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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?

Ans:
Denormalization is the process of adding precomputed redundant data to an otherwise normalized relational database to improve read performance of the database. Normalizing a database involves removing redundancy so only a single copy exists of each piece of information. Denormalizing a database requires data has first been normalized. With denormalization, the database administrator selectively adds back specific instances of redundant data *after* the data structure has been normalized. A denormalized database should not be confused with a database that has never been normalized.

12. What is a database cursor?

Ans :
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, we can be even able to move it to the previous row. It is a database-level object that lets you query a database multiple times.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Ans:
There are in total 5 types of data queries:
        1) Data Definition Language **(DDL)**
         2) Data Manipulation Language **(DML)**
         3) Data Control Language**(DCL)**

4) Transaction Control Language**(TCL)**

5) Data Query Language **(DQL)**

14. Define constraint?

Ans:

Constraints are the rules that we can apply on the type of data in a table. That is, we can specify the limit on the type of data that can be stored in a particular column in a table using constraints. The whole purpose of constraints is to maintain the **data integrity** during an update/delete/insert into a table.

The constrains available in sql are:

- NOT NULL
- UNIQUE
- PRIMARY KEY
- FOREIGN KEY
- CHECK
- DEFAULT

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.