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: De-normalization is the process of introducing redundancy into a database, in order to improve performance by reducing the number of joins required to retrieve data. This can be done by adding redundant data to tables or by creating new tables that duplicate data from existing tables.

12. What is a database cursor?

Ans: A database cursor is a control structure that enables traversal over the records in a database. It allows the programmer to move through the rows of a table one row at a time and perform specific actions on each row. It is typically used in situations where a large number of rows need to be processed.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Ans: The different types of queries in SQL include:
   - SELECT: used to retrieve data from one or more tables in a database
   - UPDATE: used to modify existing data in a table
   - DELETE: used to delete data from a table
   - INSERT: used to insert new data into a table
   - CREATE: used to create new tables, views, or other database objects
   - ALTER: used to alter the structure of existing tables or other database objects
   - DROP: used to delete tables, views, or other database objects

14. Define constraint?

Ans: A constraint is a rule that is applied to a column or set of columns in a table, to ensure the integrity of the data. Constraints can be used to restrict the type of data that can be inserted or updated in a table, to prevent null values, to enforce unique values, or to establish relationships between tables.

15. What is auto increment?

Ans: Auto increment is a feature in SQL that allows a unique number to be generated automatically when a new row is inserted into a table. This is typically used to create a primary key for a table, where the values in the primary key column must be unique. An auto-incrementing column is set to increment automatically by a set value, usually 1, each time a new row is added to the table.