FLIP ROBO

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, C, D

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?
   A. Create
   B. Select
   C. Drop
   D. Alter
   Ans: A, C, D

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

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

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

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

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

8. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-
   A. FILE

B. REPORT
C. TABLE
D. FORM

Ans: C

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
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**

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

11. What is denormalization?

Ans: Denormalization is a database optimization technique where we add redundant data in the database to get rid of the complex join operations. The data from one table is included in another table to **reduce the number of joins** in the query and hence helps in speeding up the performance.

12. What is a database cursor?

Ans: A cursor is a database object that allows us to retrieve rows from a table, each row at a time and manipulate its data.

13. What are the different types of the queries?
     Ans :
*   SELECT - extracts data from a database
*   UPDATE - updates data in a database
*   DELETE - deletes data from a database
*   INSERT INTO - inserts new data into a database
*   CREATE DATABASE - creates a new database
*   ALTER DATABASE - modifies a database
*   CREATE TABLE - creates a new table
*   ALTER TABLE - modifies a table
*   DROP TABLE - deletes a table
*   CREATE INDEX - creates an index (search key)
*   DROP INDEX - deletes an index

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.

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. However, it can also be used for the UNIQUE constraint columns.