SQL Answer sheet

Answer 1 - A. Commit C. Rollback D. Savepoint

Answer 2 - A. Create C. Drop D. Alter

Answer 3 - B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;

Answer 4 - C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

Answer 5 - B. Column Alias

Answer 6 - B. COMMIT

Answer 7 - A. Parenthesis - (...).

Answer 8 - C. TABLE

Answer 9 - D. All of the mentioned

Answer 10 - A. ASC

Answer 11 - Denormalization is a database optimization technique in which we add redundant data to one or more tables. This can help us avoid costly joins in a relational database. Note that denormalization does not mean 'reversing normalization' or 'not to normalize'. It is an optimization technique that is applied after normalization.

Basically, The process of taking a normalized schema and making it non-normalized is called denormalization, and designers use it to tune the performance of systems to support time-critical operations.

In a traditional normalized database, we store data in separate logical tables and attempt to minimize redundant data. We may strive to have only one copy of each piece of data in a database.

Answer 12 – A database cursor can be thought of as a pointer to a specific row within a query result. The pointer can be moved from one row to the next. Depending on the type of cursor, you may be even able to move it to the previous row.

Think of it this way: a SQL result is like a bag, you get to hold a whole bunch of rows at once, but not any of them individually; whereas, a cursor is like a pair of tweezers. With it, you can reach into the bag and grab a row, and then move onto the next.

Answer 13 –

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

Answer 14 – SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table. Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table. If there is any violation between the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted.

Answer 15 – 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.