

**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
- 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 have 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 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
 - 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?

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.

12. What is a database cursor?

Ans:

In **computer science**, a **database cursor** is a mechanism that enables **traversal** over the **records** in a database. Cursors facilitate subsequent processing in conjunction with the traversal, such as retrieval, addition and removal of database records. The database cursor characteristic of traversal makes cursors akin to the programming language concept of **iterator**.

Cursors are used by database programmers to process individual rows returned by **database system** queries. Cursors enable manipulation of whole **result sets** at once. In this scenario, a cursor enables the sequential processing of rows in a result set.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Ans:

- Navigational search queries.
- Informational search queries.
- Transactional search queries.

14. Define constraint?

Ans:

Constraints can be specified when the table is created with the **CREATE TABLE** statement, or after the table is created with the **ALTER TABLE** statement.

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.

Constraints can be column level or table level. Column level constraints apply to a column, and table level constraints apply to the whole table.

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.