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
   B. Select
   C. Rollback
   D. Savepoint
2. Which of the following are DDL commands?
   A. Create
   B. Select
   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?
   A. SELECT NULL FROM SALES;
   B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;
   C. SELECT * FROM SALES WHEN PRICE = NULL;
   D. SELECT # FROM SALES**;**
4. DCL provides commands to perform actions like-
   A. Change the structure of Tables
   B. Insert, Update or Delete Records and Values
   C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database
   D. None of the above
5. Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?
   A. Dates
   B. Column Alias
   C. String
   D. All of the mentioned
6. Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?
   A. ROLLBACK
   B. COMMIT
   C. TRUNCATE
   D. DELETE
7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:
   A. Parenthesis - (...).
   B. brackets - [...].
   C. CAPITAL LETTERS.
   D. braces - {...}.
8. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-
   A. FILE
   B. REPORT
   C. TABLE
   D. FORM

9. Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in a SQL?
   A. Data types
   B. Primary keys
   C. Default values
   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
   B. DESC
   C. There is no default value
   D. None of the mentioned

Q11 to Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.

11. What is denormalization?

Answer: Denormalization is the process of intentionally adding redundant data to a database or table to improve performance in retrieving data. It involves relaxing normalization rules in a relational database to reduce the number of table joins and improve query performance, at the cost of potentially introducing data anomalies and inconsistencies.

12. What is a database cursor?

Answer: A database cursor is a control structure that enables traversal over the rows in a database result set. It is used to retrieve data from a database one row at a time, instead of retrieving the entire result set at once. The cursor acts as a pointer to the current row in the result set and allows the application to manipulate and retrieve data from the database one row at a time.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Answer: SQL queries can be broadly classified into the following types:
1. SELECT Query: retrieves data from one or more tables.
2. INSERT Query: inserts new data into a table.
3. UPDATE Query: updates existing data in a table.
4. DELETE Query: deletes data from a table.
5. CREATE Query: creates a new table or database.
6. ALTER Query: modifies the structure of a table.
7. DROP Query: deletes a table, database, or other database object.
8. INDEX Query: creates an index for faster searching.
9. JOIN Query: combines data from multiple tables based on related columns.
10. UNION Query: combines the result of multiple SELECT queries into a single result set.

14. Define constraint?

Answer: A constraint is a rule that restricts the values that can be stored in a column or multiple columns in a database table. It is used to enforce data integrity, maintain consistency, and enforce business rules in the database. Examples of constraints include NOT NULL, UNIQUE, PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, and CHECK.

15. What is auto increment?

Answer: Auto increment is a property in SQL database management systems that automatically generates a unique numerical value for a new record inserted into a table. The auto-increment feature ensures that each record inserted into the table has a unique identifier and avoids manual entry errors. It is commonly used for primary key columns to serve as unique IDs for each record in the table.