



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

Answer - A. Composite keys
B. Candidate keys

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

Answer - B. Primary keys cannot contain NULL values...
C. A table can have only one primary key 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?

Answer - C. Insert

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

Answer - C. ORDERBY

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

Answer - C. SELECT

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

Answer - C. 3NF

7. SQL can be used to

Answer - C. All of the above can be done by SQL

8. SQL query and modification commands make up

Answer - B. DML

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

Answer - B. Table

10. Second normal form should meet all the rules for

Answer - A. 1 NF

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

11. What are joins in SQL?

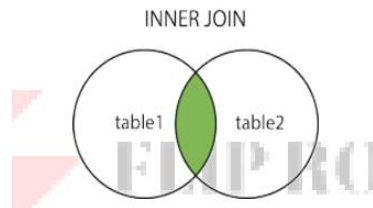
Answer - A SQL Join statement is used to combine data or rows from two or more tables based on a common field between them

Ex. `SELECT Orders.OrderID, Customers.CustomerName, Orders.OrderDate
FROM Orders
INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerID=Customers.CustomerID;`

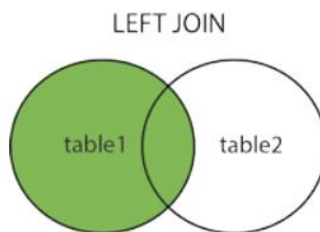
12. What are the different types of joins in SQL?

Answer - The different types of joins in SQL are as follows :

i. **INNER JOIN:** The INNER JOIN keyword selects all rows from both the tables as long as the condition satisfies. This keyword will create the result-set by combining all rows from both the tables where the condition satisfies i.e value of the common field will be same.

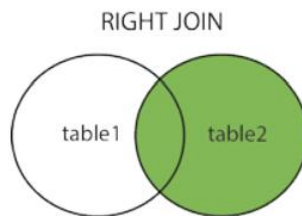


ii. **LEFT JOIN:** This join returns all the rows of the table on the left side of the join and matching rows for the table on the right side of join. The rows for which there is no matching row on right side, the result-set will contain null.

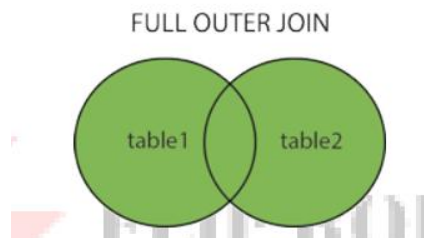


iii. **RIGHT JOIN:** RIGHT JOIN is similar to LEFT JOIN. This join returns all the rows of the table on the right side of the join and matching rows for the table on the left side of join. The rows for which

there is no matching row on left side, the result set will contain null. RIGHT JOIN is also known as RIGHT OUTER JOIN.



iv. FULL JOIN: FULL JOIN creates the result-set by combining result of both LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN. The result-set will contain all the rows from both the tables. The rows for which there is no matching, the result-set will contain NULL values.



13. What is SQL Server?

Answer - Microsoft created and sells SQL Server, a relational database management system (RDBMS). SQL Server is based on SQL, a common programming language for communicating with relational databases, same like other RDBMS applications.

14. What is primary key in SQL?

Answer - A Primary Key in SQL is a unique field or set of fields in a relational database table that identifies a record in a table of many entries. The primary key's essential characteristic is that it stores a distinct value for each row of table data in the database.

15. What is ETL in SQL?

Answer - ETL is an acronym that stands for Extract, Transform, and Load. It is a process that collects data from various sources, transforms the data based on business rules/needs, and loads the data into a destination database. The need for ETL arises from the fact that business data in modern computing is stored in multiple locations and in a variety of incompatible formats. For example, business data may be stored on the file system in various formats (Word docs, PDF, spreadsheets, plain text, etc.), as email attachments, or in various database servers such as MS SQL Server, Oracle, and MySQL. Handling all of this business information efficiently is a huge challenge, and ETL plays a critical role in resolving this issue.