

## **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 the process of trying to improve the read performance of a database, at the expense of losing some write performance, by adding redundant copies of data or by grouping data. Tables are normalized using the join statements. Under denormalization, we decide that we're okay with some redundancy and some extra effort to update the database in order to get the efficiency advantages of fewer joins.

12. What is a database cursor?

A SQL cursor is a database object that retrieves data from result sets one row at a time. The cursor in SQL can be used when the data needs to be updated row by row. A SQL cursor is a database object that is used to retrieve data from a result set one row at a time.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Five types of SQL queries are:

- 1) Data Definition Language (DDL) - These queries help us define the database, include commands like CREATE, DROP, ALTER
- 2) Data Manipulation Language (DML) - These commands allow to do modifications on the database, include commands like INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
- 3) Data Control Language (DCL) - These commands are used to give rights and permissions to the database, includes commands like GRANT and REVOKE
- 4) Transaction Control Language (TCL) - These commands are used to deal with transactions in the database. Include commands like BEGIN, COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVEPOINT
- 5) Data Query Language (DQL) - is used to fetch the data from the database, include SELECT

14. Define constraint?

Constraints are the rules that we can apply on the type of data in a table. That is, we can specify the limit on the type of data that can be stored in a particular column in a table using constraints. We can specify constraints at the time of creating the table using CREATE TABLE statement. We can also specify the constraints after creating a table using ALTER TABLE statement. The constraints available in sql are:

NOT NULL  
UNIQUE  
PRIMARY KEY  
FOREIGN KEY  
CHECK  
DEFAULT

15. What is auto increment?

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.