

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?

Answer:-- 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.

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.

12. What is a database cursor?

Answer:--- 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.

In computer_science, a database cursor is a mechanism that enables traversal over the records in a database. Cursors facilitate subsequent processing in conjunction with the traversal, such as retrieval, addition and removal of database records. The database cursor characteristic of traversal makes cursors akin to the programming language concept of iterator.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Answer:-- They are: Select queries • Action queries • Parameter queries • Crosstab queries • SQL queries..

A **crosstab query** is a special type of query that calculates a sum, average, or other aggregate function, and then groups the results by

two sets of values — one down the left side (row headings) of the datasheet and the other across the top (column headings)- much like an Excel spreadsheet.

A **parameter query** retrieves information in an interactive manner by prompting the end user to supply criteria before the query is run. If a particular query is used often but modified slightly, a parameter query may be more efficient. When the query is run, the user is first prompted to enter a parameter (or multiple parameters).

14. Define constraint?

Answer:-- something that controls what you do by keeping you within particular limits: The constraints of politeness wouldn't allow her to say what she really thought about his cooking.

NOT NULL Constraint – Ensures that a column cannot have NULL value. DEFAULT Constraint – Provides a default value for a column when none is specified. UNIQUE Constraint – Ensures that all values in a column are different. PRIMARY Key – Uniquely identifies each row/record in a database table.

15. What is auto increment?

Answer:--

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.

Auto Increment is a function that operates on numeric data types. It automatically generates sequential numeric values every time that a record is inserted into a table for a field defined as auto increment