WORKSHEET-4

SQL_ANSWERSHEET_4

1. **(a), (c) and (d) Commit, Rollback and Savepoint**
2. **(a), (c) and (d) Create, Drop and Alter**
3. **(b) SELECT NAME FROM SALES;**
4. **(c) Authorizing Access and other Control over Database**
5. **(b) Column Alias**
6. **(b) Commit**
7. **(a) Parenthesis – (…)**
8. **(c) Table**
9. **(d) All of the Mentioned**
10. **(a) ASC**
11. **DENORMALIZATION:** Denormalization can be defined as technique used for normalizing the existing database for giving a boost to the performance. The main motive of this strategy is to minimize the running time of chosen queries so that the queries start getting better access to the data.
12. Database cursor is an identifier associated with a group of rows. Cursor keeps track of the position in the result set and allows you to perform multiple operations rows by row against a result set with or without returning to the original table.

13. **Five types of SQL queries are**

- Data Definition Language (DDL)
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- Data Control Language (DCL)
- Transaction Control Language (TCL)
- Data Query Language (DQL)

14. 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.

Below are the sample of Constraints.

- NOT NULL constraints. ...
- Unique constraints. ...
- Primary key constraints. ...
- (Table) Check constraints. ...
- Foreign key (referential) constraints. ...
- Informational constraints.

15. Auto-increment allows a unique number to be generated automatically when a new record is inserted into a table. This is generally used for the primary key column as it becomes easy for the developers to automatically generate a unique number for every new record.