching values in both tables that are to be joined.
b) LEFT OUTER JOIN will return all records from the left table in addition to records from left table that matches record from the right table
c) RIGHT OUTER JOIN will return all records from the right table in addition to records from left table that matches record from the left table
d) FULL OUTER JOIN will return all records when there is a match in either left or right table that are to be joined.
e) Self join is used to join table with itself

13) SQL Server is a relational database management system (RDBMS) developed and marketed by Microsoft. As a database server, the primary function of the SQL Server is to store and retrieve data used by other applications. SQL Server comprises five editions

a) SQL Server Developer allows to build, test, and demo purpose.
b) SQL Server Express is used for small-scale applications and databases with disc storage capacities of up to 10 GB.
c) SQL Server Enterprise is used in high-end, larger, and more critical businesses.
d) SQL Server Standard edition is suitable for data marts and mid-tier applications that included basic reporting and analytics.
e) SQL Server WEB edition is suitable for Web hosters who want a low overall ownership cost.

14) The primary key uniquely identifies each record in a table. Primary keys must contain UNIQUE values, and cannot contain NULL values. A table can have only ONE primary key; and in the table, this primary key can consist of single or multiple columns.

15) The ETL process has 3 main steps.

Extract – Extracting the data from various sources and each of these source systems may store its data in completely different format from the rest. The sources are usually flat files or RDBMS, but almost any data storage can be used as a source for an ETL process.

Transform – The data transformation may include various operations including but not limited to filtering, sorting, aggregating, joining data, cleaning data, generating calculated data based on existing values, validating data, etc.

Load – The final ETL step involves loading the transformed data into the destination target, which might be a database or data warehouse.