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Lesson SQL Review

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1.What does the acronym T-SQL stand for?

The acronym T-SQL stands for **Transact - Structured Query Language**.

It is a Microsoft's and Sybase's proprietary extension to the SQL used to interact with relational databases

2. What keyword in a SQL query do you use to extract data from a database table?

-- SELECT --

3. What keyword in a SQL query do you use to modify data from a database table?

ALter command

This is the command that is used to modify data from a database table.

4. What keyword in a SQL query do you use to add data from a database table?

-- Insert Command --

5. What is the difference between the following joins?

a. Left Join It returns all the rows present in the left table even there is no match present in the right table.

b. Inner Join  It returns rows if and only if there is a match between both the given tables.

c. Right Join It returns all the rows present in the right table even there is no match present in the left table.

6. What is the difference between a table and a view?

The view is a result of an SQL query and it is a virtual table, whereas a Table is formed up of rows and columns that store the information of any object and be used to retrieve that data whenever required.

7. What is the difference between a temporary and variable table?

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| --- | --- |
| Temp Table | Table Variable |
| A Temp table is easy to create and back up data. | Table variable involves the effort when you usually create the normal tables. |
| Temp table result can be used by multiple users. |  |

8.Display data from TableA where the values are identical in TableB.

select tableA.field1, tableb.field1

from tablea, tableb

9.Display data from TableA where the values are not available in TableB.

select tableA.field1, tableb.field1

from tableA  left join tableb on  tableA.field1=tableb.field1 ;

10. Display data from TableB where the values are not available in TableA.

select tableA.field1, tableb.field1

from tableA  right join tableb on tableA.field1=tableb.field1 ;

11. Display unique values from TableA.

Select distinct field1

From tablea;

12. Display the total number of records, per unique value, in TableA.

Select field1, count( field1) from

Tablea

Group by field1;

13. Display the unique value from TableB where it occurs more than once.

Select field1, count( field1) from

Tablea

Having count(field1) >1;

16. DECLARE @Variable1 VARCHAR(50) = 'Welcome to planet earth';

17. Write a SQL statement that constructs a table called Table1 with the following fields:a.Field1 - this field stores numbers such as 1, 2, 3 etc.b.Field2 - this field stores the date and time.c.Field3 - this field stores the text up to 500 characters.

CREATE TABLE Table1 (

  Field1 INT,

 Field2 DATETIME,

Field3 varchar(500)

);

18. INSERT INTO Table1 (Field1, Field2, Field3) VALUES(34, '1/19/2012 08:30 AM', 'Mars Saturn');

INSERT INTO Table1 (Field1, Field2, Field3) VALUES(65, '2/15/2012 10:30 AM', 'Big Bright Sun');

INSERT INTO Table1 (Field1, Field2, Field3) VALUES(89, '3/31/2012 09:15 AM', 'Red Hot Mercury');