WORKSHEET 7 SQL

Q1 and Q2 have one or more correct answer. Choose all the correct option to answer your question.

1. The primary key is selected from the
   A. Composite keys
   B. Candidate keys
   C. Foreign keys
   D. Determinants
   Answer:- B

2. Which is/are correct statements about primary key of a table?
   A. Primary keys can contain NULL values.
   B. Primary keys cannot contain NULL values…
   C. A table can have only one primary key with single or multiple fields….
   D. A table can have multiple primary keys with single or multiple fields.
   Answer:- B & C

Q3 to Q10 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

3. Which SQL command is used to insert a row in a table?
   A. Select
   B. Create
   C. Insert
   D. Drop
   Answer:- C

4. Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?
   A. SORTBY
   B. ALIGNBY
   C. ORDERBY
   D. GROUPBY
   Answer:- C

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

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

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:- A

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

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

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

Q11 to Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.

11. **What are joins in SQL?**

Answer:- JOINS in SQL are commands which are used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between those tables. There are predominantly used when a user is trying to extract data from tables which have one-to-many or many-to-many relationships between them.

- Types of Joins:- (INNER) JOIN : Returns records that have matching values in both tables.
- LEFT (OUTER) JOIN : Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table.
- RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN : Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table.

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

Answer:- **Basic SQL JOIN types**

SQL Server supports many kinds of different joins including **INNER JOIN**, **SELF JOIN**, **CROSS JOIN**, and **OUTER JOIN**. In fact, each join type defines the way two tables are related in a query. OUTER JOINS can further be divided into **LEFT OUTER JOINS**, **RIGHT OUTER JOINS**, and **FULL OUTER JOINS**.

- **SQL INNER JOIN** creates a result table by combining rows that have matching values in two or more tables.
- **SQL LEFT OUTER JOIN** includes in a result table unmatched rows from the table that is specified before the LEFT OUTER JOIN clause.
- **SQL RIGHT OUTER JOIN** creates a result table and includes into it all the records from the right table and only matching rows from the left table.
- **SQL SELF JOIN** joins the table to itself and allows comparing rows within the same table.
- **SQL CROSS JOIN** creates a result table containing paired combination of each row of the first table with each row of the second table.

13. <u>What is SQL Server?</u>

Answer:- The SQL Server is a relational database management system from Microsoft. The system is designed and built is to manage and store information. The system supports various business intelligence operations, analytics operations, and transaction processing.

14. <u>What is primary key in SQL?</u>

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 (field

15. <u>What is ETL in SQL?</u>

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.