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 - Denormalization is the technique of introducing precomputed redundant data to a relational database that has otherwise been normalized in order to enhance read performance. Redundancy is eliminated during database normalization so that each piece of data only exists once. Data must first be normalized before a database can be denormalized. When the data structure has been normalized, the database administrator selectively inserts back certain instances of redundant data through denormalization. It's important to distinguish between a denormalized database and a database that has never been normalized.

12. What is a database cursor?

Answer - An identifier linked to a collection of rows is known as a database cursor. It functions much like a pointer to the current row of a buffer. The following situations need the usage of a cursor:

Statements that cause the database server to return more than one row of data include:

A select cursor is necessary for a select statement.

A function cursor is necessary for an execute function statement.

An insert cursor is necessary for an insert statement that delivers more than one row of data to the database server.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Answer - Numerous queries from simple to complex can be created. A few of the more popular queries include:

- Single-Table Select query
- Multiple-Table Select query
- Range query
- Complex query
- Totals query
- Action query
- Parameter query
- Crosstab query

14. Define constraint?

Answer - To provide guidelines for the data in a table, utilize SQL constraints. The type of data that may be entered into a table is constrained by constraints. As a result, the facts in the table are accurate and trustworthy. The data activity is terminated if there is a violation of the constraint. Constraints can be applied at the column or table level. Constraints at the table level apply to the whole table, whereas those at the column level apply to a specific column.

15. What is auto increment?

Answer - When a new record is entered into a table, auto-increment enables a unique number to be created automatically. This is frequently the primary key field that we want to be automatically produced each time a new record is inserted.