**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

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?

A. Create B. Select C. Drop D. Alter

**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**;**

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

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

A. Dates

B. Column Alias

C. String

D. All of the mentioned

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

7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in: A. Parenthesis - (...).

B. brackets - [...].

C. CAPITAL LETTERS. D. braces - {...}.

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

B. REPORT C. TABLE D. FORM

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

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

**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 not doing normalization. It is an optimization technique that is applied after doing normalization. In a traditional normalized database, we store data in separate logical tables and attempt to minimize redundant data. We may strive to have only one copy of each piece of data in database. For example, in a normalized database, we might have a Courses table and a Teachers table. Each entry in Courses would store the teacherID for a Course but not the teacherName. When we need to retrieve a list of all Courses with the Teacher name, we would do a join between these two tables.

12. What is a database cursor?

A database cursor can be thought of as a pointer to a specific row within a query result. The pointer can be moved from one row to the next. Depending on the type of cursor, you may be even able to move it to the previous row. Think of it this way: a SQL result is like a bag, you get to hold a whole bunch of rows at once, but not any of them individually; whereas, a cursor is like a pair of tweezers. With it, you can reach into the bag and grab a row, and then move onto the next.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Types of SQL Statements

* Data Definition Language (DDL) Statements.
* Data Manipulation Language (DML) Statements.
* Transaction Control Statements.
* Session Control Statements.
* System Control Statement.
* Embedded SQL Statements.

14. Define constraint?

SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table. 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?

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.