

**WORKSHEET 7 SOL**

**ASSIGNMENT – Worksheet7 Answers – Vivek Kumar Sahu – Internship 35)**

**(Marked answers in Bold)**

**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
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.

**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
4. Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?
  - A. SORTBY
  - B. ALIGNBY
  - C. ORDERBY**
  - D. GROUPBY
5. The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is
  - A. QUERY
  - B. READ
  - C. SELECT**
  - D. QUERY
6. Which normal form is considered adequate for relational database design?
  - A. 1NF
  - B. 2NF
  - C. 3NF**
  - D. 4NF
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**

8. SQL query and modification commands make up
  - A. DDL
  - B. DML**
  - C. HTML
  - D. XML
9. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n).
  - A. File
  - B. Table**
  - C. Report
  - D. Form
10. Second normal form should meet all the rules for
  - A. 1 NF**
  - B. 2 NF
  - C. 3 NF
  - D. 4 NF

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

11. What are joins in SQL?

Ans. A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them. It is used to merge two tables or retrieve data from there.

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

Ans. These are different types of Joins.

- Inner join: Inner Join in SQL is the most common type of join. It ☐ is used to return all the rows from multiple tables where the join condition is satisfied.
- Left Join: Left Join in SQL is used to return all the rows from the left table but only the matching rows from the right table where the join condition is fulfilled.
- Right Join: Right Join in SQL is used to return all the rows from the right table but only the matching rows from the left table where the join condition is fulfilled.
- Full Join: Full join returns all the records when there is a match in any of the tables. Therefore, it returns all the rows from the left-hand side table and all the rows from the right-hand side table.

13. What is SQL Server?

Ans. SQL Server is a relational database management system (RDBMS) developed by Microsoft. It is a software product used for storing and managing data, as well as for retrieving and processing that data using the Structured Query Language (SQL)

14. What is primary key in SQL?

Ans. In SQL, a primary key is a column or a group of columns in a table that uniquely identifies each row in that table. The primary key serves as a unique identifier for each record in the table and helps to ensure the integrity of the data by preventing the insertion of duplicate records.

In practice, a primary key is a constraint that is added to a table, and it can be defined using the "PRIMARY KEY" keyword in the CREATE TABLE statement. Once a primary key is defined, the database management system will automatically enforce its uniqueness and will prevent any attempts to insert duplicate values into the primary key columns.

15. What is ETL in SQL?

Ans. The SQL Server ETL (Extraction, Transformation, and Loading) process is especially useful when there is no consistency in the data coming from the source systems. When faced with this predicament, you will want to standardize (validate/transform) all the data coming in first before loading it into a data warehouse. ETL has the unmistakable upper hand of delivering data in its cleansed and transformed state.