**Q1 and Q2 have one or more correct answers. Choose all the correct options 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 has 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 making a SQL table?**

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?**

Normalization is the process of organizing data in a database. This includes creating tables and establishing relationships between those tables according to rules designed both to protect the data and to make the database more flexible by eliminating redundancy and inconsistent dependency

**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. 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. What are the different types of queries?**

There are 5 types of queries--: They are: Select queries • Action queries • Parameter queries • Crosstab queries • SQL queries.

**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. The action is aborted if there is any violation between the constraint and the data action.

**15. What is auto increment?**

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.