

WORKSHEET 6 SQL

Q1 and Q2 have one or more correct answer. Choose all the correct option to answer your question. correct answer highlighted

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

11. What is denormalization?

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?

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?

Here are five types of widely used SQL queries.

- Data Definition Language (DDL)
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- Data Control Language(DCL)
- Transaction Control Language(TCL)
- Data Query Language (DQL)

14. Define constraint?

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.some examples are:

- UNIQUE Constraint.
- CHECK Constraint.
- PRIMARY KEY Constraint.
- FOREIGN KEY Constraint.
- INDEX Constraint.

15. What is auto increment?

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.
