SQL Worksheet – 4

1. A. Commit C. Rollback D. Savepoint

2. A. Create C. Drop D. Alter

3. B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;

4. C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

5. B. Column Alias

6. A. ROLLBACK

7. A. Parenthesis - (…).

8. C. TABLE

9. A. Data types

10. C. There is no default value

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. For example, if a query joins multiple tables to get the data but indexing is not sufficient, denormalizing may be better

12. 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.

13. 1) Data Definition Language (DDL) 2) Data Manipulation Language (DML) 3) Data Control Language(DCL) 4) Transaction Control Language(TCL)

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.

15. 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.