

SQL WORKSHEET 6 ASSIGNMENT

Q-1:- (A) COMMIT.

(C) ROLLBACK.

(D) SAVEPOINT.

Q-2:- (A) CREATE.

(C) DROP.

(D) ALTER.

Q-3:- (D) SELECT # FROM SALES;

Q-4:- (C) Authorizing Access and other control over Database.

Q-5:- (C) String.

Q-6:- (B) COMMIT.

Q-7:- (A) Parenthesis - (...).

Q-8:- (C) TABLE.

Q-9:- (D) All of the mentioned.

Q-10:- (A) ASC.

Q-11:- Denormalization is a strategy used on a previously-normalized database to increase performance. In computing, denormalization is the process of trying to improve the read performance of a database, at the expense of losing some write performance, by adding redundant copies of data or by grouping data.

Q-12:- A database cursor is an identifier associated with a group of rows. It is a pointer to the current row in a buffer in a sense . It must be used as a cursor in the following cases: Statements that return more than one row of data from the database server: A SELECT statement requires a select cursor also.

Q-13:- The types of queries are as follows:-

- 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).

Q-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.

Q-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 would like to be created automatically every time a new record is inserted thereof.