SQL QUESTIONS

1. DIFFERENCE BETWEEEN DBMS AND RDBMS.

DBMS	RDBMS
• DBMS STANDS FOR DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	• RDBMS STANDS FOR RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.
• DATA STORES IN THE FORM OF FILES.	• DATA STORES IN THE FORM OF TABLE (ROWS & COLUMNS).
• WE ARE USING QUERY LANGUAGE TO COMMUNICATE WITH DBMS.	• WE ARE USING STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE TO COMMUNICATE WITH RDBMS.

2. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHAR AND VARCHAR 2.

CHAR	VARCHAR 2
• CHAR (SIZE)	• VARCHAR (SIZE) VARCHAR 2 (SIZE)
• THE MAXIMUM SIZE OF CHAR IS UPTO 2000 CHARACTERS.	• THE MAXIMUM SIZE OF VARCHAR 2 IS UPTO 4000 CHARACTERS.
• IT FOLLOWS FIXED LENGTH OF MEMORY ALLOCATION.	• IT FOLLOWS VARIABLE LENGTH OF MEMORY ALLOCATION.

3. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UNIQUE AND PRIMARY KEY.

UNIQUE	PRIMARY KEY
• UNIQUE CAN ACCEPT NULL VALUES.	• PRIMARY KEY CAN'T ACCEPT NULL VALUES.
• WE HAVE MORE THAN ONE UNIQUE IN A TABLE.	• WE HAVE ONLY ONE PRIMARY KEY IN A TABLE.

4. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRIMARY KEY AND FOREIGN KEY.

PRIMARY KEY	FOREIGN KEY
• IT IS USED TO IDENTIFY A RECORDS UNIQUELY FROM THE TABLE.	• IT IS USED TO ESTABLISH A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE TABLES.
• WE HAVE ONLY ONE PRIMARY KEY.	• WE HAVE MULTIPLE FOREIGN KEY IN A TABLE.
• PRIMARY KEY CANNOT ACCEPT NULL.	• FOREIGN KEY CAN ACCEPT NULL.
• PRIMARY KEY CANNOT ACCEPT DUPLICATE OR REPEATED VALUES.	• FOREIGN KEY CAN ACCEPT DUPLICATE OR REPEATED VALES.
• IT IS A COMBINATION OF UNIQUE & NOT NULL CONSTRAINTS.	• IT IS NOT A COMBINATION OF UNIQUE & NOT NULL CONSTRAINTS.

5. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UNIQUE AND DISTINCT.

UNIQUE	DISTINCT
• UNIQUE IS CONSTRAINT IT CANNOT ACCEPT DUPLICATE OR REPEATED VALUES.	• DISTINCT IS A CLAUSE IT CANNOT ACCEPT DUPLICATE OR REPEATED IN A RESULT TABLE.
• IT IS USED WHILE CREATING OR ALTERING THE TABLE.	• IT IS USED IN SELECT STATEMENT OF THE QUERY.
• AFFECT DATA INSERTION AND UPDATES.	• AFFECT THE RESULT SET OF QUERY ONLY.

6. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHERE CLAUSE AND HAVING CLAUSE.

WHERE CLAUSE	HAVING CLAUSE
• WHERE CLAUSE IS USED TO FILTER THE RECORDS.	• HAVING CLAUSE IS USED TO FILTER THE GROUPS.
• WHERE CLAUSE EXECUTES ROW BY ROW.	• HAVING CLAUSE EXECUTES GROUP BY GROUP.
• IN WHERE CLAUSE WE CANNOT USE MULTI ROW FUNCTION.	• IN HAVING CLAUSE WE CAN USE MULTIROW FUNCTION.
• WHERE CLAUSE EXECUTES BEFORE GROUP BY GROUP.	• HAVING CLAUSE EXECUTES AFTER GROUP BY CLAUSE.

7. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SINGLE ROW FUNCTION AND MULTI-ROW FUNCTION.

SINGLE ROW FUNCTION	MULTI ROW FUNCTION
• SINGLE ROW FUNCTION EXECUTES ROW BY ROW	• MULTI ROW FUNCTION AGGREGATES ALL RECORDS AT A SINLE SHOT AND EXECUTES
• IF WE PASS SINGLE INPUT IT GENERATES SINGLE OUTPUT.	• IF WE PASS SINGLE INPUT IT WILL GENERATE 1 OUTPUT.
• IF WE PASS N NO.OF INPUT IT GENERATES N NO.OF OUTPUT.	• IF WE PASS N NO.OF INPUT IT GENERATES 1 OUTPUT.

8. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUB-QUERY AND CO-RELATED SUB-QUERY.

SUB-QUERY	CO-RELATED SUB-QUERY
• IN SUB-QUERY INNER QUERY EXECUTES FIRST.	• IN CO-RELATED OUTER QUERY EXECUTES FIRST.
• OUTER QUERY IS DEPENDENT ON INNER QUERY.	• BOTH THE QUERY ARE INTERDEPENDENT.
• JOIN CONDITION IS NOT MANDATORY.	• JOIN CONDITION IS MANDATORY AND MUST BE WRITTEN IN INNER QUERY.
• OUTER QUERY EXECUTES ONCE	• OUTER QUERY EXECUTES TWICE.

9. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ROWID AND ROWNUM .

ROWID	ROWNUM
• ROWID IS A 18-DIGIT HEXADECIMAL MEMORY ADDRESS	• ROWNUM IS A SERIAL NUMBER ASSIGNED TO A RESULT TABLE.
• ROWID GENERATED AT THE TIME OF INSERTING	• ROWNUM GENERATED AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION.
• ROWID IS STATIC	• ROWNUM IS DYNAMIC.

10. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRUNCATE AND DROP.

TRUNCATE	DROP
• IT IS USED TO REMOVE ALL THE RECORDS FROM THE TABLE PERMANENTLY.	• IT IS USED TO REMOVE THE TABLE FROM THE DATABASE.
• STRUCTURE OF THE TABLE REMAINS SAME.	• STRUCTURE ALSO GET DELETED.
• WE CANNOT RETRIVE THE TRUNCATED RECORDS.	• WE CAN RETRIVE THE DROP TABLE USING FLASHBACK.

11.DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DROP AND DELETE.

DROP	DELETE
• IT BELONGS TO DDL STATEMENT.	• IT BELONGS TO DML STATEMENT.
• DDL STATEMENTS ARE AUTO COMMIT STATEMENT.	• DML STATEMENT ARE NOT AUTO COMMIT STATEMENT.
• IT IS USED TO REMOVE THE TABLE FROM THE DATABASE	• IT IS USED TO REMOVE PARTICULAR RECORDS FROM THE TABLE.
• WE RETRIVE THE DROP TABLE USING FLASHBACK	• WE CAN RETRIVE THE DELETED RECORS USING ROLLBACK.

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