SQL WORKSHEET_SET 4

1) A,C,D

2)A,C,D

3)B

4)C

5)B

6)B

7)A

8)C

9)B

10)A

11)What is denormalization?

Ans: 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.

For example, in a normalized database, we might have a Courses table and a Teachers table. Each entry in Courses would store the teacherID for a Course but not the teacherName. When we need to retrieve a list of all Courses with the Teacher's name, we would do a join between these two tables.

12) What is a database cursor?

Ans: 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?

Ans: **Search queries** – the words and phrases that people type into a search box in order to pull up a list of results – come in different flavors. It is commonly accepted that there are three different types of search queries:

Navigational search queries

Informational search queries

Transactional search queries

In the search marketing world, we tend to talk more about keywords than search queries (news flash: they're not quite the same thing). But today we're talking search queries. Let's go into a little more detail on what these three types of search queries are and how you can target them with your site content.

14) Define constraint?

Ans: 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) What is auto increment?

Ans: 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.