ASSIGNMENT WORKSHEET 6 SQL

Q1 and Q2 have one or more correct answer. Choose all the correct option to answer your question.

1. Which of the following are TCL commands?

   A. Commit C. Rollback D. Savepoint

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?

   A. Create C. Drop D. Alter

Q3 to Q10 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

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

   B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;

4. DCL provides commands to perform actions like
C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

5. Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?

   B. Column Alias

6. Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?
 B. COMMIT

7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:
A. Parenthesis - (...).

8. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-

   C. TABLE

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

   D. All of the mentioned

10. If you don't specify ASC and DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by___?

    A. ASC

Q11 to Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.
11. What is denormalization?

    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.

12. What is a database cursor?

A database cursor is a mechanism that enables traversal over the records in a database. Cursors facilitate subsequent processing in conjunction with the traversal, such as retrieval, addition and removal of database records.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Navigational search queries.
Informational search queries.
Transactional search queries.

14. Define constraint?

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.

15. What is auto increment?

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.