**WORKSHEET 6 SQL**

1. A,C,D
2. A,C,D
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. D
10. A

Denormalization is the process of trying to improve the read performance of a database, at the expense of losing some write performance,by adding redundant copies of data or by grouping data. Tables are normalized using the join staements.

A variance inflation factor(VIF) detects multicollinearity in regression analysis. Multicollinearity is when there’s correlation between predictors in a model; it’s presence can adversely affect your regression results. The VIF estimates how much the variance of a regression coefficient is inflated due to multicollinearity in the model.

VIF = 1 / (1 – R^2)

VIF of 2.5 or above but less than 9 is suitable for regression modeling.



A SQL cursor is a database object that retrieves data from result sets one row at a time. The cursor in SQL can be used when the data needs to be updated row by row. A SQL cursor is a database object that is used to retrieve data from a result set one row at a time.



There are in total 5 types of queries:

1) Data Definition Language (DDL)

2) Data Manipulation Language (DML)

3) Data Control Language(DCL)

4) Transaction Control Language(TCL)

5) Data Query Language (DQL)



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. We can specify constraints at the time of creating the table using CREATE TABLE statement. We can also specify the constraints after creating a table using ALTER TABLE statement. The constrains available in sql are:

NOT NULL

UNIQUE

PRIMARY KEY  
FOREIGN KEY  
CHECK

DEFAULT



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.