

## WORKSHEET 6 SQL

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

11.

Denormalization is the process of trying to improve the read performance of a database, at the expense of losing some write performance, by adding redundant copies of data or by grouping data. Tables are normalized using the join statements. Under denormalization, we decide that we're okay with some redundancy and some extra effort to update the database in order to get the efficiency advantages of fewer joins.

12.

A SQL cursor is a database object that retrieves data from result sets one row at a time. The cursor in SQL can be used when the data needs to be updated row by row. A SQL cursor is a database object that is used to retrieve data from a result set one row at a time.

13.

There are in total 5 types of queries:

- 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)

14.

Constraints are the rules that we can apply on the type of data in a table. That is, we can specify the limit on the type of data that can be stored in a particular column in a table using constraints. We can specify constraints at the time of creating the table using CREATE TABLE statement. We can also specify the constraints after creating a table using ALTER TABLE statement. The constraints available in SQL are:

NOT NULL  
UNIQUE

PRIMARY KEY  
FOREIGN KEY  
CHECK  
DEFAULT

15.

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.