ASSIGNMENT-4

WORKSHEET- 4 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:- Commit,Rollback,Savepoint

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

   Ans:- Create ,Drop,Select

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:- SELECT NAME 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

   Ans:- Authorizing Access and other control and Values

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

   Ans:- Column Alias

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:-COMMIT

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

   Ans:- Parenthesis - (...).

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

   Ans:- TABLE

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:- Default keys

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:- ASC

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. Normalizing a database involves removing redundancy so only a single copy exists of each piece of information.

12. What is a database cursor?

    Ans:- Cursor is a Temporary Memory or Temporary Work Station. It is Allocated by Database Server at the Time of Performing DML(Data Manipulation Language) operations on Table by User. Cursors are used to store Database Tables. There are 2 types of Cursors: Implicit Cursors, and Explicit Cursors. These are explained as following below.

plicit Cursors:

Implicit Cursors are also known as Default Cursors of SQL SERVER. These Cursors are allocated by SQL SERVER when the user performs DML operations.

Explicit Cursors :

Explicit Cursors are Created by Users whenever the user requires them. Explicit Cursors are used for Fetching data from Table in Row-By-Row Manner.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Ans:- When writing in the SQL language, you will use a variety of SQL keywords to create statements and queries.

A query reflects a special type of statement written to retrieve data based on specific criteria. The result of writing a SQL query will be a set of data that meet the criteria you outlined in your query. You will often rely on SQL keywords to help you define the criteria in your query.

Consider the top most commonly used SQL queries:

1. Creating a table (CREATE TABLE)
2. Inserting records in a table (INSERT INTO)
3. Viewing all records from a table (SELECT)
4. Arranging the records in a table (ORDER BY)
5. Viewing only selected records from a table (SELECT COUNT)
6. Deleting records from a table (DELETE)
7. Changing data in existing records in a table (UPDATE)
8. Viewing records from a table without knowing exact details (LIKE)
9. Using more than one condition in WHERE clause to retrieve records
10. Knowing the structure of a table

14. Define constraint?

Ans:- 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.

Constraints can be column level or table level. Column level constraints apply to a column, and table level constraints apply to the whole table.

The following constraints are commonly used in SQL:

NOT NULL - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value

UNIQUE - Ensures that all values in a column are different

PRIMARY KEY - A combination of a NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table

FOREIGN KEY - Prevents actions that would destroy links between tables

CHECK - Ensures that the values in a column satisfies a specific condition

DEFAULT - Sets a default value for a column if no value is specified

CREATE INDEX - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly

15. 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