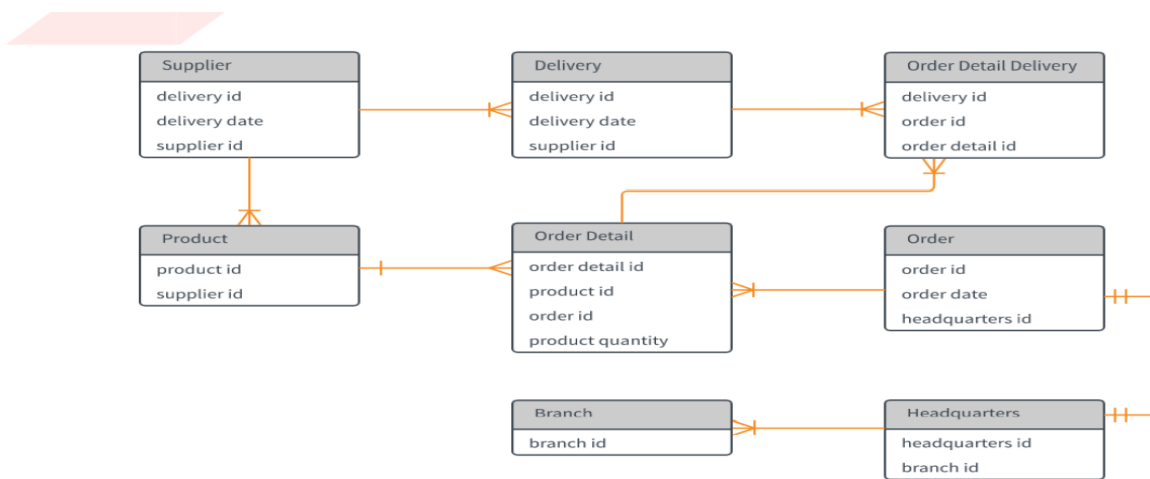


WORKSHEET SET 2 SQL

1. **D) Unique.** This constraint in sql is used to ensure that no duplicates are created.
2. **D) None of these,** Because by default a column can hold null values
3. **A) Each entry in the primary key uniquely identifies each entry or row in the table.**
4. **C) Multiple columns can make a single unit key together**
5. **B) Foreign key.** The values of foreign key are only valid if they are referential or true to the parent value.



6. **D) 1 Foreign key**
7. **A) One to Many**
8. **C) One to One**
9. **B) Supplier ID**
10. **D) 2**
11. **B) Many to one**
12. **C) Table**
13. **A) Insert in to**
14. **B) Unique , C) Primary Key , D) Null**
15. **A) A blood group can contain one of the following values - A,B,AB and O**
B) A blood group can only contain unique characters
Semantic constraints imply uniqueness and the above two sentences do the same.