SQL WORKSHEET 4

1. A. Commit
   C. Rollback
   D. Savepoint

2. A. Create
   C. Drop
   D. Alter

3. B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;

4. C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

5. B. Column Alias

6. B. COMMIT

7. A. Parenthesis - (...).

8. C. TABLE

9. D. All of the mentioned

10. A. ASC

11. Denormalization is the process of adding precomputed redundant data to an otherwise normalised relational database to improve read performance of the database. Normalising a database involves removing redundancy so only a single copy exists of each piece of information.

12. A database cursor is an identifier associated with a group of rows. It is, in a sense, a pointer to the current row in a buffer. You must use a cursor in the following cases: Statements that return more than one row of data from the database server: A SELECT statement requires a select cursor.

13. different types of the queries are-

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

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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. 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.

The available constraints in SQL are:

- **NOT NULL**: This constraint tells us that we cannot store a null value in a column. That is, if a column is specified as NOT NULL then we will not be able to store null in this particular column any more.
- **UNIQUE**: This constraint when specified with a column, tells that all the values in the column must be unique. That is, the values in any row of a column must not be repeated.
- **PRIMARY KEY**: A primary key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in a table. And this constraint is used to specify a field in a table as primary key.
- **FOREIGN KEY**: A Foreign key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in another table. And this constraint is used to specify a field as Foreign key.
- **CHECK**: This constraint helps to validate the values of a column to meet a particular condition. That is, it helps to ensure that the value stored in a column meets a specific condition.
- **DEFAULT**: This constraint specifies a default value for the column when no value is specified by the user.

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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.