SQL

ASSIGNMENT NO – 4

Q1. B)

Q2. A) , C) , D)

Q3. B)

Q4. C)

Q5. C)

Q6. B)

Q7. A)

Q8. C)

Q9. D)

Q10. A)

Q11. 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.

Q12. A database cursor is an identifier associated with a group of rows. It is, in a sense, a pointer to the current row in a buffer. You must use a cursor in the following cases: Statements that return more than one row of data from the database server: A SELECT statement requires a select cursor.

Q13. SQL queries are mainly of 4 types:

1. SELECT - to retrieve data from database tables
2. INSERT - to insert data into database tables
3. UPDATE - to modify data in database tables
4. DELETE - to delete data from database tables.

Q14. Constraint is a restriction imposed on the data to maintain integrity and accuracy in the database. Constraints are defined to limit the type of data that can be stored in the columns of a table. The most common types of constraints include: NOT NULL, UNIQUE, PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, and CHECK. These constraints are used to ensure data consistency and prevent data anomalies from occurring.

Q15. Auto-increment is a feature in SQL that automatically increases the value of a column by a certain amount (usually 1) each time a new record is inserted into the table. The column with the auto-increment feature is typically used as the primary key, and ensures that each record has a unique identifier. The auto-increment feature makes it easier to manage large databases and reduces the likelihood of manual errors in data entry.