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
ANS: A. Commit & C. Rollback

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?
A. Create B. Select C. Drop D. Alter
ANS: A. Create & 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;
ANS: B. SELECT NAME 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
ANS: C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

5. Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?
A. Dates B. Column Alias C. String D. All of the mentioned
ANS: B. Column Alias

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
ANS: B. COMMIT

7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:
A. Parenthesis - (...). B. brackets - [...]. C. CAPITAL LETTERS. D. braces - {...}.
ANS: A. Parenthesis - (...)

8. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :
A. FILE B. REPORT C. TABLE D. FORM
ANS: C. TABLE

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
ANS: 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
ANS: A. ASC

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

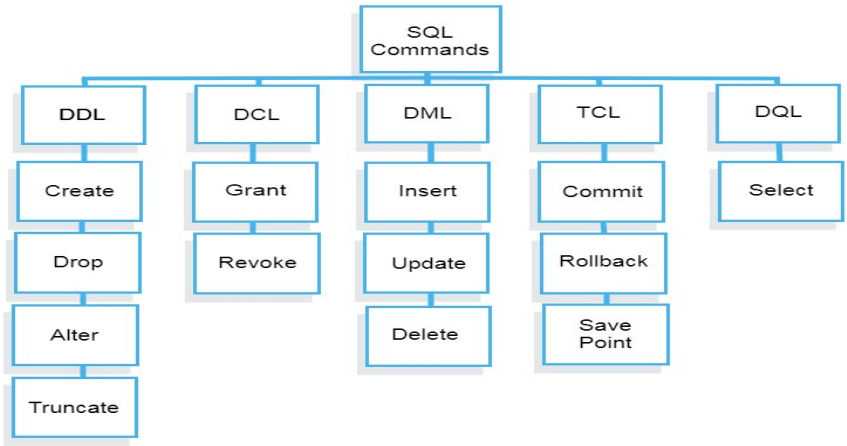
11. What is denormalization?
ANS: Denormalization is a strategy that database managers use to increase the performance of a database infrastructure. It involves adding redundant data to a normalized database to reduce certain types of problems with database queries that combine data from various tables into a single table.

12. What is a database cursor?
ANS: A database cursor can be a pointer to a specific row within a query result. The pointer can be moved from one row to the next. Depending on the type of cursor, you may be even able to move it to the previous row.

Types of Cursors:
The type of cursors you can define are broken in two main categories: scrolling capabilities and ability to detect changes made to the database.
Let's first talk about scrolling capabilities. Cursors can be defined with two main scrolling capabilities, FORWARD_ONLY or SCROLL.

- FORWARD_ONLY – The cursor starts on the first row and end on the last. The cursor can only move to the next row in the result.
- SCROLL – the cursor can use operations, such as FIRST, LAST, PRIOR, NEXT, RELATIVE, ABSOLUTE to navigate the results.

13. What are the different types of the queries?
ANS: There are five types of widely used queries:
- Data Definition Language (DDL)
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- Data Control Language (DCL)
- Transaction Control Language (TCL)
- Data Query Language (DQL)



14. Define constraint?
ANS: 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.

Constraints can be column level or table level. Column level constraints apply to a column, and table level constraints apply to the whole table.

The following constraints are commonly used in SQL:

NOT NULL - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value
UNIQUE - Ensures that all values in a column are different
PRIMARY KEY - A combination of a NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table
FOREIGN KEY - Prevents actions that would destroy links between tables
CHECK - Ensures that the values in a column satisfies a specific condition
DEFAULT - Sets a default value for a column if no value is specified
CREATE INDEX - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly

15. What is auto increment?
ANS: The auto increment in SQL is a feature that is applied to a field so that it can automatically generate and provide a unique value to every record that you enter into an SQL table. This field is often used as the PRIMARY KEY column, where you need to provide a unique value for every record you add.

THE END