ASSIGNMENT 6
SQL

1.A,C,D
2.A,C,D
3.B
4.C
5.B
6.B
7.A
8.C
9.D
10.A

11.What is denormalization?

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 ‘reversing normalization’ or ‘not to normalize’. It is an optimization technique that is applied after normalization.

12.What is a database cursor?

A database cursor is an identifier associated with a group of rows. It is, in a sense, a pointer to the current row in a buffer. You must 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.

13.What are the different types of the queries?

- Data Definition Language (DDL)
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- Data Control Language(DCL)
- Transaction Control Language(TCL)
- Data Query Language (DQL)

14.Define constraint?

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.What is auto increment?

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.