

WORKSHEET 4 SQL

ASSIGNMENT-6

ANS. NO.1 (A)(C)(D)

ANS.NO.2 (A)(C)(D)

ANS.NO.3 (B)

ANS.NO.4 (C)

ANS.NO.5 (B)

ANS.NO.6 (B)

ANS.NO.7 (A)

ANS.NO.8 (C)

ANS.NO.9 (B)

ANS.NO.10 (A)

ANS.NO.11

The goal of denormalization is to move data from normalized tables back into a single table to have the data where it is needed

ANS.NO.12

A database cursor is a mechanism that enables traversal over the records in a database. Cursors facilitate subsequent processing in conjunction with the traversal, such as retrieval, addition and removal of database records.

ANS.NO.13

Five types of SQL queries are

- 1) Data Definition Language (DDL)
- 2) Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- 3) Data Control Language (DCL)
- 4) Transaction Control Language (TCL)
- 5) Data Query Language (DQL)

ANS.NO.14

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

Constraints Types:

DEFAULT Constraint – Provides a default value for a column when none is specified.

UNIQUE Constraint – Ensures that all values in a column are different.

PRIMARY Key – uniquely identifies each row/record in a database table.

FOREIGN Key – uniquely identifies a row/record in any of the given database table.

ANS.NO.15

The auto increment in SQL is a feature that is applied to a field so that it can automatically generate and provide a unique value to every record that you enter into an SQL table. This field is often used as the PRIMARY KEY column, where you need to provide a unique value for every record you add.