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## Sql test answers

Answer and solution Answer: Option to solution: SQL (Textured query language) is a special programming language designed for data management contained in a relational database management system (RDBMS). Originally based on relational algebra and relational calculation tuple, SQL consists of a data definition language and a data manipulation language. The purpose of SQL includes data entry, query, upgrade and deletion, creation and modification of the schema and data access control. Answer and solution Answer: Option to solution: the language of data definition (DDL) is used to manage the index and index structure. Create, modify, rename, release and truncate the statements are the names of a few data definition elements. Answer and Solution Answer: Option B Solution: How is a keyword that is used in the WHERE clause. Basically, it allows us to perform a search-based operation on a model rather than specify exactly what is desired (as in) or explain an interval (as in between). The syntax is the following: select "column\_name" from "table\_name" where "column\_name" as {pattern} {pattern} often consists of jokers. In SQL, there are two jokers: 1 =% (percentage sign) represents zero, one or more characters. 2 = \_ (Underscore) represents exactly a character. Answer and Response solution: Option C Solution: Always use NULL to search for null values. Syntax: Select "column\_name" from "table\_name" where "column\_name" is answered null response and solution answer: option a solution: to change the structure of the table we use alter table. Sytax: Alter table "Table Name" Add "Column Name" DataType or Alter "Table Name" table Drop column "Column Name" etc. Read more section (SQL Various) Each section contains at least 70 questions. To get other questions visit other sections. SQL Various - Section 2 Questions and answers of the SQL interview for more freshe database developers and expert databases, database database testers and database administrators. SQL Interviews Questions and answers on the fundamentals of the relational database management system, fundamental of the SQL language and interviews SQL Query & subquery.sql interviews Questions and Answers1. What is the standard language of SQL - SQL query, a standard ANSI language language (American National Standards Institute) to access the databases and was initially developed at IBM in the 1970s .sql is the standard language to communicate with systems of Managing relational databases such as Oracle, MS Access, MS SQL Server, MySQL, DB2, Sybase etc .is used to create new databases, new tables in a database, enter records in a database, update records into a database and delete i Record in a database.SQL is used to retrieve data from a database, run queries on a database, create stored procedures in a database, create views in a database, set permissions to tables, procedures and views.2. What is The difference between SQL, SQL Server and MySQL? SQL À ¢ ¢, ~ "Textured query language used to manage relational databases such as Oracle, MS SQL Server, MySQL, Sybase, etc., SQL Server and MySQL are Management systems Ne of the relational database used to keep, recover, modify and administer a database using SQL.MS SQL Server is a commercial database management system while MySQL is an Open Source software.3. What are the different subsets of SQL? The main SQL subsets are: I. DDL À ¢ ¢, ~ "Definition of language data À ¢ ¢, ~" allows you to perform various operations on the database how to create, edit and delete objects. DML À ¢ ¢, ~ "Data manipulation languages À ¢ ¢, ~" allows you to access and manipulate the data. Helps you enter, update, And retrieve data from the .iii database. DCL À ¢ ¢, ~" Data control language À ¢ ¢, ~" allows you to control access to the database. Example À ¢ ¢, ~ "Grant, revokes access permissions.4. What do you mean by DBMS? What are your different types? A database management system (DBMS) is a software application that interacts with the user the applications and the database itself to acquire and analyze data. DBMS allows the user to interact with the database. Database. Data stored in the database can be changed, recovered and deleted and can be of any kind as strings, numbers, images, etc. There are two types of DBMS: Relational database management system / SQL database: data is stored in relationships (tables). Example À ¢ ¢, ~ "OracleNon-Relational Database System Management / Database NOSQL: There is no concept of relationships. Example À ¢ ¢, ~" MongoDB5. What is the difference between the declarations of elimination and truncata? Delete À ¢ ¢, ~ "Delete is a DML command (Langua Data Manipulation), is used to delete a row in a table, we can remove the data after using the deletion declaration, and is more slow than the 'intrigate statement À ¢ ¢, ~ "truncated is a DDL command (data definition data), is used to eliminate all rows from a table, we cannot return the data, and is faster .6. What do you mean with the table, the field and record in SQL? A table refers to a collection of data organized in the form of rows and columns in which the rows are known as records and columns are known as fields.7. What are the important SQL linguistic elements? The important SQL linguistic elements are: 1. identifiers: database object names such as tables, views, columns, etc., 2. Types of data: Define the type of data contained by a column3. Constants: symbols representing specific data types4. Operators: Perform arithmetic operations, comparison and logical5. Functions: Built-in functions to perform specific operations6. Clauses: constituent components of statements and queries.7. Expressions: Produce scalar values or tables containing columns and data lines.8. Query: Recover data based on specific criteria, this is an important element of SQL.9. Declarations etc. | What is the difference between Char and Varchar data types in SQL? Both Char and Varchar are used for character data characters but Varchar is used for variable length character strings while Char is used for fixed length strings.char DataTility: it is a data type in SQL that is used for Store specified fixed length strings. If the string length is lower than the set or fixed length, it is padded with extra blank spaces so that its length has become equal to the length set of length set. VARCHAR: It is a type of data in SQL that is used to store the variable length character string but a maximum of the specified set length. If the string length is lower than the set or fixed length, it will be memorized as it is without padded with extra empty spaces.9. What is an index in SQL? What are the different types of indices in SQL? In most SQL projects the data is in millions and billion. Due to the enormous volume of data performance of SQL instructions degrading. So there are many different ways to improve the performance of the application, report performance or SQL queries performance. Index Definition: An index refers to a performance optimization method to allow a rapid recovery of records from table. An index creates a voice for each value and then it will be faster to retrieve data. There are different types of indices in SQL: 1. Cluster index 2. Non-clustered index 3. Unique index 4. Filtered index 3. Filtered index 5. Column index 6. Hash index, etc., 10. What do you mean by integrity some data? Data integrity defines the accuracy and consistency of the data stored in a database. It also defines integrity constraints to apply business rules on data when inserted into an application or database.11. What is a query in SQL? What are the parameters of the SQL queries? SQL query? A query is a question or an investigation into a set of data. The structured language of queries (SQL) to retrieve significant and relevant information from the databases. When creating a structure, we pull data from tables and fields. A SQL query generally includes the query parameter, column list, sort list, options and format. Example: SQL> Select \* from the employee in which Gentiment\_ID = 10 and salary> 350012. What is the key in SQL? What are the different types of keys in à ¢





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