**1. How you might determine the structure of the table DEPT?**

describe

**2. Compare and contrast TRUNCATE and DELETE for a table.**

Both the truncate and delete command have the desired outcome of getting rid of all the rows in a table. The difference between the two is that the truncate command is a DDL operation and just moves the high water mark and produces few rollback data. The delete command, on the other hand, is a DML operation, which will produce rollback data and thus take longer to complete.

**3. How would you determine the time zone under which a database was operating?**

SELECT dbtimezone FROM DUAL;

**4. What is the default ordering of an ORDER BY clause in a SELECT statement**

Ascending

**5. How do you set the width and number of lines on a page of output?**

The SET command in SQLPLUS is used to control the number of lines generated per page and the width of those lines, for example SET PAGESIZE 60 LINESIZE 80 will generate reports that are 60 lines long with a line width of 80 characters. The PAGESIZE and LINESIZE options can be shortened to PAGES and LINES.

**6. What is difference between Rename and Alias?**

Rename is a permanent name given to a table or column whereas Alias is a temporary name given to a table or column which do not exist once the SQL statement is executed.

**7. How will you delete duplicating rows from a base table?**

DELETE FROM table\_name A WHERE rowid>(SELECT min(rowid) from table\_name B where B.table\_no = A.table\_no);

**8. What is difference between SUBSTR and INSTR?**

SUBSTR returns a specified portion of a string eg SUBSTR('BCDEF',4) output BCDE INSTR provides character position in which a pattern is found in a string. eg INSTR('ABC-DC-F','-',2) output 7 (2nd occurence of '-')

**9. Which one is faster delete/truncate? Why?**

Truncate will be faster than delete. Because truncate won't make any backup of deleted rows where in delete it will take backup of deleted records for purpose of rollback. In other words Truncate will...

**10. Explain why we use Integrity Constraint.**

- It is a declaration defined in a business rule for a table column.

- Integrity constraint ensures the accuracy and consistency of data in a database.

- It is of three types - namely - Entity Integrity, Referential Integrity and Domain Integrity.

**11. You have to change data of a column, write syntax to do the same.**

UPDATE table\_name SET colum=value [WHERE coumn=value];

**12. You forgot to declare Primary Key, write syntax to do the same.**

ALTER TABLE table\_name add CONSTRAINT constraint\_name PRIMARY KEY (column\_name);

**13. There is a column in table, write syntax to remove that column.**

ALTER TABLE table\_name DROP column\_name;

**14. Which operators are used to return multiple rows from sub-query?**

IN, ANY, ALL, EXISTS

**15. Is it true that SELECT statement is used to begin a regular or outer query?**

True

**16. The SELECT clause of a subquery can contain more than one aggregate function.**

False

**17. The DISTINCT keyword cannot be used in subqueries that include a GROUP BY clause.**

True

**18. A subquery can include the ORDER BY clause.**

False

**19. What is the maximum nesting level of subqueries in the WHERE clause?**

255

**20. What is the maximum nesting level of subqueries in FROM clause?**

No limit

**21. Explain the following query:**

**SELECT title, cost FROM books WHERE cost > (SELECT cost FROM books WHERE title = 'DATABASE IMPLIMENTATION') AND category = 'COMPUTER';**

TITLE, COST of book whose cost is greater than title of 'DATABASE IMPLIMENTATION' belonging to 'COMPUTER' category.

**22. Write query to find second highest salary from emp table.**

SELECT MAX(salary) FROM emp WHERE salary < (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM emp);

**23. What is difference between COUNT(\*) and COUNT(field-name)?**

COUNT(\*) counts all rows whereas COUNT(column) counts non-NULLs only.

**24. Write query to find all the name of employees from emp table whose mobleno does not contain NULL values.**

SELECT name FROM emp WHERE mobileno IS NOT NULL;

**25. Write query to increase salary of all employees by 15%**

UPDATE employee SET salary = salary + (salary \* 0.15);

**26. How will you insert data to a table from another table?**

INSERT INTO table\_name [(column1, column2, ... columnN)] SELECT column1, column2, ...columnN FROM table\_name [WHERE condition];

**27. You have to display the first and last name of an employee combined together, how will you do it?**

SELECT first\_name || ' ' || last\_name FROM employee;

**28. Write syntax to change datatype of a column.**

ALTER TABLE table\_name MODIFY column\_name datatype;