Oracle's Viva Questions With Answers

Q.1 – E.F. Codd's 12 Rules For RDBMS.

Ans. Rule 1 – Rule of Information.

Rule 2 – Rule of Guaranteed Access

Rule 3 – Rule of Systematic Null Value Support

Rule 4 – Rule of Active and online relational Catalog

Rule 5 – Rule of Comprehensive Data Sub-language

Rule 6 – Rule of Updating Views

Rule 7 – Rule of Set level insertion, update and deletion

Rule 8 – Rule of Physical Data Independence

Rule 9 – Rule of Logical Data Independence

Rule 10 – Rule of Integrity Independence

Rule 11 – Rule of Distribution Independence

Rule 12 – Rule of Non Subversion

Q.2 – Process Of Normalization up to 3NF.

Ans. 3NF(Third Normal Form) :-

- **To normalize a table from 1NF to 3NF, you need to normalize it to 2NF first then to 3NF.**
- **In the normalization process, you decompose a table into multiple tables that contain the same information as the original table.**
- **The normalization process usually removes many problems related to data modification.**

Q.3 – Difference between DBMS and RDBMS.

DBMS	RDBMS
DBMS stores data as file.	RDBMS stores data in tabular form.
Data elements need to access individually.	Multiple data elements can be accessed at the same time.
No relationship between data.	Data is stored in the form of tables which are related to each other.
Normalization is not present.	Normalization is present.
DBMS does not support distributed database.	RDBMS supports distributed database.
It stores data in either a navigational or hierarchical form.	It uses a tabular structure where the headers are the column names, and the rows contain corresponding values.
It deals with small quantity of data.	It deals with large amount of data.

Q.4 – Types of Constraints.

Ans. **Types Of Data Constraints :-**

(1) **Input/Output Constraints :-** This Constraint determines the speed of Which data are inserted or extracted from database table.

For Ex.:- (A) PRIMARY KEY,
(B) FOREIGN KEY ,
(C) UNIQUE KEY .

(2) **Business Rule Constraint :-** This Rule are applied to data prior (first) the data being inserted into the table columns.

For Ex.:-

(1)NOT NULL,

(2) CHECK ,

(3) DEFAULT .

Following are the most used constraints that can be applied to a table.

- NOT NULL
- CHECK
- DEFAULT
- PRIMARY KEY
- FOREIGN KEY
- UNIUQE KEY

Q.5 – Difference between SQL & PL/SQL.

Ans.

SQL	PL/SQL
➢ SQL is a single query used to conduct both DML and DDL operations.	➢ PL/SQL is a block of codes that is used to write the entire program blocks, procedure, functions, etc.

➢ It is mainly used to modify data	➢ It is mainly used to create an application.
➢ Cannot contain PL/SQL code in it.	➢ Because it is an extension of SQL, it can contain SQL.
➢ Executed as a single statement.	➢ Executed as a whole block.
➢ Interacts with database servers.	➢ No interaction with database servers.

Q.6 – DDL commands.

Ans. DDL (Data Definition Language) Commands :-

The DDL Commands in Structured Query Language (SQL) are used to create and modify the schema of the database and its objects. The Syntax od DDL commands is predefined for describing the data. The commands of Data Definition Language deal with how the data should exist in the database.

Following are the five DDL commands in SQL :

1. **CREATE Command**
2. **DROP Command**
3. **ALTER Command**
4. **TRUNCATE Command**
5. **RENAME Command**

Q.7 – DML Commands.

Ans. DML (Data Manipulation Language) :-

The DML commands in Structured Query Language change the data present in the SQL database. We can easily access, store, modify,

update and delete the existing records from the database using DML commands.

Following are the four main DML commands in SQL :-

1. **SELECT Command**
2. **INSERT Command**
3. **UPDATE Command**
4. **DELETE Command**

Q.8 – DCL Commands.

Ans. DCL (Data Control Language) Commands :-

DCL includes commands such as GRANT and REVOKE which mainly deal with the rights, permissions, and other controls of the database system.

Following are the Two DCL Commands :

1. **GRANT .**
2. **REVOKE .**

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