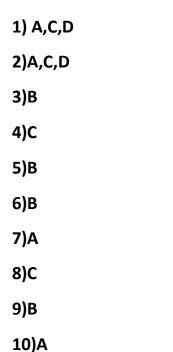
# **SQL WORKSHEET\_SET 4**



## 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:
  - o 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.