WORKSHEET 6 SQL solution

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. D. braces - {...}.
8. C. TABLE
9. B. Primary keys
10. A. ASC
11. Denormalization is a technique used by database administrators to optimize the efficiency of their database infrastructure. This method allows us to add redundant data into a normalized database to alleviate issues with database queries that merge data from several tables into a single table. The denormalization concept is based on the definition of normalization that is defined as arranging a database into tables correctly for a particular purpose.
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.

    there are three different types of search queries:
    1. Navigational search queries
    2. Informational search queries
    3. Transactional search queries

14. SQL constraints are **used to specify rules for the data in a table**. Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table. If there is any violation between the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted.
15. 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.