WORKSHEET 6 SQL Answers

1) A. Commit C. Rollback D. Savepoint
2) A. Create C. Drop D. 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) What is denormalization?

Answer= The goal of denormalization is to move data from normalized tables back into a single table to have the dat a where it is needed. For example, if a query joins multiple tables to get the data but indexing is not sufficient, denor malizing may be better.

12)What is a database cursor?

Anser=A database cursor is an identifier associated with a group of rows. It is, in a sense, a pointer to the current ro w in a buffer. You must use a cursor in the following cases: Statements that return more than one row of data from t he database server: A SELECT statement requires a select cursor.

13) What are the different types of the queries?

Answer= These SQL commands are mainly categorized into five categories as:
DDL – Data Definition Language.
DQL – Data Query Language.
DML – Data Manipulation Language.
DCL – Data Control Language.
TCL – Transaction Control Language.

14) Define constraint?

Answer= SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table. Constraints are used to limit the type of dat a that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table. If there is any violation bet ween the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted.
Column Level Constraints include:
UNIQUE Constraint.
CHECK Constraint.
PRIMARY KEY Constraint.
FOREIGN KEY Constraint.
INDEX Constraint.

15)What is auto increment?

Answer=The auto increment in SQL is a feature that is applied to a field so that it can automatically generate and pro vide 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.