

WORKSHEET 6 SQL

Answer Sheet

- 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.** 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.** 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.** 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.** something that controls what you do by keeping you within particular limits: The constraints of politeness wouldn't allow her to say what she really thought about his cooking
- 15.** 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.