**1. Which of the following are TCL commands**?

A. Commit

B. Select

C. Rollback

D. Savepoint

**ANS: Commit, Rollback, Savepoint**

**2. Which of the following are DDL commands?**

A. Create

B. Select

C. Drop

D. Alter

**ANS: Create, Alter, Drop**

**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;

**ANS: B. SELECT NAME 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

**ANS: C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database**

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

A. Dates

B. Column Alias

C. String

D. All of the mentioned

**ANS: B. Column Alias**

**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

**ANS: B. COMMIT**

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

A. Parenthesis - (...).

B. brackets - [...].

C. CAPITAL LETTERS.

D. braces - {...}.

**ANS: A. Parenthesis -** (...).

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

A. FILE

B. REPORT

C. TABLE

D. FORM

**ANS: TABLE**

**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

**ANS: 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

**ANS: ASC**

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

With denormalization, the database administrator selectively adds back specific instances of redundant data afterthe data structure  has been normalized. A denormalized database should not be confused with a database that has never been normalized.

**12. What is a database cursor?**

**ANS: Cursor** is a Temporary Memory or Temporary Work Station. It is Allocated by Database Server at the Time of Performing DML (Data Manipulation Language) operations on Table by User. Cursors are used to store Database Tables.

There are 2 types of Cursors: Implicit Cursors, and Explicit Cursors. These are explained as following below.

* **Implicit Cursors:** Implicit Cursors are also known as Default Cursors of SQL SERVER. These Cursors are allocated by SQL SERVER when the user performs DML operations.

**2.Explicit Cursors :**Explicit Cursors are Created by Users whenever the user requires them. Explicit Cursors are used for Fetching data from Table in Row-By-Row Manner.

**13. What are the different types of the queries?**

ANS: Aquery can pull the information from**various** tables and assemble it for display in the form or report. Aquerycan either be a request for data results from your database or for action on the data, or for both.

**Types of the Queries:** There are following types of Basic SQL Queries :

**a).** [**Create table in SQL**](http://www.complexsql.com/basic-sql-commands/)**:**

The first type of basic sql queries is create a table in SQL. Create a table named Employee\_master with Emp\_No and Employee\_name column.

CREATE TABLE NIKHIL\_RATHI

(EMP\_NO NUMBER( 31))

EMPLOYEE NAME NIKHIL(2(30);

**b). Insert data in to table:**

The second type is to insert the data in SQL statement. I would like to give you simple example of Inserting data in table.

Ex: I would like to insert the data in NIKHIL\_RATHI table which is already created.

**Insert into** NIKHIL\_RATHI

Values(101,’Nikhil’);

C).**Update table:**

The third type is how to update the data in to table. These are most basic types of queries in SQL.

**Ex :**

Kindly update Employee\_Name to Amit where Employee\_Number is 101.

**Update NIKHIL\_RATHI set Employee\_Name=’Amit’**

**where Employee\_No=101;**

**D**). Delete table in SQL

The another types of queries in SQL is to delete table in SQL. User can delete the table data according to the requirements. User can use the where filter to add the condition to delete data in table.

**Ex:**

I would like to delete data of Employee no 101 from Employee\_Master table.

**Delete from NIKHIL\_RATHI where Employee\_No=101;**

E).**Alter table in SQL:**

The most important type of Basic sql queries is to alter the table. There are multiple types of altering the table. User can add the column,remove the column,add different constraints ,remove constraints with using alter table in sql.

**Ex :**

I would like to add new column named salary in Employee\_Master table.

**Alter table NIKHIL\_RATHI**

**Add column Salary number(10);**

**F):** Drope table  in SQL

When user wants to permanently delete the table user needs to use drop query in SQL.

**Ex :**

**I would like to drop table named NIKHIL\_RATHI**

Drop table **NIKHIL\_RATHI;**

**14. Define constraint?**

ANS: **constraint**: 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.

**Syntax**:   
Below is the syntax to create constraints using CREATE TABLE statement at the time of creating the table. 

CREATE TABLE sample\_table

(

column1 data\_type(size) constraint\_name,

column2 data\_type(size) constraint\_name,

column3 data\_type(size) constraint\_name,

....

);

Constraint are:

1). **NOT NULL –**   
If we specify a field in a table to be NOT NULL. Then the field will never accept null value. That is, you will be not allowed to insert a new row in the table without specifying any value to this field.

**2). UNIQUE** **–**  
This constraint helps to uniquely identify each row in the table. i.e. for a particular column, all the rows should have unique values. We can have more than one UNIQUE columns in a table.

**2. UNIQUE** **–**  
This constraint helps to uniquely identify each row in the table. i.e. for a particular column, all the rows should have unique values. We can have more than one UNIQUE columns in a table

**15. What is auto increment?**

**ANS:** Auto Increment is a**function that operates on numeric data types**. It automatically generates sequential numeric values every time that a record is inserted into a table for a field defined as auto increment.

One of the many features offered by SQL is auto-increment. It allows us to automatically generate values in a numeric column upon row insertion. You could think of it as an automatically supplied default value – the next number in a number sequence – that’s generated when the row is inserted. It’s most commonly used for a primary key column because this column must uniquely identify each row and the auto-increment feature ensures this condition is fulfilled.

As there are different implementations of the auto-increment feature in various databases – such as MySQL, SQL Server, Oracle, PostgreSQL.