ASSIGNMENT

SQL

Worksheet: -6

1. Which of the following are TCL commands?

A. Commit B. Select C. Rollback D. Save point

Answer: - a) commit c) rollback d) save point

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?

A. Create B. Select C. Drop D. Alter

Answer: - a) Create c) Drop d) Alter

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;

Answer: - 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

Answer: - 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

Answer: - 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

Answer: - b) Commit

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

A. Parenthesis - (...). B. brackets - [...]. C. CAPITAL LETTERS. D. braces - {...}.

Answer: - A) Parenthesis - (...)

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

A. FILE B. REPORT C. TABLE D. FORM

Answer: - c) 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

Answer: - A) Data types

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

Answer: - DESC

11. What is denormalization?

Denormalization is a technique used to merge data from multiple tables into a single table that can be queried quickly. Normalization, on the other hand, is used to delete redundant data from a database and replace it with non-redundant and reliable data.

Denormalization is used when joins are costly, and queries are run regularly on the tables. Normalization, on the other hand, is typically used when a large number of insert/update/delete operations are performed, and joins between those tables are not expensive.

12. What is a database cursor?

Answer: -A database cursor can be thought of as a pointer to a specific row within a query result. The pointer can be moved from one row to the next. Depending on the type of cursor, you may be even able to move it to the previous row.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Answer: - DDL – Data Definition Language.

    DQL – Data Query Language.
    DML – Data Manipulation Language.
    DCL – Data Control Language.
    TCL – Transaction Control Language.

14. Define constraint?

Answer: - 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. The available constraints in SQL are:

- **NOT NULL**: This constraint tells that we cannot store a null value in a column. That is, if a column is specified as NOT NULL then we will not be able to store null in this particular column any more.
- **UNIQUE**: This constraint when specified with a column, tells that all the values in the column must be unique. That is, the values in any row of a column must not be repeated.
- **PRIMARY KEY**: A primary key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in a table. And this constraint is used to specify a field in a table as primary key.
- **FOREIGN KEY**: A Foreign key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in a another table. And this constraint is used to specify a field as Foreign key.
- **CHECK**: This constraint helps to validate the values of a column to meet a particular condition. That is, it helps to ensure that the value stored in a column meets a specific condition.

- **DEFAULT**: This constraint specifies a default value for the column when no value is specified by the user.

15. What is auto increment?

Answer: -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.