FLIP ROBO

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
2. Which of the following are DDL commands?
   A. Create
   B. Select
   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?
   A. SELECT NULL FROM SALES;
   B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;
   C. SELECT * FROM SALES WHEN PRICE = NULL;
   D. SELECT # FROM SALES**;**
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
5. Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?
   A. Dates
   B. Column Alias
   C. String
   D. All of the mentioned
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
7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:
   A. Parenthesis - (...).
   B. brackets - [...].
   C. CAPITAL LETTERS.
   D. braces - {...}.
8. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-
   A. FILE
   B. REPORT
   C. TABLE
   D. FORM

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**
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

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

11. What is denormalization?
12. What is a database cursor?
13. What are the different types of the queries?
14. Define constraint?
15. What is auto increment?

Answer 11. 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.

Answer 12. 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.
What is database cursor and its types?
Cursor is a Temporary Memory or Temporary Work Station. It is Allocated by Database Server at the Time of Performing DML(Data Manipulation Language) operations on Table by User. Cursors are used to store Database Tables. There are 2 types of Cursors: Implicit Cursors, and Explicit Cursors.

Answer 13. 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
ALTER TABLE - modifies a table
DROP TABLE - deletes a table
CREATE INDEX - creates an index (search key)
DROP INDEX - deletes an index

Answer 14. Constraints can be categorized into five types: A NOT NULL constraint is a rule that prevents null values from being entered into one or more columns within a table. A unique constraint (also referred to as a unique key constraint) is a rule that forbids duplicate values in one or more columns within a table.

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.