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. Candidate keys

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 & C

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. Insert

4. Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?
   A. SORTBY
   B. ALIGNBY
   C. ORDERBY
   D. GROUPBY

Answer: C. ORDERBY

5. The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is
   A. QUERY
   B. READ
   C. SELECT
   D. QUERY.

Answer: C. SELECT

6. Which normal form is considered adequate for relational database design?
   A. 1NF
   B. 2NF
   C. 3NF
   D. 4NF

Answer: C. 3NF

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. All of the above can be done by SQL

8. SQL query and modification commands make up
   A. DDL
   B. DML
   C. HTML
   D. XML

Answer: B. DML

9. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n).
   A. File
   B. Table
   C. Report
   D. Form

Answer: B. Table

10. Second normal form should meet all the rules for
    A. 1 NF
    B. 2 NF
    C. 3 NF
    D. 4 NF

Answer: A. 1NF

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

11. What are joins in SQL?

Answer:

The SQL Joins clause is used to combine records from two or more tables in a database. A JOIN is a means for combining fields from two tables by using values common to each.

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

Answer:

The different types of the JOINs in SQL are:

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

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

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

   table

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

13. What is SQL Server?

Answer:

SQL Server is a software, developed by Microsoft, which is implemented from the specification of RDBMS. It is also an ORDBMS. It is platform dependent. It is both GUI and command-based software. It supports SQL (SEQUEL) language which is an IBM product, non-procedural, common database and case insensitive language.

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.