

SQL WORKSHEET 6

Q1 and Q2 have one or more correct answer. Choose all the correct option to answer your question.

1. A,C,D

2. A,C,D

Q3 to Q10 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

3. B

4. C

5. B

6. B

7. A

8. C

9. D

10. A

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

11. What is denormalization?

A. 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. 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.

EX: a **SQL result is like a bag**, you get to hold a whole bunch of rows at once, but not any of them individually; whereas, **a cursor is like a pair of tweezers**. With it, you can reach into the bag and grab a row, and then move onto the next.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

A. There are three types of queries:

1. Basic SQL Queries

The first question in users mind is which are different types of important SQL queries. In this section i want to give you following important SQL queries which are useful in indust

1. creating table queries

2. inserting table queries

3. Update table

4. Delete table

5. Alter table

6. Drop table

2. Complex SQL Queries

3. Sub-queries

Subquery is query within query. The output of outer query is assigned to the column which is used in where condition of outer query. The subquery output is returning only one output value and based on that output value the outer query is executed. Subqueries are used in various real life scenarios like report development

14. Define constraint?

A. 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.

Constraints can be specified when a table is created with the CREATE TABLE statement or you can use the ALTER TABLE statement to create constraints even after the table is created.

15. What is auto increment?

A. Auto Increment is a function that operates on numeric data types. It automatically generates sequential numeric values every time that a record is inserted into a table for a field defined as auto increment.