SQL 4

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

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

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?

1. **Answer: a) c) d)**
2. **Answer: a) c) d)**
3. **Answer: b)**
4. **Answer: c)**
5. **Answer: d)**
6. **Answer: b)**
7. **Answer: a)**
8. **Answer: c)**
9. **Answer: d)**
10. **Answer: d)**
11. **Answer:**

   Denormalization is **the process of adding precomputed redundant data to an otherwise normalized relational database to improve read performance of the database**.
12. **Answer:**

   A database cursor is **a mechanism that enables traversal over the records in a database**.
13. **Answer:**

   Five types of SQL queries are 1) Data Definition Language (DDL) 2) Data Manipulation Language (DML) 3) Data Control Language(DCL) 4) Transaction Control Language(TCL) and, 5) Data Query Language (DQL)

   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

14. **Answer:**

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.

15. **Answer:**

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.