ASSIGNMENT

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?

A. Commit

B. Select

C. Rollback

D. Savepoint

--> A. C & D

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?

A. Create

B. Select

C. Drop

D. Alter

--> A. C & D

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?

A. SELECT NULL FROM SALES;

B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;

C. SELECT * FROM SALES WHEN PRICE = NULL;

D. SELECT # FROM SALES;

--> B

4. DCL provides commands to perform actions like-

A. Change the structure of Tables

B. Insert, Update or Delete Records and Values

C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

D. None of the above

--> C

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

A. Dates

B. Column Alias

C. String

D. All of the mentioned

--> D

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

A. ROLLBACK

B. COMMIT

C. TRUNCATE

D. DELETE

--> B

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

A. Parenthesis - (...).

B. brackets - [...].

C. CAPITAL LETTERS.

D. braces - {...}.

--> A

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

A. FILE

B. REPORT

C. TABLE

D. FORM

--> C

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

A. Data types

B. Primary keys

C. Default values

D. All of the mentioned

--> D

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

A. ASC

B. DESC

C. There is no default value

D. None of the mentioned

--> A

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

11. What is denormalization?

--> 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.

12. What is a database cursor?

--> 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.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

--> Some of The Most Important SQL Commands

SELECT - extracts data from a database.

UPDATE - updates data in a database.

DELETE - deletes data from a database.

INSERT INTO - inserts new data into a database.

CREATE DATABASE - creates a new database.

ALTER DATABASE - modifies a database.

CREATE TABLE - creates a new table.

14. Define constraint?

--> A constraint is something that limits or controls what you can do. Their decision to abandon the trip was made because of financial constraints. Water shortages in the area will be the main constraint on development. Constraint is control over the way you behave which prevents you from doing what you want to do.

15. What is auto increment?

--> 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.