

WORKSHEET 6 SQL

Q1 and Q2 have one or more correct answer. Choose all the correct option to answer your question.

1 Which of the following are TCL commands?

ANS: A. Commit, B. Rollback, Savepoint

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?

ANS: A. Create , C. Drop , D. Alter

Q3 to Q10 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

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

ANS B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;

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

Q11 to Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.

11. What is denormalization?

ANS: Denormalization is the process of adding precomputed redundant data to an otherwise normalized relational database to improve read performance of the database. Normalizing a database involves removing redundancy so only a single copy exists of each piece of information.

This includes creating tables and establishing relationships between those tables according to rules designed both to protect the data and to make the database more flexible by eliminating redundancy and inconsistent dependency.

12. What is a database cursor?

ANS: A database cursor is an identifier associated with a group of rows. It is, in a sense, a pointer to the current row in a buffer. You must use a cursor in the following cases: Statements that return more than one row of data from the database server: A SELECT statement requires a select cursor.

Cursors are used by database programmers to process individual rows returned by database system queries. Cursors enable manipulation of whole result sets at once. In this scenario, a cursor enables the sequential processing of rows in a result set.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

ANS: The following list includes the types of queries available in Access:

1. Advanced Filter/Sort: The simplest kind of query, Advanced Filter/Sort allows you to find and sort information from a single table in the database. This option is available from any datasheet by clicking Advanced in the Sort & Filter group of the Home tab on the Ribbon and choosing Advanced Filter/Sort.
2. Select Query: A select query selects the data you want from one or more tables and displays the data in the order in which you want it displayed. A select query can include criteria that tell Access to filter records and display only some of them. Select queries that display individual records are called detail queries; those that summarize records are called Summary or Totals queries.
3. Totals or Summary Query: These queries are a subset of select queries, but they allow you to calculate a sum or some other aggregate (such as an average) rather than displaying each individual record.
4. Parameter Query: A query that asks you for one or more pieces of information before displaying the datasheet.
5. AutoLookup Query: A query that fills in information for you. (AutoLookup queries are covered later in this tutorial.)
6. Action Query: Action queries change your data based on some set of criteria. Action queries can delete records, update data, append data from one or more tables to another table, and make a new table.
7. Crosstab Query: Most tables in Access, including ones generated by queries, have records down the side and field names across the top.
8. Crosstab queries produce tables with the values from one field down the side and values from another field across the top of the table. A crosstab query performs a calculation - it sums, averages, or counts data that is categorized in two ways, as defined by the row and column labels.

14. Define constraint?

ANS: The restriction on the functioning of a language rule in a way that it can only be used in specific ways or contexts.

15. What is auto increment?

ANS: Auto-increment allows a unique number to be generated automatically when a new record is inserted into a table. Often this is the primary key field that we would like to be created automatically every time a new record is inserted.

The auto increment in SQL is a feature that is applied to a field so that it can automatically generate and provide a unique value to every record that you enter into an SQL table. This field is often used as the PRIMARY KEY column, where you need to provide a unique value for every record you add.