

Sql worksheet = 6

1. (A) Commit (C) Rollback (D) Savepoint
2. (A) Create (C) Drop (D) Alter
3. B) SELECT NAME FROM SALES;
4. C) authorizing Access and other control over Database
5. B) Column Alias
6. B) Commit
7. A) Parenthesis – (...)
8. C) Table
9. D) All of the mentioned
10. A) ASC
11. Denormalization is a technique used to access the data from higher to lower normal forms of database. It is also process of introducing redundancy into a table by incorporating data from the related tables.
12. A database Cursor is a control which enables traversal over the rows or records in the table. This can be viewed as a pointer to one row in a set of rows. Cursor is very much useful for traversing such as retrieval, addition and removal of database records.
13. There are two types of subquery – Correlated and Non-Correlated. A correlated subquery cannot be considered as independent query, but it can refer the column in a table listed in the FROM the list of the main query. A Non-Correlated sub query can be considered as independent query and the output of subquery are substituted in the main query.
14. Constraint can be used to specify the limit on the data type of table. Constraint can be specified while creating or altering the table statement. Sample of constraint are. NOT NULL. CHECK. DEFAULT. UNIQUE. PRIMARY KEY. FOREIGN KEY
15. Auto increment keyword allows the user to create a unique number to be generated when a new record is inserted into the table. AUTO INCREMENT keyword can be used in Oracle and IDENTITY keyword can be used in SQL SERVER. Mostly this keyword can be used whenever PRIMARY KEY is used