

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
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. GROUPLY
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?

Answer – Joins in SQL are used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them. This allows for the retrieval of data from multiple tables as if they were a single table. There are different types of joins in SQL, such as inner join, left join, right join, and full outer join, each of which returns a different set of data based on the matching conditions.

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

Answer – There are several types of joins in SQL, including:

- Inner join: returns only the rows that have matching values in both tables.
- Left join (or left outer join): returns all the rows from the left table and the matching rows from the right table. If there is no match, the result will contain NULL values.
- Right join (or right outer join): returns all the rows from the right table and the matching rows from the left table. If there is no match, the result will contain NULL values.
- Full outer join: returns all the rows from both tables, and if there is no match, the result will contain NULL values for the non-matching side.
- Cross join: returns the Cartesian product of the two tables, which is a new table that contains all possible combinations of rows from the two tables.

13. What is SQL Server?

Answer - SQL Server is a relational database management system (RDBMS) developed by Microsoft. It is used to manage and store data for a variety of applications, including web sites, enterprise applications, and data warehousing. SQL Server provides a variety of tools for creating and managing databases, including a graphical user interface, command-line tools, and programming interfaces. It also supports a wide range of data types, including text, numbers, dates, and binary data. It also supports various features like indexing, auditing, encryption, backup and disaster recovery. It also offers advanced analytics services like machine learning and data mining.

14. What is primary key in SQL?

Answer - In SQL, a primary key is a column or set of columns that uniquely identifies each row in a table. It is used to enforce the integrity of the data and to create relationships between tables in a database. A primary key is defined as a column (or set of columns) that cannot contain NULL

values and must be unique across all rows in the table. It is used to uniquely identify a row in a table and is used to create relationships between tables in a database. It is also used to enforce data integrity by preventing duplicate values and ensuring that each row can be uniquely identified.

15. What is ETL in SQL?

Answer – ETL stands for Extract, Transform, and Load. It is a process used to move data from one or more sources into a destination system, typically a data warehouse or a data mart. The process includes extracting data from various sources, transforming it to fit the structure and format of the destination system, and then loading it into that system. The purpose of ETL is to make data from different systems and sources accessible and usable in a single location, such as for reporting and analysis.