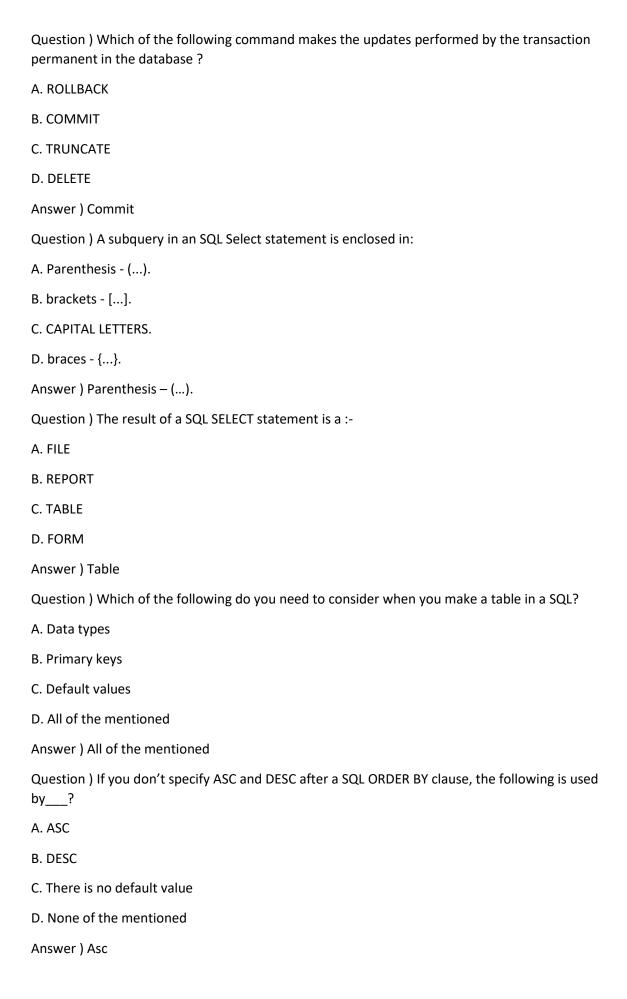# WORKSHEET 4 SQL

Question) Which of the following are TCL commands ?

    A. Commit
    B. Select
    C. Rollback
    D. Savepoint

Answer) Commit, Rollback, Savepoint

Question) Which of the following are DDL commands ?

A. Create

B. Select

C. Drop

D. Alter

Answer) Create, Drop, Alter

Question) 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) Select Name From Sales

Question) 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) Authorizing Access and other control over Database

Question) Which of the following should be enclosed in double quotes ?

A. Dates

B. Column Alias

C. String

D. All of the mentioned

Answer) Column Alias

Question) 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) Commit

Question) A subquery in an SQL Select statement is enclosed in:

A. Parenthesis - (...).

B. brackets - [...].

C. CAPITAL LETTERS.

D. braces - {...}.

Answer) Parenthesis – (...).

Question) The result of a SQL SELECT statement is a :-

A. FILE

B. REPORT

C. TABLE

D. FORM

Answer) Table

Question) 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) All of the mentioned

Question) 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) Asc

Question) What is denormalization ?

Answer) 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.

Question) What is a database cursor ?

Answer) 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.

Question) What are the different types of the queries ?

Answer) 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.

Question) Define constraint ?

Answer) 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

Question) What is auto increment ?

Answer) 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.