

## **SQL WORKSHEET-7**

### **Answers the Following Questions-**

Ans 1-B. Candidate keys

Ans 2- B and C

Ans 3-C. Insert

Ans 4-C. ORDERBY

Ans 5-C. SELECT

Ans 6-C. 3NF

Ans 7-C. All of the above can be done by SQL

Ans 8-B. DML

Ans 9-B. Table

Ans 10-A. 1 NF

Ans 11-A join 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

Ans 12-Different Types of SQL JOINS

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

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

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

Ans 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 and retrieving data as requested by other software applications—which may run either on the same computer or on another computer across a network.

Ans 14-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).

Ans 15-ETL, which stands for “extract, transform, load,” are the three processes that, in combination, move data from one database, multiple databases, or other sources to a unified repository—typically a data warehouse.