WORKSHEET SQL 6

Q1 A,C,D

Q2 A,C,D

Q3 B

Q4 C

Q5 B

Q6 B

Q7 A

Q8 C

Q9 D

Q10 A

Q11

Denormalization is the technique to combine data into
A single table so that accessing data is fast.
Its disadvantages:
Data inconsistency and data redundancy
Data integrity is not maintained
Data complex so storage is less optimal

Q12

Database cursor is a temporary work area created in system memory.
And it holds more than one row(set of row knowns as active set together with pointer that identifies on current row) but cursor can process one row at a time.

Q13

Different types of queries:

1) Data definition language DDL: create, alter, drop, truncate, rename
2) Data manipulation language DML: select, Insert, update, delete
3) Data control language DCL: grant, revoke
4) Transaction control language TCL: commit, rollback, save point

Q14

Constraints: constraint is condition thar used to specify the rules for the data in table and ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table
Constraints are:
Unique, not null, primary key, check, default, foreign key

Q15

Auto increment in sql allows a unique number to be generated automatically when a new record is inserted into table. Actually this the primary key field that we want to create automatically every time a new record is inserted.