

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?
- 12. What is a database cursor?
- 13. What are the different types of the queries?
- 14. Define constraint?
- 15. What is auto increment?

Q11 Ans: Denormalization is the process of intentionally introducing redundancy into a database design in order to improve query performance. In a normalized database, data is organized into tables and relationships are established between those tables using keys. Normalization helps to eliminate data redundancy and minimize inconsistencies in the data.

Q12 Ans: A database cursor is a mechanism that allows an application to traverse the records in a database result set one at a time. It is a temporary work area created in memory when a query is executed against a database. A cursor contains information about the query, such as the rows returned, the columns, and the conditions used in the query.

Q13 Ans:

SELECT Query: A SELECT query retrieves data from one or more tables in a database.

INSERT Query: An INSERT query is used to insert new data into a table in a database.

UPDATE Query: An UPDATE query is used to modify existing data in a table in a database.

DELETE Query: A DELETE query is used to remove data from a table in a database.

JOIN Query: A JOIN query is used to combine data from two or more tables in a database based on a common column or key.

SUBQUERY: A subquery is a query nested within another query. It can be used to retrieve data based on a condition that is evaluated against another set of data.

UNION Query

Q14 Ans: In the context of databases, a constraint is a rule or restriction that is enforced on data in a table to ensure data integrity and consistency. Constraints are used to ensure that the data stored in the database meets certain rules or conditions, and to prevent invalid or inconsistent data from being inserted, updated, or deleted.

Q15 Ans: Auto increment is a feature in database management systems that automatically generates a new, unique, sequential number for a field each time a new record is inserted into a table. This is typically used to create a primary key for a table, which is a unique identifier that is used to reference a specific record in the table.
