

ASSIGNMENT

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
- C. Rollback
- D. Savepoint

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?

- A. Create
- 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?

- B. `SELECT NAME FROM SALES;`

4. DCL provides commands to perform actions like

- C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

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

- B. Column Alias

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?

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

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

11. What is denormalization?

ANS: 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.

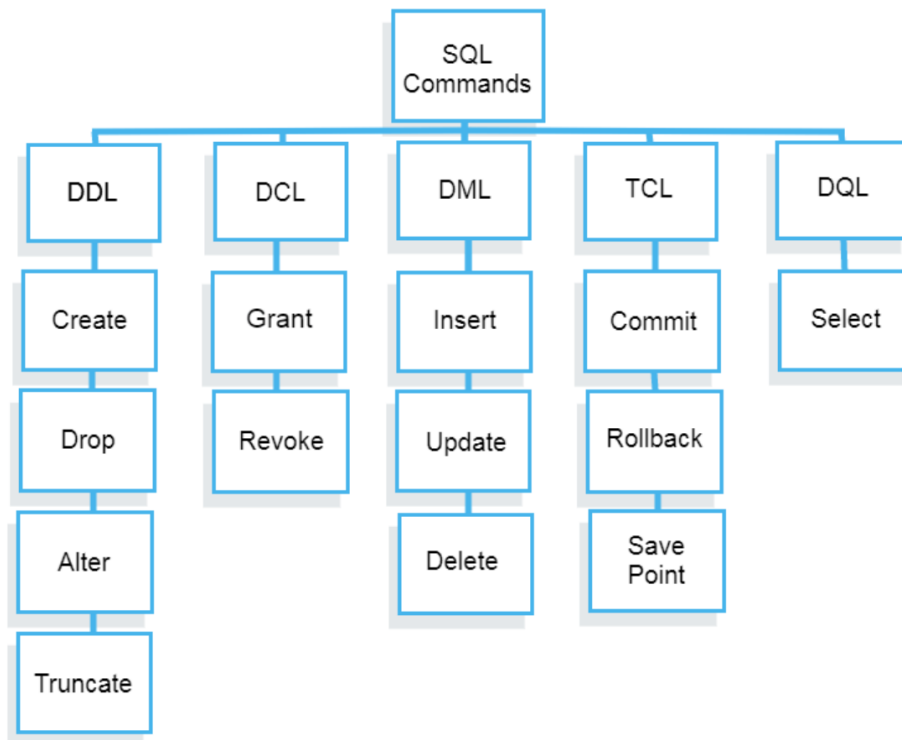
12. What is a database cursor?

ANS: 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.
- An EXECUTE FUNCTION statement requires a function cursor.

13. What are the different types of the queries?



14. Define constraint?

ANS: 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.

15. What is auto increment?

ANS: 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.