

SQL WORKSHEET- 4

Q.1] A, C & D

Q.2] A, C & D

Q.3] B

Q.4] C

Q.5] D

Q.6] B

Q.7] A

Q.8] C

Q.9] D

Q.10] A

Q.11] What is denormalization?

ANS. = Denormalization is the process of adding redundant data to a database table in order to improve query performance. This is done by adding additional columns to a table or combining multiple tables into one, and is typically used in situations where the normalization process has resulted in poor performance due to numerous joins or complex queries. Denormalization can also be used to reduce the need for additional tables and thus, reduce the complexity of the database. However, it can also make the database more susceptible to data inconsistencies and integrity issues.

Q.12] What is a database cursor?

ANS. = A database cursor is a control structure that allows traversal over the records in a database. It is used to point to a specific row in a table, and allows the developer to execute operations on the rows returned by a query. Cursors are typically used in situations where a result set is too large to be processed all at once, or when rows need to be processed one at a time for certain tasks such as updating or deleting specific rows.

Q.13] What are the different types of the queries?

ANS. = There are several types of queries in SQL, including:

1. SELECT: used to retrieve data from one or more tables.
2. INSERT: used to add new rows of data to a table.

3. UPDATE: used to modify existing data in a table.
4. DELETE: used to delete data from a table.
5. CREATE: used to create new tables, views, or other database objects
6. ALTER: used to modify the structure of a table or other database object
7. DROP: used to delete tables, views, or other database objects
8. TRUNCATE: used to remove all data from a table, but keep the table structure intact.
9. MERGE : used to Insert or Update the data in table based on certain condition.
10. SELECT INTO : used to create a new table with the selected data from another table.
11. EXPLAIN: used to display information about how a query is executed.
12. DESCRIBE: used to display the structure of a table or other database object.

Q.14] Define constraint?

ANS. = A constraint is a rule or restriction applied to a column or a set of columns in a database table, that limits the type of data that can be stored in those columns. Constraints are used to enforce data integrity and ensure that the data in a database is accurate, consistent, and valid. Examples of constraints include primary keys, foreign keys, unique keys, check constraints, and not null constraints. They are used to maintain the data integrity in the relational database management systems.

Q.15] What is auto increment?

ANS. = Auto increment is a feature in SQL that allows a column to automatically generate a unique value, such as a serial number, whenever a new row is inserted into a table. The column is typically set as the primary key of the table and the generated values are guaranteed to be unique across all rows in the table. This can be useful for generating unique identifiers for each record in a table, without the need for manual input or manual tracking of the next available value.