WORKSHEET 6 SQL

**1. Which of the following are TCL commands?**

A. Commit

C. Rollback

D. Savepoint

**2. Which of the following are DDL commands?**

A. Create

C. Drop

D. Alter

**3. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?**

B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES

**4. DCL provides commands to perform actions like-**

C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

**5. Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?**

B. Column Alias

**6. Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?**

B. COMMIT

**7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:**

A. Parenthesis - (...).

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

A. FILE

**9. Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in a SQL?**

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

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

**11. What is denormalization?**

Denormalization is a database optimization technique in which we add redundant data to one or more tables. This can help us avoid costly joins in a relational database. Note that denormalization does not mean not doing normalization. It is an optimization technique that is applied after doing normalization.

**12. What is a database cursor?**

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.

An EXECUTE FUNCTION statement requires a function cursor.

An INSERT statement that sends more than one row of data to the database server requires an insert cursor.

**13. What are the different types of the queries?**

SQL statements are categorized into four different types of statements, which are

DML (DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE)

DDL (DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE)

DCL (DATA CONTROL LANGUAGE)

TCL (TRANSACTION CONTROL LANGUAGE)

**14. Define constraint?**

Constraints in SQL Server are predefined rules and restrictions that are enforced in a single column or multiple columns, regarding the values allowed in the columns, to maintain the integrity, accuracy, and reliability of that column’s data

There are six main constraints that are commonly used in SQL Server that we will describe deeply with examples within this article and the next one. These constraints are:

SQL NOT NULL

UNIQUE

PRIMARY KEY

FOREIGN KEY

CHECK

DEFAULT

**15. What is auto increment?**

Auto-increment allows a unique number to be generated automatically when a new record is inserted into a table. Often this is the primary key field that we would like to be created automatically every time a new record is inserted.