

WORKSHEET 6 SQL answers

Q 1 – 2

1. a) , c) , b)

2. a), c) , b)

Q3 – 10

3. C. SELECT * FROM SALES WHEN PRICE = NULL;

4. C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database

5. C. String

6. B. COMMIT

7. A. Parenthesis - (...).

8. C. TABLE

9. D. All of the mentioned

10. A. ASC

Q11 – 15

11. 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. Denormalizing a database requires data has first been normalized.

12. 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.
- An INSERT statement that sends more than one row of data to the database server requires an insert cursor.

13. Select queries • Action queries • Parameter queries • Crosstab queries • SQL queries

14.

NOT NULL - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value

- **UNIQUE** - Ensures that all values in a column are different
- **PRIMARY KEY** - A combination of a **NOT NULL** and **UNIQUE**. Uniquely identifies each row in a table
- **FOREIGN KEY** - Prevents actions that would destroy links between tables
- **CHECK** - Ensures that the values in a column satisfies a specific condition
- **DEFAULT** - Sets a default value for a column if no value is specified
- **CREATE INDEX** - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly

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.