SQL Worksheet 6 Answers

1. A, C, D.
2. A, C, D.
3. C
4. C
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. A
11. 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. It is an optimization technique that is applied after normalization.
12. A database cursor is an identifier associated with group of rows. It is, in a sense, a pointer to the current row in a buffer.
    We must use a cursor in the following cases:
    a. Statements that return more than one row of data from the database server.
    b. An INSERT statement that sends more than one row of data to the database server requires an insert cursor.
13. There ae 4 types of SQL queries: Select, Action, Parameter and Aggregate.
    a. Select query: It is the least difficult kind of inquiry and thus, it is likewise the most ordinarily utilized one. It is very well may be utilized to choose and show information from possiblt one table or a progression of them relying upon what is required.
    b. Action query: Action queries are extremely famous in information the board since they take into account numerous records to be changed at one time rather than just single records like in a select query. 4 types of action queries are Append, Delete, Make table and Update queries.
    c. Parameter: A parameter query works with different sorts of queries to get whatever outcomes you are after. This is on the grounds that when utilizing this kind of query, you can pass a parameter to an alternative query.
    d. Aggregate: A unique kind of query is known as an aggregate query. It basically means a summation of any chosen property in your table.
14. SQL constraints are a set of rules implemented on tables in relational databases to dictate what data can be inserted, updated or deleted in its tables. This is done to ensure the accuracy and the reliability of the information stored in the table.
15. 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.