SQL WORKSHEET

1. The primary key is selected from the

A. Composite keys

B. Candidate keys

C. Foreign keys

D. Determinants

Answer: Candidate keys

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. Primary keys cannot contain NULL values…

C. A table can have only one primary key with single or multiple fields….

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

A. Select

B. Create

C. Insert

D. Drop

Answer : INSERT

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

A. SORTBY

B. ALIGNBY

C. ORDERBY

D. GROUPBY

Answer : ORDER BY

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

A. QUERY

B. READ

C. SELECT

D. QUERY

Answer: SELECT

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

A. 1NF

B. 2NF

C. 3NF

D. 4NF

Answer: 3NF

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: All of the above can be done by SQL

8. SQL query and modification commands make up

A. DDL

B. DML

C. HTML

D. XML

Answer : DML

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

A. File

B. Table

C. Report

D. Form

Answer: TABLE

10. Second normal form should meet all the rules for

A. 1 NF

B. 2 NF

C. 3 NF

D. 4 NF

Answer: 1NF

11. What are joins in SQL?

Answer : Joins in SQL are used to combine two or more tables based on a common column between them. Joins allow you to retrieve data from multiple tables as a single result set.

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

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

Answer: There are different types of joins in SQL:

Inner Join: Returns only the rows that have matching values in both tables.

Left Join: Returns all the rows from the left table and the matching rows from the right table.

Right Join: Returns all the rows from the right table and the matching rows from the left table.

Full Outer Join: Returns all the rows from both tables, including the rows that have no matching values.

Cross Join: Returns the Cartesian product of the two tables, which means all possible combinations of rows from both tables.

13. What is SQL Server?

Answer : SQL Server is a relational database management system (RDBMS) developed by Microsoft. It is a powerful and popular database server used to store and manage data in a wide range of applications, from small desktop applications to large enterprise systems.

SQL Server supports a variety of data types, including text, numeric, and date/time data.

SQL Server uses the Structured Query Language (SQL) to interact with the database. You can use SQL to create, modify, and delete database objects such as tables, views, stored procedures, and triggers.

14. What is primary key in SQL?

Answer : A primary key in SQL is a column or a set of columns in a table that uniquely identifies each row in that table. It is used to enforce the integrity of the data in the table and to ensure that there are no duplicate rows.

In order for a column or set of columns to be used as a primary key, it must satisfy the following criteria:

Uniqueness: Each value in the primary key column(s) must be unique, i.e., no two rows in the table can have the same value for the primary key column(s).

Non-nullability: The values in the primary key column(s) cannot be null. Every row in the table must have a value for the primary key column(s).

15. What is ETL in SQL?

Answer: ETL in SQL refers to the process of Extracting, Transforming, and Loading data from various sources into a database or data warehouse.

Extract: In the first step, data is extracted from various sources such as databases, flat files, or APIs. The data can be extracted either in its raw form or after applying some filters or transformations.

Transform: In the next step, the data is transformed into a format that is suitable for loading into the target database. This involves cleaning the data, converting data types, aggregating data, and performing any other required transformations.

Load: In the final step, the transformed data is loaded into the target database or data warehouse. This can be done using SQL statements or specialized ETL tools that automate the process.