Sql_Worksheet_7

QUES 1: The primary key is selected from the

Answer. B. Candidate keys.

QUES 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.

QUES 3. Which SQL command is used to insert a row in a table?

Answer. C. Insert.

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

Answer. C. ORDERBY.

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

Answer. C. SELECT.

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

Answer. C. 3NF

QUES 7. SQL can be used to

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

QUES 8. SQL query and modification commands make up

Answer. B. DML

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

Answer. B. Table

QUES 10. Second normal form should meet all the rules for

Answer. A. 1 NF

QUES 11. What are joins in SQL?

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

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

Answer. Cross join. A cross join returns all possible combinations of rows of two tables (also called a Cartesian product).

Inner join. An inner join, also known as a simple join, returns rows from joined tables that have matching rows.

Left outer join/left join.

Right outer join/right join.

Full outer join.

QUES 13. What is SQL Server?

Answer. SQL Server is a relational database management system, or RDBMS, developed and marketed by Microsoft.

QUES 14. What is primary key in SQL?

Answer. 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).

QUES 15. What is ETL in SQL?

Answer. 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.