SQL Worksheet 6

1. Which of the following are TCL commands?

   A. Commit

   C. Rollback

   D. Savepoint

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?

   A. Create

   C. Drop

   D. Alter

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

   B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;

4. DCL provides commands to perform actions like

   C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

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

   B. Column Alias

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

   B. COMMIT

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

   A. Parenthesis - (...).

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

   C. TABLE

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

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

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 'reversing normalization' or 'not to normalize'. It is an optimization technique that is applied after normalization.

12. What is a database cursor?

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.

13. What are the different types of the queries?
DDL commands

- o CREATE
- o ALTER
- o DROP
- o TRUNCATE

DML commands

- o INSERT
- o UPDATE
- o DELETE
- o SELECT

DCL commands

- o   GRANT
- o   REVOKE

TCL commands

- o   COMMIT
- o   ROLLBACK
- o   SAVEPOINT

14. Define constraint?

Constraints in SQL means we are applying certain conditions or restrictions on the database. This further means that before inserting data into the database, we are checking for some conditions. If the condition we have applied to the database holds true for the data which is to be inserted, then only the data will be inserted into the database tables.

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. However, it can also be used for the UNIQUE constraint columns.