WORKSHEET_6 SQL

Q1 and Q2 have one or more correct answer. Choose all the correct option to answer your question.

1. Which of the following are TCL commands?
   A. Commit
   B. Select
   C. Rollback
   D. Savepoint
2. Which of the following are DDL commands?
   A. Create
   B. Select
   C. Drop
   D. Alter

Q3 to Q10 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

3. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?
   A. SELECT NULL FROM SALES;
   B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;
   C. SELECT * FROM SALES WHEN PRICE = NULL;
   D. SELECT # FROM SALES;
4. DCL provides commands to perform actions like-
   A. Change the structure of Tables
   B. Insert, Update or Delete Records and Values
   C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database
   D. None of the above
5. Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?
   A. Dates
   B. Column Alias
   C. String
   D. All of the mentioned
6. Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?
   A. ROLLBACK
   B. COMMIT
   C. TRUNCATE
   D. DELETE
7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:
   A. Parenthesis - (...).
   B. brackets - [...].
   C. CAPITAL LETTERS.
   D. braces - {...}.
8. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-
   A. FILE
   B. REPORT
   C. TABLE
   D. FORM

9. Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in a SQL?
   A. Data types
   B. Primary keys
   C. Default values
   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
   B. DESC
   C. There is no default value
   D. None of the mentioned

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

11. What is denormalization?

    Denormalization is a strategy for database optimization in which we add duplicated data to one or more tables. With a relational database, this can help us avoid costly joins. In a standard normalized database, we store data in distinct logical tables and try to keep duplicate data to a minimum.

12. What is a database cursor?

    A database cursor is a mechanism used by database management systems to traverse through a set of data in a database. It is essentially a pointer that allows a database user or a database application to access and manipulate individual rows of data returned from a query. When a query is executed on a database, it typically returns a set of rows that match the specified criteria. The cursor can be used to step through each row in the result set, allowing the user to read, update, or delete the data as necessary. Cursors are particularly useful for managing large data sets, as they allow the user to work with a small subset of data at a time rather than loading the entire data set into memory.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

    Search queries, or the words and phrases that people input into a search box to retrieve a list of results, come in a variety of flavours. It is widely known that there are three sorts of search queries:

    i. 1.Navigational search queries
    ii. 2.Informational search queries
    iii. 3.Transactional search queries

14. Define constraint?

    SQL constraint is a rule or restriction applied to a column or group of columns in a database table to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the data. Constraints are used to prevent invalid or inconsistent data from being inserted or updated in a table, and to maintain the relationship between different tables in a database. SQL constraints are defined when a table is created or altered using the CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE statement. Some common types of SQL constraints are: NOT NULL constraint: This ensures that a column cannot contain null values. UNIQUE constraint: This ensures that a column or group of columns in a table contain unique values. PRIMARY KEY constraint: This defines a column or group of columns that uniquely identifies each row in a table. FOREIGN KEY constraint: This defines a relationship between the column or group of columns in one table and the primary key column or group of columns in another table. CHECK constraint: This ensures that the values in a column meet a specific condition or set of conditions. SQL constraints are essential for maintaining the consistency and accuracy of data in a database, and are an important aspect of database design and management.