1. What is DBMS?

2. What is RDBMS?

3. What is SQL?

SQL stands for Structured Query Language , and it is used to communicate with the Database.

This is a standard language used to perform tasks such as retrieval, updating, insertion and

deletion of data from a database.

4. What is a Database?

Example: School Management Database, Bank Management Database.

5. What are tables and Fields?

6. What is a primary key?

A primary key is a combination of fields which uniquely specify a row. This is a special kind of

unique key, and it has implicit NOT NULL constraint.

It means, Primary key values cannot be NULL.

7. What is a unique key?

8. What is a foreign key?

9. What is a join?

10. What are the types of join and explain each?

11. What is normalization?

Normalization is the process of minimizing redundancy and dependency by organizing fields

and table of a database.

The main aim of Normalization is to add, delete or modify field that can be made in a single

table.

12. What are all the different normalizations?

13. What is a relationship and what are they?(CARDINALITY RATIOS)

Database Relationship is defined as the connection between the tables in a database. There are

various data basing relationships,

and they are as follows:.

One to One Relationship

One to Many Relationship.

Many to One Relationship.

Self-Referencing Relationship.

14. What is a query?

A DB query is a code written in order to get the information back from the database.

Query can be designed in such a way that it matched with our expectation of the result set.

Simply, a question to the Database.

15. What is subquery?

A subquery is a query within another query.

The outer query is called as main query, and inner query is called subquery.

SubQuery is always executed first, and the result of subquery is passed on to the main query.

16. What are the types of subquery?

There are two types of subquery û 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.

17.Difference between WHERE and HAVING clause.

18.Difference between SRF and MRF .

19. What is the difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE commands?

DELETE command is used to remove rows from the table, and WHERE clause can be used for

conditional set of parameters.

Commit and Rollback can be performed after delete statement.

TRUNCATE removes all rows from the table. Truncate operation cannot be rolled back.

20. What is a constraint?

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.

UNIQUE.

PRIMARY KEY.

FOREIGN KEY.

21. What is data Integrity?

Data Integrity defines the accuracy and consistency of data stored in a database.

It can also define integrity constraints to enforce business rules on the data when it is entered

into the application or database.

22. What is Datawarehouse?

Datawarehouse is a central repository of data from multiple sources of information.

Those data are consolidated, transformed and made available for the mining and online

processing.

Warehouse data have a subset of data called Data Marts.

23. What is Self-Join?

Self-join is set to be query used to compare to itself.

24. What is Cross-Join?

Cross join defines as Cartesian product where number of rows in the first table multiplied by

number of rows in the second table.

25. What is Union, minus and Interact commands?

UNION operator is used to combine the results of two tables, and it eliminates duplicate rows

from the tables.

MINUS operator is used to return rows from the first query but not from the second query.

Matching records of first and second query and other rows from the first query will be displayed

as a result set.

INTERSECT operator is used to return rows returned by both the queries.

26. What is an ALIAS command?

27. What is the difference between TRUNCATE and DROP statements?

TRUNCATE removes all the rows from the table, and it cannot be rolled back.

DROP command removes a table from the database and operation cannot be rolled back.

28. What are aggregate functions?

Aggregate functions are used to evaluate mathematical calculation and return single values.

This can be calculated from the columns in a table.

29. How can you create an empty table from an existing table?

Example will be -.

Select \* into studentcopy from student where 1=2

Here, we are copying student table to another table with the same structure with no rows copied.

30. How to select unique records from a table?

Select unique records from a table by using DISTINCT keyword.

Select DISTINCT StudentID, StudentName from Student.

31. What is the command used to fetch first 5 characters of the string?

There are many ways to fetch first 5 characters of the string -.

Select SUBSTRING(StudentName,1,5) as studentname from student

32. Which operator is used in query for pattern matching?

LIKE operator is used for pattern matching, and it can be used as -.

% - Matches zero or more characters.

\_(Underscore) û Matching exactly one character.

****What is PL SQL ?****

PL SQL is a procedural language which has interactive SQL, as well as procedural programming language constructs like conditional branching and iteration.

****Explain the uses of database trigger.****

A PL/SQL program unit associated with a particular database table is called a database trigger. It is used for :

1) Audit data modifications.

2) Log events transparently.

3) Enforce complex business rules.

4) Maintain replica tables

5) Derive column values

6) Implement Complex security authorizations

### What is the difference between FUNCTION, PROCEDURE AND PACKAGE in PL/SQL?

**Function**: The main purpose of a PL/SQL function is generally to compute and return a single value. A function has a return type in its specification and must return a value specified in that type.

**Procedure**: A procedure does not have a return type and should not return any value but it can have a return statement that simply stops its execution and returns to the caller. A procedure is used to return multiple values otherwise it is generally similar to a function.

**Package**: A package is schema object which groups logically related PL/SQL types , items and subprograms. You can also say that it is a group of functions, procedure, variables and record type statement. It provides modularity, due to this facility it aids application development. It is used to hide information from unauthorized users.

### What is a trigger in PL/SQL?

A trigger is a PL/SQL program which is stored in the database. It is executed immediately before or after the execution of INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE commands.

### What is stored Procedure?

A stored procedure is a sequence of statement or a named PL/SQL block which performs one or more specific functions. It is similar to a procedure in other programming languages. It is stored in the database and can be repeatedly executed. It is stored as schema object. It can be nested, invoked and parameterized.

### What do you know by PL/SQL Cursors?

Oracle uses workspaces to execute the SQL commands. When Oracle processes a SQL command, it opens an area in the memory called Private SQL Area. This area is identified by the cursor. It allows programmers to name this area and access it?s information.