

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?

Denormalization is a technique used by database administrators to optimize the efficiency of their database infrastructure.

Denormalization is the technique of combining the data into a single table to make data retrieval faster.

12. What is a database cursor?

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.

EX- a SQL result is like a bag, you get to hold a whole bunch of rows at once, but not any of them individually; whereas, a cursor is like a pair of tweezers. With it, you can reach into the bag and grab a row, and then move onto the next.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

- Data Definition Language (DDL)- Data Definition Language helps you to define the database structure or schema.
 - 1. Create
 - 2. Drop
 - 3. Truncate
 - 4. alter
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)= Data Manipulation Language (DML) allows you to modify the database instance by inserting, modifying, and deleting its data. It is responsible for performing all types of data modification in a database.
 - 1. Insert
 - 2. Update
 - 3. Delete
- Data Control Language(DCL)- DCL (Data Control Language) includes commands like GRANT and REVOKE, which are useful to give "rights & permissions." Other permission controls parameters of the database system.
- Transaction Control Language(TCL)- Transaction control language or TCL commands deal with the transaction within the database.
 - 1. Commit
 - 2. Rollback
 - 3. savepoint

- Data Query Language (DQL)-

Data Query Language (DQL) is used to fetch the data from the database. It uses only one command **select**.

14. Define constraint?

In SQL, a constraint is any rule applied to a column or table that limits what data can be entered into it.

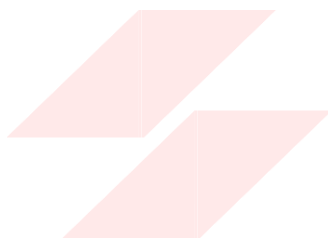
SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table.

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

- NOT NULL - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value
- UNIQUE - Ensures that all values in a column are different
- PRIMARY KEY - A combination of a NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table
- FOREIGN KEY - Prevents actions that would destroy links between tables
- CHECK - Ensures that the values in a column satisfies a specific condition
- DEFAULT - Sets a default value for a column if no value is specified
- CREATE INDEX - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly

15. What is auto increment?

Auto-increment allows a unique number to be generated automatically when a new record is inserted into a table.



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