**Descriptive Questions for Oracle Exam**

**Question-1: Differences between delete statement and truncate statement**

Delete statement:

1. DELETE is a DML command.
2. Delete can be used with indexed views.
3. We can use where clause with DELETE to filter & delete specific records.
4. It locks the table row.

Truncate:

1. TRUNCATE is a DDL command.
2. Truncate cannot be used with indexed views.
3. We cannot use Where clause with TRUNCATE.
4. It locks the entire table.

**Question-2: Define Primary Key and Foreign Key**

A **primary key** is a column or group of columns that uniquely identify a row A primary key’s main feature are:

* It must contain a unique value for each row of data.
* It cannot contain null values.

A **foreign key** is a column or set of columns in one table whose values must have matching values in the **primary key** of another (or the same) table. A **foreign key** is said to reference its **primary key**.

**Question-3: What is Role**

A role is a named group of related privileges (সুবিধা) that can be granted to the user. This method makes it easier to revoke (ফিরিয়ে নেওয়া) and maintain privileges. A user can have access to several roles, and several users can be assigned the same role. Roles are typically created for a database application.

**Question-4: What is Synonym**

 A synonym is an alternative name for objects such as tables, views, sequences, stored procedures, and other database objects.

**Question-5: What is Subquery**

A subquery is a query within another query, also known as a nested query. A subquery is used to return data that will be used in the main query as a condition to further restrict the data to be retrieved (উদ্ধার).

**Question-6: What is Transaction**

.A **transaction** is a logical unit of work that contains one or more SQL statements .Transactions are units or sequences of work accomplished in a logical order,

When occur DML,DDL & DCL statement in database is called database transaction.

**Question-7: What is group function and types of group function**

**Group functions** are built-in SQL **functions** that operate on **groups** of rows and return one value for the entire **group**.

These **functions** are: COUNT, MAX, MIN, AVG, SUM, DISTINCT.

**Question-8: Write down the advantage of view**

* To restrict data access
* To make complex queries easy
* To provide data independence

**Question-9: What is Schema**

A **schema** is a collection of database objects owned by a specific user. Those objects include tables, indexes, views, stored procedures, etc. In **Oracle**, a **schema** requires a user to be created. So in **Oracle**, the user is the account and the **schema** is the objects.

**Question-10: What happens after commit statement**

Use the COMMIT statement to end your current transaction and make permanent all changes performed in the transaction. A **transaction** is a sequence of SQL statements that Oracle Database treats as a single unit. This statement also erases all savepoints in the transaction and releases transaction locks.

**Question 11: What is order by clause?**

The SQL ORDER BY clause is used to sort the data in ascending or descending order, based on one or more columns. Some databases sort the query results in an ascending order by default.