Worksheet 2

**SQL**

. Which of the following are TCL commands?

Ans:- all the answers are not correct.

Below are the some TCL command.

Puts,set,incr,if,while,foreach,proc,catch,expr.

Which of the following are DDL commands?

Ans:- Create,Drop and Alter.

. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?

Ans:- A. SELECT NULL FROM SALES; B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES; are both legal expression in SQL.

DCL provides commands to perform actions like

Ans:- Insert, Update or Delete Records and Values.

Authorizing Access and other control over Database.

Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?

Ans:-String

Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?

Ans:-COMMIT

A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:

Ans:- Parenthesis - (...).

The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-

Ans:-Table

. Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in a SQL?

Ans:-All of the mentioned

. If you don’t specify ASC and DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by\_\_\_?

Ans:-ASC

. What is denormalization?

Ans:-Denormalization is the process of adding redundant data to a database design to improve query performance, at the cost of some data integrity. This approach is optimal for data integrity and consistency, but can lead to slower query performance as multiple joins are required to retrieve data from multiple tables.

What is a database cursor?

Ans:-A database cursor is a database object that is used to retrieve data from a database in a row-by-row manner. It acts as a pointer to the current row in a result set, allowing you to move from one row to another and retrieve data from the current row. With a cursor, you can retrieve data from a result set one row at a time, perform operations on the data, and update or delete the data as needed.

. What are the different types of the queries?

Ans:-Select,insert,update,Delete,create,alter,drpp,truncate,index,groupby,having,join,union,intersect,except,subquery.

. Define constraint?

Ans:-A constraint in SQL is a rule that restricts the data that can be stored in a database. Constraints are used to enforce the integrity and accuracy of data in a database. They help ensure that the data in the database meets specific requirements and is consistent across all tables.

. What is auto increment?

Ans:- Auto increment is a feature in SQL that automatically generates a unique number for each new record inserted into a table. It is often used to create a unique identifier for each record in the form of a primary key.