**WORKSHEET 7**

**SQL**

**Q1 and Q2 have one or more correct answer. Choose all the correct option to answer your question.**

1. The primary key is selected from the

A. Composite keys

B. Candidate keys

C. Foreign keys

D. Determinants

Answer: B

2. Which is/are correct statements about primary key of a table?

A. Primary keys can contain NULL values.

B. Primary keys cannot contain NULL values…

C. A table can have only one primary key with single or multiple fields….

D. A table can have multiple primary keys with single or multiple fields.

Answer:B

**Q3 to Q10 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.**

3. Which SQL command is used to insert a row in a table?

A. Select

B. Create

C. Insert

D. Drop

Answer: C

4. Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?

A. SORTBY

B. ALIGNBY

C. ORDERBY

D. GROUPBY

Answer: C

5. The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is

A. QUERY

B. READ

C. SELECT

D. QUERY

Answer: C

6. Which normal form is considered adequate for relational database design?

A. 1NF

B. 2NF

C. 3NF

D. 4NF

Answer: C

7. SQL can be used to

A. Create database structures only

B. Modify database data only

C. All of the above can be done by SQL

D. Query database data only

Answer:C

8. SQL query and modification commands make up

A. DDL

B. DML

C. HTML

D. XML

Answer: B

9. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n).

A. File

B. Table

C. Report

D. Form

Answer: B

10. Second normal form should meet all the rules for

A. 1 NF

B. 2 NF

C. 3 NF

D. 4 NF

Answer: B

**Q11 to Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.**

11. What are joins in SQL?

Answer: SQL join statements allow us to access information from two or more tables at once. They also keep our database normalized. Normalization allows us to keep data redundancy low so that we can decrease the amount of data anomalies in our application when we delete or update a record.

12. What are the different types of joins in SQL?

Answer: (INNER) JOIN : Returns records that have matching values in both tables.

LEFT (OUTER) JOIN : Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table.

RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN : Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table.

13. What is SQL Server?

Answer: **SQL SERVER** is a relational database management system (RDBMS) developed by Microsoft. It is primarily designed and developed to compete with MySQL and Oracle database.

SQL Server supports ANSI SQL, which is the standard SQL (Structured Query Language) language. However, SQL Server comes with its own implementation of the SQL language, T-SQL (Transact-SQL).

14. What is primary key in SQL?

Answer: The PRIMARY KEY constraint 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 (fields).

15. What is ETL in SQL?

Answer: ETL stands for Extract, Transform and Load, which is a process used to collect data from various sources, transform the data depending on business rules/needs and load the data into a destination database. The need to use ETL arises from the fact that in modern computing business data resides in multiple locations and in many incompatible formats. For example business data might be stored on the file system in various formats (Word docs, PDF, spreadsheets, plain text, etc), or can be stored as email files, or can be kept in a various database servers like MS SQL Server, Oracle and MySQL for example. Handling all this business information efficiently is a great challenge and ETL plays an important role in solving this problem.