WORKSHEET 6 SQL

1. A,C & D
2. A,C & D
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. A

11. What is denormalization?
Answer: 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 'reversing normalization' or 'not to normalize'. It is an optimization technique that is applied after normalization.

Basically, The process of taking a normalized schema and making it non-normalized is called denormalization, and designers use it to tune the performance of systems to support time-critical operations.

In a traditional normalized database, we store data in separate logical tables and attempt to minimize redundant data. We may strive to have only one copy of each piece of data in a database.

12. What is a database cursor?
Answer: 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?

Answer: Structured Query Language(SQL) as we all know is the database language by the use of which we can perform certain operations on the existing database and also we can use this language to create a database. SQL uses certain commands like Create, Drop, Insert, etc. to carry out the required tasks.

These SQL commands are mainly categorized into five categories as:

1.   DDL – Data Definition Language
2.   DQL – Data Query Language
3.   DML – Data Manipulation Language
4.   DCL – Data Control Language
5.   TCL – Transaction Control Language

14. Define constraint?

Answer:Constraints in SQL means we are applying certain conditions or restrictions on the database. This further means that before inserting data into the database, we are checking for some conditions. If the condition we have applied to the database holds true for the data which is to be inserted, then only the data will be inserted into the database tables

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 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. However, it can also be used for the UNIQUE constraint columns.