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
   Answer : - A,C&D
2. Which of the following are DDL commands?
   A. Create
   B. Select
   C. Drop
   D. Alter
   Answer:- C & D

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**;**
   Answer:- B
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
   Answer :- C
5. Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes?
   A. Dates
   B. Column Alias
   C. String
   D. All of the mentioned
   Answer :- B

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
   Answer :- B
7. A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:
   A. Parenthesis - (...).
   B. brackets - [...].
   C. CAPITAL LETTERS.
   D. braces - {...}.
   Answer : - A

8. The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-

A. FILE
B. REPORT
C. TABLE
D. FORM

Answer: - C

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

   Answer :- D

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

    Answer: - D

Q11 to Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.

11. What is denormalization?

    Answer: - Denormalization is the process of adding some redundant data to a database that has been normalized, so as to improve the read performance (execution time) of the database.

    Denormalization is a technique used by database administrators to optimize the efficiency of their database infrastructure. This method allows us to add redundant data into a normalized database to alleviate issues with database queries that merge data from several tables into a single table.

12. What is a database cursor?

Answer: - 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.

1. 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.
2. 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. **<u>What are the different types of the queries?</u>**

Answer: - The different types of queries are as,
Some of The Most Important SQL Commands

- SELECT - extracts data from a database.
- UPDATE - updates data in a database.
- DELETE - deletes data from a database.
- INSERT INTO - inserts new data into a database.
- CREATE DATABASE - creates a new database.
- ALTER DATABASE - modifies a database.
- CREATE TABLE - creates a new table.

14. Define constraint?

Answer:- In DBMS, constraints are the set of rules that ensures that when an authorized user modifies the database they do not disturb the data consistency and the constraints are specified within the DDL commands like “alter” and “create” command.
There are several types of constraints available in DBMS and they are:

- Domain constraints
- Entity Integrity constraints
- Referential Integrity constraints
- Key constraints

15. What is auto increment?

Answer: -
The auto increment in SQL is a feature that is applied to a field so that it can automatically generate and provide a unique value to every record that you enter into an SQL table. This field is often used as the PRIMARY KEY column, where you need to provide a unique value for every record you add.