

SQL WORKSHEET

Q.1. A, C & D

Q.2. A, C & D

Q.3. B

Q.4. C

Q.5. B

Q.6. B

Q.7. A

Q.8. C

Q.9. D

Q.10. A

Q. 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. 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.

For example, in a normalized database, we might have a Courses table and a teachers table. Each entry in Courses would store the teacher ID for a Course but not the teacher Name. When we need to retrieve a list of all Courses with the Teacher's name, we would do a join between these two tables.

Q. 12. What is a database cursor?

Ans. Cursor is a Temporary Memory or Temporary Work Station. It is Allocated by Database Server at the Time of Performing DML (Data

Manipulation Language) operations on Table by User. Cursors are used to store Database Tables.

There are 2 types of Cursors: Implicit Cursors, and Explicit Cursors. These are explained as following below.

1. Implicit Cursors:

Implicit Cursors are also known as Default Cursors of SQL SERVER. These Cursors are allocated by SQL SERVER when the user performs DML operations.

2. Explicit Cursors:

Explicit Cursors are Created by Users whenever the user requires them. Explicit Cursors are used for Fetching data from Table in Row-By-Row Manner.

Q. 13. What are the different types of the queries?

Ans. There are 5 queries in SQL which are given as below

1. Data Definition Language (DDL)
2. Data Manipulation Language (DML)
3. Data Control Language (DCL)
4. Transaction Control Language (TCL)
5. Data Query Language (DQL)

Q. 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.

Constraints in SQL can be categorized into two types:

1. Column Level Constraint:

Column Level Constraint is used to apply a constraint on a single column.

2. Table Level Constraint:

Table Level Constraint is used to apply a constraint on multiple columns.

Q. 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.

Or in other words the auto increment in SQL is a feature that is applied to a field so that it can automatically generate and provide a unique value to every record that we enter into an SQL table. This field is often used as the PRIMARY KEY column, where we need to provide a unique value for every record we add.