



ASSIGNMENT – 6

SQL WORKSHEET 6 SOLUTIONS

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 C. Rollback
- D. Savepoint

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?

- A. Create C. Drop

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?

- C. SELECT * FROM SALES WHEN PRICE = NULL;

4. DCL provides commands to perform actions like

- A . Change the structure of Tables C. Authorizing Access and other
- B. Insert, Update or Delete Records and Values

5. Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?

- C. String

6. Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?

B. COMMIT

7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:

A. Parenthesis - (...).

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

C. TABLE

9. Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in a SQL?

D. All of the mentioned

10. If you don't specify ASC and DESC after a SQL ORDER BY clause, the following is used by___?

A. ASC

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

11. What is denormalization?

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. Note that denormalization does not mean 'reversing normalization' or 'not to normalize'. It is an optimization technique that is applied after normalization.

Basically, The process of taking a normalized schema and making it non-normalized is called denormalization, and designers use it to tune the performance of systems to support time-critical operations.

12. What is a database cursor?

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. A SELECT statement requires a select cursor. An EXECUTE FUNCTION statement requires a function cursor. An

INSERT statement that sends more than one row of data to the database server requires an insert cursor.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Five types of **SQL** queries are 1) Data Definition Language (DDL) 2) Data Manipulation Language (DML) 3) Data Control Language (DCL) 4) Transaction Control Language (TCL) and, 5) Data Query Language (DQL) Data Definition Language (DDL) helps you to define the database structure or schema

14. Define constraint?

Constraints in SQL Server are **predefined rules and restrictions** that are enforced in a single column or multiple columns, regarding the values allowed in the columns, to maintain the integrity, accuracy, and reliability of that column's data. In other words, if the inserted data meets the constraint rule, it will be inserted successfully.

15. What is auto increment?

Auto Increment is a **function that operates on numeric data types**. It automatically generates sequential numeric values every time that a record is inserted into a table for a field defined as auto increment. When use auto increment?