## LU03.S02 - Answers: CRUD and SQL

- 1. Explain what is behind the so-called CRUD operations and add an example.
  - CRUD is an acronym for Create, Read, Update, and Delete and represents the four fundamental operations for managing data in a database.
  - CRUD is a conceptual framework.
  - It outlines the basic operations for data management but doesn't specify how these operations are implemented.
- 2. What does the acronym SQL stand for?
  - 1. Structured Query Language
  - 2. Standard Query Language. It used to be that name bevor 2000, but changed in "Structured"
  - 3. Simple Quarrel Language.
- 3. Which of the following statements about CRUD and SQL is **not** correct?
  - 1. The CRUD approach is a prerequisite for all types of dynamic web applications.
  - 2. CRUD is realised in databases by SQL -statements, e.g. SELECT, CREATE, UPDATE and DELETE.
  - 3. The CRUD approach groups SQL-operations logically.
  - 4. CRUD is an alternative to SQL and has to be applied, if we want to build stable web pages.
- 4. Which of the following SQL subtypes does **not** exist? Explain the meaning of the other terms.
  - 1. DCL = Data Control Language. Management of users and their permissions.
  - 2. DML = Data Manipulation Language. Management of the content. Insert, Update, Delete.
  - 3. DXL
  - 4. DDL = Data Definition Language. Manamegement of the tables and their structure.
  - 5. DQL = Data Query Language. Structured reading and fetching of content.

## **Vocabulary**

English	German
conceptual	abstrakt, konzeptionell
to outline	skizzieren, zusammenfassen
to implement	anwenden
query	Anfrage
quarrel	Streit, Zank



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