

Section – A: Theory Questions

1. How many data types are available in SQL?

There are several data types in SQL, including character strings, numeric values, and date/time values. The exact number of data types can vary depending on the specific SQL implementation being used, but the most commonly used data types include: CHAR, VARCHAR, INT, FLOAT, DOUBLE, DATE, TIME, DATETIME, and TIMESTAMP

2. What is the difference between Char and Varchar data types in SQL?

Char and Varchar are both character data types in SQL used to store string values. The difference between them is in the number of characters they can store. Char data type is used to store fixed-length strings, while Varchar is used to store variable-length strings. Char data type requires a specified length for every string, whereas Varchar does not.

3. What is the difference between Float and decimal data types in SQL?

Float and Decimal are both numeric data types in SQL used to store decimal values. The difference between them is in the precision of the values they can store. The float data type has a larger range of values but is less precise, whereas the Decimal has a smaller range of values but is more precise.

4. What is the difference between the Datetime and Timestamp data types in SQL, and how are they used?

Datetime and Timestamp are both data types used to store date and time values in SQL. The difference between them is in the range of values they can store and the level of precision they provide. DateTime can store dates and times between January 1, 1753, and December 31, 9999 with a precision of 3.33 milliseconds, while Timestamp can store a more precise value with a fractional second precision and has a larger range of values, covering dates and times from January 1, 1970, to sometime in 2038.

5. What is the definition of DML and how many DML commands are there in SQL?

DML stands for Data Manipulation Language. It is a set of SQL commands used to manipulate data in a database. The primary DML commands in SQL are:

SELECT: used to retrieve data from one or more tables in a database.

INSERT: used to insert new data into a database.

UPDATE: used to modify existing data in a database.

DELETE: used to delete data from a database.

MERGE: used to combine data from two or more tables into a single result set.

These are the five primary DML commands in SQL, but there are other lesser-known DML commands such as TRUNCATE and CALL.

Section – B: Practice Questions

1. **How to check if the “zomato” database exists? (not applicable using code eval)**

`DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS zomato;`

2. **Create a “zomato” database in SQL Workbench or the Command-Line Interface (not applicable using code eval)**

`CREATE DATABASE zomato;`

3. **How to check whether the database is selected and What is the process for selecting the database named ‘zomato’ in SQL Workbench? (not applicable using code eval)**

`USE zomato;`

4. **Change the data type of the Price column in the Dishes table from INT to BIGINT (not applicable using code eval)**

`ALTER TABLE Dishes MODIFY Price BIGINT;`