SQL

1. **Which of the following are TCL commands?**
   Answer – A , C & D
2. **Which of the following are DDL commands?**
   Answer – A , C & D
3. **Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?**
   Answer – B
4. **DCL provides commands to perform actions like**
   Answer – C
5. **Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?**
   Answer – B
6. **Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?**
   Answer – B
7. **A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:**
   Answer – A
8. **The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-**
   Answer – C
9. **Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in a SQL?**
   Answer – A
10. **If you don't specify ASC and DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by___?**
    Answer – C
11. **What is denormalization?**
    Answer – 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. Denormalizing a database requires data has first been normalized.

    With denormalization, the database administrator selectively adds back specific instances of redundant data *after* the data structure has been normalized. A denormalized database should not be confused with a database that has never been normalized.

    Using normalization in SQL, a database will store different but related types of data in separate logical tables, called relations. When a query combines data from multiple tables into a single result table, it is called a join. The performance of such a join in the face of complex queries is often the occasion for the administrator to explore the denormalization alternative.

12. What is a database cursor?

    Answer- A database cursor can be thought of as a pointer to a specific row within a query result. The pointer can be moved from one row to the next. Depending on the type of cursor, you may be even able to move it to the previous row.
    Think of it this way: a **SQL result is like a bag**, you get to hold a whole bunch of rows at once, but not any of them individually; whereas, **a cursor is like a pair of tweezers**. With it, you can reach into the bag and grab a row, and then move onto the next.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Answer – There are four types of queries :-

Select Query

The select query is the least difficult kind of inquiry and thus, it is likewise the most ordinarily utilized one in Microsoft Access databases. It very well may be utilized to choose and show information from possibly one table or a progression of them relying upon what is required.

At last, it is the client decided criteria that tell the database what the determination is to be founded on. After the select query is called, it makes a "virtual" table where the information can be changed, however at close to one record at any given moment.

Action Query

At the point when the activity question is called, the database experiences a particular activity relying upon what was indicated in the query itself. This can incorporate such things as making new tables, erasing lines from existing ones and refreshing records or making totally new ones.

Action queries are extremely famous in information the board since they take into account numerous records to be changed at one time rather than just single records like in a select query.

Parameter Query

In Microsoft Access, a parameter query works with different sorts of queries to get whatever outcomes you are after. This is on the grounds that, when utilizing this kind of query, you can pass a parameter to an alternate query, for example, an activity or a select query. It can either be esteem or a condition and will basically tell the other query explicitly what you need it to do.

Usually picked in light of the fact that it takes into account an exchange box where the end client can enter whatever parameter value, they wish each time the query is being run. The parameter query is only an altered select query.

Aggregate Query

A unique kind of query is known as an aggregate query. It can chip away at different queries, (for example, choice, activity or parameter) simply like the parameter query does, yet as opposed to passing a parameter to another query it aggregates up to the things by chosen by the various groups.

It basically makes a summation of any chosen property in your table. This can be additionally created into measurable sums, for example, midpoints and standard deviation, just to name a couple.

14. Define constraint?

Answer – Constraints in SQL are a set of rules or restrictions defined on columns of a table in a relational database to control the data or data type that can be input or stored in a column. These rules or restrictions ensure the accuracy and reliability of the input data. After the constraint is defined, if any operation in the database violates the specified rule, the particular operation is aborted.

In SQL constraints are broadly divided into two types:

- **Column Level Constraints:** It refers to a single column in the table and do not specify the name of column except the CHECK constraints.
- **Table Level Constraints:** It refers to one or more column in the table and specify the name of the column in which they apply.

15. What is auto increment?

Answer - Auto Increment is a function that operates on numeric data types. It automatically generates sequential numeric values every time that a record is inserted into a table for a field defined as auto increment.