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

   Ans – A, C and D

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?
   A. Create
   B. Select
   C. Drop
   D. Alter

   Ans- A,C, and 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;

   Ans - 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

   Ans – C

5. Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?
   A. Dates
   B. Column Alias
   C. String
   D. All of the mentioned

   Ans - B

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

Ans - B

7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:
   A. Parenthesis - (...).
   B. brackets - [...].
   C. CAPITAL LETTERS.
   D. braces - {...}.

   Ans- A

8. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-
   A. FILE
   B. REPORT
   C. TABLE
   D. FORM

   Ans – 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

   Ans – 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

    Ans - A

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

11. What is denormalization?

Ans - Denormalization is the process of adding precomputed redundant data to an otherwise normalized relational database to improve read performance of the database.

12. What is a database cursor?
Ans - 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.

13. What are the different types of the queries?
Ans- A few of the more popular queries include:

- Single-Table Select query.
- Multiple-Table Select query.
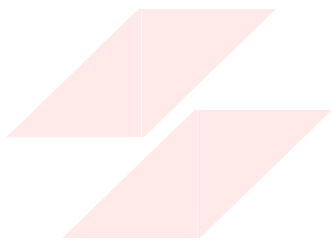- Range query.
- Complex query.
- Totals query.

- Action query.
- Parameter query.
- Crosstab query.

A. Define constraint?

Ans- 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.

14. What is auto increment?

Ans - 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.