WORKSHEET 6 SQL

ANSWERS

1. Which of the following are TCL commands?

A. Commit

B. Select

C. Rollback

D. Savepoint

ANS:-A,C,D

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?

A. Create

B. Select

C. Drop

D. Alter

ANS:-A,C,D

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. 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:- C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

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. 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:- B. COMMIT

7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:

A. Parenthesis - (...).

B. brackets - [...].

C. CAPITAL LETTERS.

D. braces - {...}.

ANS:- A. Parenthesis - (...).

8. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-

A. FILE

B. REPORT

C. TABLE

D. FORM

ANS:- C. 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:- 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

ANS:- A. ASC

11. What is denormalization?

ANS:- Denormalization is a database optimization technique in which we add redundant data to one or more tables. Where as,Normalization is the process to eliminate data redundancy and enhance data integrity in the table. Normalization also helps to organize the data in the database.

Denormalization will improve the read performance of a database. This is done to speed up database access speed. Denormalization is done after normalization for improving the performance of the database. The data from one table is included in another table to **reduce the number of joins** in the query and hence helps in speeding up the performance.

12. What is a database cursor?

ANS:- A database cursor is an identifier associated with a group of rows.This cursor can be used when the data needs to be updated row by row.

We can use a cursor in the following cases:

- Statements that return more than one row of data from the database server:
    - A SELECT statement requires a select cursor.

- An EXECUTE FUNCTION statement requires a function cursor.

- An INSERT statement that sends more than one row of data to the database server requires an insert cursor.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

ANS:-There are **5 types** of queries :

1. **DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE (DDL)**
2. **DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE (DML)**
3. **DATA CONTROL LANGUAGE (DCL)**
4. **DATA QUERY LANGUAGE (DQL)**
5. **TRANSACTION CONTROL LANGUAGE (TCL**)

14. 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.

We can specify constraints at the time of creating the table using CREATE TABLE statement. Also we can specify the constraints after creating a table using ALTER TABLE statement. The Constraints available in SQL are :-

- NOT NULL
- UNIQUE
- PRIMARY KEY
- FOREIGN KEY
- DEFAULT

15. What is auto increment?

ANS:-**In SQL, 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.

MySQL uses the AUTO_INCREMENT keyword to perform an auto-increment feature.