

16. Mention the differences between the delete, drop and truncate commands

delete	drop	truncate
It is a Data Manipulation Language (DML) Command	It is a Data Definition Language (DDL) Command	It is a Data Definition Language (DDL) Command
By using this command, we can either delete all the rows in a table or delete rows one by one.	By using this command, we can drop the table at once.	By using this command, we can delete all the rows in a table at once.
where clause is used to delete rows one by one.	where clause is not used.	where clause is not used here also.
Delete command is slower than truncate command.	Drop command is slower than truncate command.	Truncate command is faster than both delete and drop.
It does not free the table space from the memory.	Table space is freed from the memory.	It does not free the table space from the memory.
Integrity constraints will not be removed.	Integrity constraints will be removed.	Integrity constraints will not be removed.

20. Difference between the Triggers, Stored Procedures, Views and Functions

Triggers	Stored procedures	Views	Functions
Trigger is a stored procedure that runs automatically when various events happen. For example insert, update ,delete.	Stored procedures are a pieces of the code written in PL/SQL to do some specific task.	View is a virtual table. Can be created on multiple tables. You can get data from many tables (virtually), but u cannot modify data on a view. Its just a VIEW as its name specifies.	A function is compiled and executed every time whenever it is called.

Triggers cannot take input as a parameter.	It can take input as a parameter.	Views cannot have external input parameters.	Functions take input as a parameter.
It can execute automatically based on the events.	It can be invoked explicitly by the user.	A view is just a stored query, when you select from the view, the database runs the query that is associated with the view.	Function is called by using select statement.
Syntax: create trigger [trigger_name] [before after] {insert update delete} on [table_name] [for each row] [trigger_body]	Syntax: CREATE or REPLACE PROCEDURE name(parameters) IS variables; BEGIN //statements; END;	Syntax: CREATE VIEW view_name AS SELECT column1, column2..... FROM table_name WHERE condition;	Examples: Avg() Max() Min()