( SQL WORKSHEET-6)

ANSWER-1) B)Candidate keys

ANSWER-2) B) Primary keys cannot contain NULL values…

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

ANSWER-3) C) Insert

ANSWER-4) C) ORDERBY

ANSWER-5) C) SELECT

ANSWER-6) C) 3NF

ANSWER-7) C)All of the above can be done by SQL

ANSWER-8) B) DML

ANSWER-9) B) Table

ANSWER-10) A) 1 NF

ANSWER-11) A joins clause in SQL – corresponding to a join operation in relational algebra – combines columns from one or more tables into a new table. Informally , a join stitches two tables and puts on the same row records with matching fields: INNER,LEFT OUTER, RIGHT OUTER, FULL OUTER and CROSS.

ANSWER-12) (INNER JOINS): Returns records that have matching values in both tables.

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

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

( FULL OUTER JOINS): Returns all the records when there is a match in either left or right table.

ANSWER-13) Microsoft SQL server is a relational database management system developed by Microsoft. As a database server, it is a software product with the primary function of storing retrieving data as requested by others software applications-which may run either on the same computer or on another computer across a network.

ANSWER-14) The PRIMARY KEY constraint uniquely identifies each record in a table. Primary keys must contain UNIQUE values, and connot contains NULL values. A table can have only ONE primary key; and in the table, this primary keys can consist of single or multiple columns(fields).

ANSWER-15) ETL, which stands for “ EXTRACT , TRANSFORM, LOAD,” are the three processes that, in combination, move data from one database, multiple databases, or other source to a unified repository – typically a data warehouse.