

## WORKSHEET 6 SQL

1. A. Commit,C. Rollback,D. Savepoint
2. A. Create,C. Drop,D. Alter
3. B. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;
4. C. Authorizing Access and other control over Database
5. B. Column Alias
6. B. COMMIT
7. A. Parenthesis - (...).
8. C. TABLE
9. D. All of the mentioned
10. A. ASC

11.  
Denormalization is a strategy used on a previously-normalized database to increase performance. In computing, denormalization is the process of trying to improve the read performance of a database, at the expense of losing some write performance, by adding redundant copies of data or by grouping data.

12.  
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  
Types:  
Static,Dynamic,Fast\_forward,Keyset.

13.

- Select query
- Action query
- Parameter query
- Aggregate query

14.

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.

Types:

- Not null constraints.
- Unique constraints.
- Primary key constraints.
- Table or Check constraints.
- Foreign key or referential constraints.

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.

