WORKSDHEET6\_SQL

QUESTION1.Which of the following are TCL commands?

ANSWER:-commit ,rollback ,savepoint

2. Which of the following are DDL commands?

Answer:-create ,drop,alter

3. Which of the following is a legal expression in SQL?

Answer:-b. SELECT NAME FROM SALES;

4. DCL provides commands to perform actions like

Answer:-Authorizing Access and other control over Database

5.Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?

Answer:- Column Alias

6. Which of the following command makes the updates performed by the transaction permanent in the database

Answer:-COMMIT

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

ANSWER:- Parenthesis

8. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-

ANSWER:-TABLE

9. Which of the following do you need to consider when you make a table in a SQL?

ANSEWR:-

1. 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\_\_\_?

ANSWER:-A.

11. What is denormalization?

ANSWER:- When we normalize tables, we break them into multiple smaller tables. So when we want to retrieve data from multiple tables, we need to perform some kind of join operation on them. In that case, we use the denormalization technique that eliminates the drawback of normalization.

NOTE: Denormalization does not indicate not doing normalization. It is an optimization strategy that is used after normalization has been achieved.

### Pros of Denormalization

1. **Enhance Query Performance**
2. **2. Make database more convenient to manage**
3. **3. Facilitate and accelerate reporting**

**QUESTION12:-** **Cursor** is a Temporary Memory or Temporary Work Station. It is Allocated by Database Server at the Time of Performing DML(Data Manipulation Language) operations on Table by User. Cursors are used to store Database Tables. There are 2 types of Cursors: Implicit Cursors, and Explicit Cursors. These are explained as following below.

1. **Implicit Cursors:**  
   Implicit Cursors are also known as Default Cursors of SQL SERVER. These Cursors are allocated by SQL SERVER when the user performs DML operations.
2. **Explicit Cursors :**  
   Explicit Cursors are Created by Users whenever the user requires them. Explicit Cursors are used for Fetching data from Table in Row-By-Row Manner.

**How to create Explicit Cursor:**

1. **Declare Cursor Object.**  
   **Syntax :** DECLARE cursor\_name CURSOR FOR SELECT \* FROM table\_name

DECLARE s1 CURSOR FOR SELECT \* FROM studDetails

1. **Cursor Connection.**  
   **Syntax :** OPEN cursor\_connection
2. **Fetch Data from cursor.**

There are total 6 methods to access data from cursor. They are as follows :  
**FIRST** is used to fetch only the first row from cursor table.  
**LAST** is used to fetch only last row from cursor table.  
**NEXT** is used to fetch data in forward direction from cursor table.  
**PRIOR** is used to fetch data in backward direction from cursor table.  
**ABSOLUTE n** is used to fetch the exact nth row from cursor table.  
**RELATIVE n** is used to fetch the data in incremental way as well as decremental way.  
**Syntax :** FETCH NEXT/FIRST/LAST/PRIOR/ABSOLUTE n/RELATIVE n FROM cursor\_name

1. **Close cursor connection.**  
   **Syntax :** CLOSE cursor\_name
2. **Deallocate cursor memory.**  
   **Syntax :** DEALLOCATE cursor\_name

QUIESTION13. The 3 Types of Search Queries?

ANSWER:- The 3 Types of Search Queries

**Search queries** – the [words and phrases](https://www.wordstream.com/blog/ws/2021/01/13/best-words-and-phrases-for-marketing) 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:

1. [Navigational search queries](https://www.wordstream.com/blog/ws/2012/12/10/three-types-of-search-queries#navigational):-

A **navigational query** is a search query entered with the intent of finding a particular website or webpage. For example, a user might enter “youtube” into Google’s search bar to find the YouTube site rather than entering the URL into a browser’s navigation bar or using a bookmark

1. [Informational search queries](https://www.wordstream.com/blog/ws/2012/12/10/three-types-of-search-queries#informational):- Wikipedia defines **informational search queries** as “Queries that cover a broad topic (e.g., colorado or trucks) for which there may be thousands of relevant results.” When someone enters an informational search query into Google or another search engine, they’re looking for information – hence the name. They are probably not looking for a specific site, as in a navigational query, and they are not looking to make a commercial transaction. They just want to answer a question or learn how to do something.
2. [Transactional search queries](https://www.wordstream.com/blog/ws/2012/12/10/three-types-of-search-queries#transactional):- A **transactional search query** is a query that indicates an intent to complete a transaction, such as making a purchase. Transactional search queries may include exact brand and product names (like “samsung galaxy s3”) or be generic (like “iced coffee maker”) or actually include terms like “buy,” “purchase,” or “order.” In all of these examples, you can infer that the searcher is considering making a purchase in the near future, if they’re not already pulling out their credit card. In other words, **they’re at the business end of the conversion funnel**. Many local searches (such as “Denver wine shop”) are transactional as well.

QUESTIONS13 :--Define constraint?

ANSWER:-

A constraint is **something that limits or controls what you can do**. Their decision to abandon the trip was made because of financial constraints. Water shortages in the area will be the main constraint on development. [Also + on] Synonyms: restriction, limitation, curb, rein More Synonyms of constraint.

QUESTION15:- What is auto increment?

ANSWER:- 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.

CREATE TABLE Persons (  
    Personid int NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,  
    LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
    FirstName varchar(255),  
    Age int,  
    PRIMARY KEY (Personid)  
);