Sql worksheet 6

1. Which of the following are TCL commands?

Ans. A. Commit C. Rollback D. Savepoint

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?

Ans. A. Create C. Drop D. Alter

3. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?

Ans. C. SELECT * FROM SALES WHEN PRICE = NULL;

4. DCL provides commands to perform actions like

Ans. C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

5. Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?

Ans. B. Column Alias

6. Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?

Ans. B. COMMIT

7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:

Ans. A. Parenthesis - (…).

8. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-

Ans. C. TABLE

9. Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in a SQL?

Ans.D. All of the mentioned

10. If you don't specify ASC and DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by____?

Ans. A. ASC

11. What is denormalization?

Ans**. Denormalization is a technique used by database administrators to optimize the efficiency of their database infrastructure. This method allows us to add redundant data into a normalized database to alleviate issues with database queries that merge data from several tables into a single table. The denormalization concept is based on the definition of normalization that is defined as arranging a database into tables correctly for a particular purpose.**

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12. What is a database cursor?

Ans**. In SQL, a cursor is a temporary workstation that is allocated by the database server during the execution of a statement.**

It is a database object that allows us to access data of one row at a time. This concept of SQL is useful when the user wants to update the rows of the table one by one.

The cursor in SQL is the same as the looping technique of other programming languages. The collection of tuples held by the cursor is known as the active set.

In SQL database systems, users define the cursor using DECLARE statement and take the SELECT statement as the parameter, which helps in returning the set of rows.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Ans**.**
DDL – Data Definition Language.
DQL – Data Query Language.
DML – Data Manipulation Language.
DCL – Data Control Language.
TCL – Transaction Control Language.

14. Define constraint?

Ans. **Constraints are the rules that we can apply on the type of data in a table. That is, we can specify the limit on the type of data that can be stored in a particular column in a table using constraints. The available constraints in SQL are: NOT NULL: This constraint tells that we cannot store a null value in a column.**

15. What is auto increment?

Ans. **Auto Increment is a field used to generate a unique number for every new record added into a table. This is generally used for the primary key column as it becomes easy for the developers to automatically generate a unique number for every new record.**