

WORKSHEET-6 SQL

1. A, C, D

2. A, C, D

3. B

4. C

5. D

6. B

7. A

8. C

9. D

10. A

11. What is denormalization?

Denormalization is the technique of combining the data into a single table to make data retrieval faster.

The goal of denormalization is to move data from normalized tables back into a single table to have the data where it is needed.

12. What is a database cursor?

A database cursor can be thought of as 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, we may be even able to move it to the previous row. It is a Temporary Memory or Temporary Work Station. It is allocated by Database Server at the Time of Performing DML (Data Manipulation Language) operations on Table by User.

Cursors are used to store Database Tables.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

There are five types of widely used SQL queries.

Data Definition Language (DDL) - Create, Drop, Alter, Truncate

Data Manipulation Language (DML) - Insert, Update, Delete

Data Control Language (DCL) - Grant, Revoke

Transaction Control Language (TCL) - Commit, Rollback, Savepoint

Data Query Language (DQL) – 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. Below are some constraints-

NOT NULL

Unique

Primary key

Foreign key

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.