Career Services Assignment 6 – SQL Flash Cards

**Points possible:** 50

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Criteria | % of Grade |
| Completeness | All requirements of the assignment are complete. | 100 |

**Instructions:** Research common SQL interview questions online and create 20 flash cards from the information you find. Study your flash cards regularly to better prepare for interviews. Fill out the table below with the information you put on each of your flash cards.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Front of Card** | **Back of Card** |
| what does crud stand for? | Create read update and delete |
| How do you read in MYSQL | You use a select statement. |
| What does SQL stand for | STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE |
| Can you sort a column using a column alias? | A column alias could be used in the ORDER BY clause |
| Is a NULL value same as zero or a blank space? If not then what is the difference? | A NULL value is not same as zero or a blank space. A NULL value is a value which is ‘unavailable, unassigned, unknown or not applicable’. Whereas, zero is a number and blank space is a character. |
| What is the default ordering of data using the ORDER BY clause? How could it be changed? | The default sorting order is ascending. It can be changed using the DESC keyword, after the column name in the ORDER BY clause. |
| Which function returns the remainder in a division operation? | The MOD function returns the remainder in a division operation. |
| What is a Database? | Database is nothing but an organized form of data for easy access, storing, retrieval and managing of data. This is also known as structured form of data which can be accessed in many ways. |
| What is a primary key? | A primary key is a combination of fields which uniquely specify a row. This is a special kind of unique key, and it has implicit NOT NULL constraint. It means, Primary key values cannot be NULL. |
| What is a foreign key? | A foreign key is one table which can be related to the primary key of another table. Relationship needs to be created between two tables by referencing foreign key with the primary key of another table. |
| What is a join ? | This is a keyword used to query data from more tables based on the relationship between the fields of the tables. Keys play a major role when JOINs are used. |
| Inner Join. | Inner join return rows when there is at least one match of rows between the tables. |
| Right Join. | Right join return rows which are common between the tables and all rows of Right hand side table. Simply, it returns all the rows from the right hand side table even though there are no matches in the left hand side table. |
| Left Join. | Left join return rows which are common between the tables and all rows of Left hand side table. Simply, it returns all the rows from Left hand side table even though there are no matches in the Right hand side table. |
| Full Join. | Full join return rows when there are matching rows in any one of the tables. This means, it returns all the rows from the left hand side table and all the rows from the right hand side table. |
| What is a View? | A view is a virtual table which consists of a subset of data contained in a table. Views are not virtually present, and it takes less space to store. View can have data of one or more tables combined, and it is depending on the relationship. |
| What is an Index? | An index is performance tuning method of allowing faster retrieval of records from the table. An index creates an entry for each value and it will be faster to retrieve data. |
| What is a query? | A DB query is a code written in order to get the information back from the database. Query can be designed in such a way that it matched with our expectation of the result set. Simply, a question to the Database. |
| What is a stored procedure? | Stored Procedure is a function consists of many SQL statement to access the database system. Several SQL statements are consolidated into a stored procedure and execute them whenever and wherever required. |
| What is Auto Increment? | Auto increment keyword allows the user to create a unique number to be generated when a new record is inserted into the table. AUTO INCREMENT keyword can be used in Oracle and IDENTITY keyword can be used in SQL SERVER. |