

DATA ANALYTICS ASSIGNMENT

DAY 29

1. Explore the use of sub-queries in SQL to retrieve data from multiple tables. Provide examples of scenarios where sub-queries are beneficial, and demonstrate how they can be employed to extract specific information from a database.

2. Discuss common SQL datatypes such as INT, FLOAT, CHAR, VARCHAR, DATE, TIMESTAMP, and UTC. Provide examples of scenarios where each datatype is appropriate and discuss considerations when choosing datatypes for columns in a database.

3. Explore the concept of Data Definition Language (DDL) in SQL. Provide examples of DDL statements, such as `CREATE TABLE` and `ALTER TABLE`, and discuss their significance in defining and modifying the structure of a database.

4. What does the DDL statement `CREATE TABLE` do in SQL?

- a) Retrieves data from a table.
- b) Updates existing records in a table.
- c) Creates a new table in the database.
- d) Deletes a table and its data.

