Worksheet 4 - SQL

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

11) As a database optimization approach known as denormalization, we add duplicated data to one or more tables. This can help us keep relational databases free of expensive joins. Denormalization does not imply "reversing normalization" or "not to normalize," as some may believe. It is an optimization method used following normalization. Denormalization is the process of taking a normalized schema and rendering it non-normalized.

12) An identifier linked to a collection of rows is known as a database cursor. It functions like a pointer to the current row of a buffer. The following situations require using a cursor: Statements that cause the database server to return more than one row of data include: A select cursor is necessary for a SELECT statement.

13) It is commonly accepted that there are three different types of search queries:
    - Navigational search queries.
    - Informational search queries.
    - Transactional search queries.

14) Rules for the data in a table can be specified using SQL constraints. The kinds of data that can be entered into a table are restricted by constraints. This guarantees the reliability and accuracy of the data in the table. The action is stopped if there is a violation between the constraint and the data action.

15) When a new record is entered into a table, auto-increment enables a unique number to be created automatically. This is frequently the primary key field that we want to be automatically produced each time a new record is inserted.