ASSIGNMENT

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
ANS: A,C,D

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?
A. Create
B. Select
C. Drop
D. Alter
ANS:A,C,D

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;
ANS: C

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

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

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

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

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

8. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-
A. FILE
B. REPORT
C. TABLE
D. FORM
ANS: C

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: D

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: A

Q11 to Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.

11. What is denormalization?
ANS: Denormalization is a database optimization technique in which we add redundant data to one or more tables. This can help us avoid costly joins in a relational database. Note that denormalization does not mean 'reversing normalization' or 'not to normalize'. It is an optimization technique that is applied after normalization. In a traditional normalized database, we store data in separate logical tables and attempt to minimize redundant data. We may strive to have only one copy of each piece of data in a database.

12. What is a database cursor?
ANS: a database cursor is a mechanism that enables traversal over the records in a database. Cursors facilitate subsequent processing in conjunction with the traversal, such as retrieval, addition and removal of database records. The database cursor characteristic of traversal makes cursors akin to the programming language concept of iterator.

Cursors are used by database programmers to process individual rows returned by database system queries. Cursors enable manipulation of whole result sets at once. In this scenario, a cursor enables the sequential processing of rows in a result set.

In SQL procedures, a cursor makes it possible to define a result set (a set of data rows) and perform complex logic on a row by row basis. By using the same mechanics, a SQL procedure can also define a result set and return it directly to the caller of the SQL procedure or to a client application**.**

13. What are the different types of the queries?
ANS: Search queries – the words and phrases that people type into a search box in order to pull up a list of results – come in different flavors. It is commonly accepted that there are three different types of search queries:

Navigational search queries
Informational search queries
Transactional search queries
In the search marketing world, we tend to talk more about keywords than search queries (news flash: they're not quite the same thing). But today we're talking search queries. Let's go into a little more detail on what these three types of search queries are and how you can target them with your site content.

14. Define constraint?

ANS: constraint is constant which does not change its values. It remain constant throughout the program until it changes.

15. What is auto increment?

ANS: 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.