

WORKSHEET 7 SQL

1. The primary key is selected from the

Answer:- 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.

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 D. GROUPBY

5.The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is A. QUERY B. READ C. SELECT D. QUERY

Answer:- c. SELECT

6. Which normal form is considered adequate for relational database design? A. 1NF B. 2NF C. 3NF D. 4NF

Answer:-c3NF

7. 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

ANSWER:C- All of the above can be done by SQL

8. SQL query and modification commands make up A. DDL B. DML C. HTML D. XML

ANSWER:- B. DML

9. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a(n). A. File B. Table C. Report D. Form

ANSWER:- B. Table

10. Second normal form should meet all the rules for A. 1 NF B. 2 NF C. 3 NF D. 4 NF

ANSWEE:-1NF

11. A **JOIN** clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

12.Here are the different types of the JOINS in SQL:

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

```
SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....  
FROM table1  
INNER JOIN table2  
ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;
```

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

```
SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....  
FROM table1  
LEFT JOIN table2  
ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;
```

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

```
SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....  
FROM table1  
RIGHT JOIN table2  
ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;
```

- **FULL (OUTER) JOIN:** Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table

```
SELECT table1.column1,table1.column2,table2.column1,....  
FROM table1  
FULL JOIN table2  
ON table1.matching_column = table2.matching_column;
```

13. SQL Server is **a relational database management system**. b) SQL Server is a software whose main purpose is to store and retrieve data. c) SQL Server is a highly secure server and does not allow any database file manipulation during execution. d) All of the mentioned

14. The primary key in SQL is a single, or a group of fields or columns that can uniquely identify a row in a table. Putting it simply, it is a column that accepts unique values for each row. Thus, whenever you use the [INSERT INTO](#) command to insert new values in a table, the value for the primary key column or columns needs to be unique.

What Are the Benefits of a Primary Key in SQL?

The most significant advantages of a primary key are:

- It uniquely identifies each row of a table
- It gets a unique index for each primary key column that helps with faster access

15. ETL, which stands for extract, transform and load, is a data integration process that combines data from multiple data sources into a single, consistent data store that is loaded into a [data warehouse](#) or other target system.

As the databases grew in popularity in the 1970s, ETL was introduced as a process for integrating and loading data for computation and analysis, eventually becoming the primary method to process data for data warehousing projects.

ETL provides the foundation for data analytics and machine learning workstreams. Through a series of business rules, ETL cleanses and organizes data in a way which addresses specific business intelligence needs, like monthly reporting, but it can also tackle more advanced analytics, which can improve back-end processes or end user experiences. ETL is often used by an organization to:

- Extract data from legacy systems
- Cleanse the data to improve data quality and establish consistency
- Load data into a target database