

Worksheet 4 - SQL
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- 1) A, C, D
- 2) A, C, D
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) B
- 6) B
- 7) A
- 8) C
- 9) B
- 10) A

11) We add duplicate data to one or more tables as part of the denormalization technique for database efficiency. This can assist us in avoiding costly joins in relational databases. Contrary to what some people may think, denormalization does not mean "reversing normalization" or "not to normalize." Following normalization, it is an optimization technique. A normalized schema is made non-normalized by the process of denormalization.

12) A database cursor is an identifier that is connected to a set of rows. Similar to a pointer to a buffer's active row, it serves this purpose. The following circumstances call for the use of a cursor: The following statements force the database server to return multiple rows of data: A SELECT statement requires a select cursor.

13) According to general consensus, there are three sorts of search queries:

- queries for navigational search.
- queries for informational searches.
- transactional search queries

14) SQL constraints allow you to define rules for a table's data. Constraints limit the types of data that can be entered into a table. This ensures the validity and precision of the information in the table. If there is a conflict between the constraint and the data action, the action is halted.

15) Auto-increment makes it possible to generate a unique integer whenever a new entry is added to a database. When a new record is entered, we typically want the main key field to be created automatically.