SQL Worksksheet 7

Q.1) B

Q.2) B,C

Q.3) C

Q.4) C

Q.5) C

Q.6) C

Q.7) D

Q.8) B

Q.9) B

Q.10) A

Q. 11) What are joins in SQL?

Answer : In SQL, Join statement is used to combine data or rows from two or more tables based on a common field between them.

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

Answer : There are 4 different types of the JOINs in SQL :

1. INNER JOIN : Returns records that have matching values in both tables as Join condition is satisfied.
2. LEFT JOIN : Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table as Join condition is satisfied.
3. RIGHT JOIN : Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table as Join condition is satisfied.
4. FULL JOIN : Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table as Join condition is satisfied.

Q. 13) What is SQL Server?

Answer : SQL Server is a relational database management system, or RDBMS, developed and marketed by Microsoft. Similar to other RDBMS software, SQL Server is built on top of SQL, a standard programming language for interacting with relational databases.

It supports a wide variety of transaction processing, business intelligence and analytics applications in corporate IT environments.

Q. 14) What is primary key in SQL?

Answer : A primary key is a field in a table which uniquely identifies each row/record in a database table. Primary keys must contain unique values. A primary key column cannot have NULL values.
A table can have only one primary key, which may consist of single or multiple fields. When multiple fields are used as a primary key, they are called a composite key.

Q. 15) What is ETL in SQL?

Answer : In SQL**,** ETL stands for "extraction, transformation and loading ," are the three processes that, in combination, move data from one database, multiple databases, or other sources to a unified repository.
ETL can be used to store legacy data, or—as is more typical today—aggregate data to analyze and drive business decisions.
This process is especially useful when there is no consistency in the data coming from the source systems. When we face this predicament, we want to standardize (validate/transform) all the data coming in first before loading it into a data warehouse. ETL has the unmistakable upper hand of delivering data in its cleansed and transformed state.