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ASSIGNMENT: SQL

1. What are three examples of Data Definition Commands?

CREATE, RENAME, DROP

1. Which command is useful for retrieving data from a database?

SELECT

1. What happens when you write a DELETE statement without specifying the WHERE attribute of such statement?

ALL RECORDS FROM THE TABLE WILL BE DELETED

1. In your best advice, list any three software/programming languages a data analyst should have in his/her toolkit?

EXCEL, SQL, PYTHON

1. There are key properties that define every column in a table.
2. What are these column properties?

NAME, DATA TYPE, LENGTH, NULL/NOT NULL

1. How many of these column properties is mandatory?

3

1. Which of these column properties is optional?

NULL

1. What does NoSQL stand for?

NOT ONLY SQL

1. What is a Database?

A COLLECTION OF STRUCTURED DATA/INFORMATION TYPICALLY STORED IN AN ELECTRONIC FORMAT ON A COMPUTER SYSTEM

1. How does RDBMS differ from other DBMS?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| RDBMS | DBMS |
| Stores data in tabular form. | Stores data as file. |
| Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time. | Data elements need to access individually. |
| Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other. | No relationship between data. |
| Supports distributed database | Does not support distributed database |
| It uses a tabular structure where the headers are the column names, and the rows contain corresponding values. | It stores data in either a navigational or hierarchical form |
| Deals with large amounts of Data | It deals with small quantity of data |

c. How does a Database Schema help you as a data analyst?

A logical database schema **represents how the data is organized in terms of tables**. It also explains how attributes from tables are linked together