WORKSHEET 6 SQL

1. A. commit, C. Rollback D. Savepoint

2. A. Create C. Drop D. Alter

3. B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;

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

5.B. Column Alias.

6. B. COMMIT.

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

8. C. TABLE

9. D. All of the mentioned.

10. A. ASC.

11. What is denormalization?

* 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 not doing normalization. It is an optimization technique that is applied after doing normalization**.**

12. What is a database cursor?

* A database cursor can be defined 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, we may be even able to move it to the previous row as well.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

* There are four main types of queries in SQL.
* DDL- Data definition language (Create, Alter, Drop)
* DML- Data manipulation language (insert, update, delete)
* DCL- Data control language (Grant, Revoke)
* DQL- Data query language (select).

14. Define constraint?

* Constraints are the rules enforced on the data columns of a table. These 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 database. Constraints could be either on a column level or a table level. The column level constraints are applied only to one column, whereas the table level constraints are applied to the whole table.

15. What is auto increment?

* 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 into the table.