

SQL WORKSHEET 6

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?

Ans. Commit, Rollback and Savepoint.

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?

Ans. Create, Drop, 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?

Ans. B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES.

4. DCL provides commands to perform actions like-

Ans. C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

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

Ans. B. Column Alias

6. Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database?

Ans. B. COMMIT

7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:

Ans. A. Parenthesis - (...).

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

Ans. C. TABLE

9. Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in a SQL?

Ans. 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 ____?

Ans. A. ASC

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

11.What is denormalization?

Ans. Denormalization is the process of adding precomputed redundant data to an otherwise normalized relational database to improve read performance of the database. Normalizing a database involves removing redundancy so only a single copy exists of each piece of information.

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.

13.What are the different types of the queries?

Ans. A few of the more popular queries include:

Single-Table Select query.

Multiple-Table Select query.

Range query.

Complex query.

Totals query.

Action query.

Parameter query.

Crosstab query.

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.

15.What is auto increment?

Ans. 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 you enter into an SQL table. This field is often used as the PRIMARY KEY column, where you need to provide a unique value for every record you add.

