



Daily SQL Interview Questions



6. Explain the various SQL languages



There are five types of SQL commands:

- DDL
- DML
- DCL
- TCL
- DQL.



Data Definition Language (DDL)

DDL changes the structure of the table like creating a table, deleting a table, altering a table, etc. All the commands of DDL are auto-committed which means that it permanently saves all the changes in the database.

Some commands that come under DDL: CREATE; ALTER; DROP;
TRUNCATE

Data Manipulation Language

DML commands are used to modify the database. It is responsible for all forms of changes in the database. The commands of DML are not auto-committed which means that it can't permanently save all the changes in the database.

Some commands that come under DML: INSERT; UPDATE; DELETE



Data Control Language

DCL commands are used to grant and take back authority from any database user.

Some commands that come under DCL: Grant; Revoke

Transaction Control Language

TCL commands can only be used with DML commands like INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE. These operations are automatically committed in the database, which is why they cannot be used while creating tables or dropping them.

Some commands that come under TCL: COMMIT; ROLLBACK;
SAVEPOINT



Data Query Language

DQL is used to fetch the data from the database.

It uses only one command: SELECT



7. What is normalization?





Normalization is the process of minimizing redundancy and dependency by organizing fields and tables of a database.

The main aim of Normalization is to add, delete or modify fields that can be made in a single table.



8. What is denormalization?





Denormalization is a technique used to access the data from higher to lower normal forms of database.

It is also a process of introducing redundancy into a table by incorporating data from the related tables.



9.What are views in SQL?



- A view is a virtual table which consists of a subset of data contained in a table.
- Views are not virtually present, and it takes less space to store.
- View can have data of one or more tables combined, and it is depending on the relationship.



10. What is a cursor in SQL?





A database Cursor is a control which enables traversal over the rows or records in the table. This can be viewed as a pointer to one row in a set of rows.

Cursor is very much useful for traversing such as for retrieval, addition and removal of database records.





Thank You

