

**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?

Denormalization is the process of intentionally adding redundancy to a database by creating copies of data or combining tables to improve data retrieval performance. It involves relaxing the rules of normalization to reduce the number of joins required for retrieving data from the database. This technique is used to increase query speed and reduce the complexity of a database design. Denormalization can lead to data duplication and inconsistency, so it should be used with caution and only after careful consideration of the specific needs of the database and the application that uses it.

12. What is a database cursor?

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.

**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.

**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.

13. What are the different types of the queries?

Below are the some important commands used in SQL.

- 1. Creating a table (CREATE TABLE)
  - 2. Inserting records in a table (INSERT INTO)
  - 3. Viewing all records from a table (SELECT)
  - 4. Arranging the records in a table (ORDER BY)
  - 5. Viewing only selected records from a table (SELECT COUNT)
  - 6. Deleting records from a table (DELETE)
  - 7. Changing data in existing records in a table (UPDATE)
  - 8. Viewing records from a table without knowing exact details (LIKE)
  - 9. Using more than one condition in WHERE clause to retrieve records
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10. Knowing the structure of a table
11. Adding or deleting columns in a table (ALTER TABLE)
12. Finding empty values in a table (IS NULL / IS NOT NULL)
13. Checking the performance of a query (EXPLAIN)

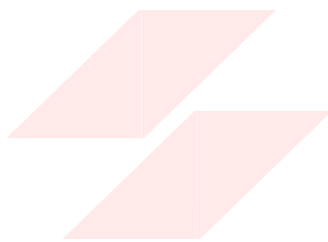
14. Define constraint?

SQL constraints are a set of rules implemented on tables in relational databases to dictate what data can be inserted, updated or deleted in its tables. This is done to ensure the accuracy and the reliability of information stored in the table. Constraints enforce limits to the data or type of data that can be inserted/updated/deleted from a table. The purpose of constraints is to maintain the data integrity during an update/delete/insert into a table.

Once the constraint is placed, if any operation in the database does not follow the rules specified by the constraint, the particular operation is aborted.

15. What is auto increment?

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.



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