

## 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

**ANS-** A. Commit,C. Rollback,D. Savepoint

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?

- A. Create
- B. Select
- C. Drop
- D. Alter

**ANS-** 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?

- A. SELECT NULL FROM SALES;
- B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;
- C. SELECT \* FROM SALES WHEN PRICE = NULL;
- D. SELECT # FROM SALES;

**ANS-** A. SELECT NULL 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

**ANS-** C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

5. Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?
- A. Dates
  - B. Column Alias
  - C. String
  - D. All of the mentioned

**ANS-** B. Column Alias

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

**ANS-** B. COMMIT

7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:
- A. Parenthesis - (...).
  - B. brackets - [...].
  - C. CAPITAL LETTERS.
  - D. braces - {...}.

**ANS-** A. Parenthesis - (...).

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

- A. FILE
- B. REPORT
- C. TABLE
- D. FORM

ASSIGNMENT

**ANS-** C. TABLE

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

**ANS-** 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

**ANS-** A. ASC

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

11. What is denormalization?

ANS- Denormalization is the process of adding precomputed redundant data to an otherwise normalized relational database to improve read performance of the database. Normalizing a database involves removing redundancy so only a single copy exists of each piece of information.

12. What is a database cursor?

ANS- A database cursor is an identifier associated with a group of rows. It is, in a sense, a pointer to the current row in a buffer. You must use 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.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

ANS-

Some of The Most Important SQL Commands

SELECT - extracts data from a database.

UPDATE - updates data in a database.

DELETE - deletes data from a database.

INSERT INTO - inserts new data into a database.

CREATE DATABASE - creates a new database.

ALTER DATABASE - modifies a database.

CREATE TABLE - creates a new table.

14. Define constraint?

ANS- 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. If there is any violation between the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted.

Constraints available in SQL are:

NOT NULL. UNIQUE. PRIMARY KEY. FOREIGN KEY.

15. What is auto increment?

ANS- The auto increment in SQL is a feature that is applied to a field so that it can automatically generate and provide a unique value to every record that you enter into an SQL table. This field is often used as the PRIMARY KEY column, where you need to provide a unique value for every record you add.