1. What is a SELECT statement?

A SELECT statement retrieves information from the database.

1. What is null?

A null is a value that is unavailable, unassigned, unknown, or inapplicable. A null is not the same as a zero or a space. Zero is a number, and a space is a character.

You can change a column heading by using a column alias.

1. What is a literal?

A literal is a character, a number, or a date that is included in the SELECT list and that is not a column name or a column alias.

To eliminate duplicate rows in the result, include the DISTINCT keyword in the SELECT clause immediately after the SELECT keyword.

You can restrict the rows that are returned from the query by using the WHERE clause. A WHERE clause contains a condition that must be met, and it directly follows the FROM clause.

You can select rows that match a character pattern by using the LIKE condition.

The ORDER BY clause can be used to sort the rows.

You can use the TO\_CHAR function to convert a date from this default format to one that you specify.

To convert a null value to an actual value, use the NVL function.

The NVL2 function examines the first expression. If the first expression is not null, then the NVL2 function returns the second expression. If the first expression is null, then the third expression is returned.

The NULLIF function compares two expressions. If they are equal, the function returns null. If they are not equal, the function returns the first expression.

The COALESCE function returns the first non-null expression in the list.

CASE expressions let you use IF-THEN-ELSE logic in SQL statements without having to invoke procedures.

You can use the GROUP BY clause to divide the rows in a table into groups. You can then use the group functions to return summary information for each group.

You use the HAVING clause to specify which groups are to be displayed, thus further restricting the groups on the basis of aggregate information.

1. What is a nonequijoin?

A nonequijoin is a join condition containing something other than an equality operator.

1. What is a *Cartesian product?*

When a join condition is invalid or omitted completely, the result is a *Cartesian product*, in which all combinations of rows are displayed. All rows in the first table are joined to all rows in the second table.

1. What is inner query (or *subquery*)?

The inner query (or *subquery*) returns a value that is used by the outer query (or *main query*). Using a subquery is equivalent to performing two sequential queries and using the result of the first query as the search value in the second query.

The ANY operator (and its synonym, the SOME operator) compares a value to *each* value returned by a subquery.

The ALL operator compares a value to *every* value returned by a subquery.

1. What is Data manipulation language (DML)?

Data manipulation language (DML) is a core part of SQL. When you want to add, update, or delete data in the database, you execute a DML statement. A collection of DML statements that form a logical unit of work is called a *transaction*.

1. What is TRUNCATE statement?

The TRUNCATE statement is a data definition language (DDL) statement and generates no rollback information.

COMMIT ends the current transaction by making all pending data changes permanent

SAVEPOINT *name* marks a savepoint within the current transaction

ROLLBACK ROLLBACK ends the current

Table Basic unit of storage; composed of rows

View logically represents subsets of data from one or more tables

Sequence generates numeric values

Index improves the performance of some queries

Synonym gives alternative names to objects

NOT NULL specifies that the column cannot contain a null value

UNIQUE specifies a column or combination of columns whose values must be unique for all rows in the table

PRIMARY KEY uniquely identifies each row of the table

FOREIGN KEY establishes and enforces a foreign key relationship between the column and a column of the referenced table

CHECK specifies a condition that must be true

1. What are Privileges?

Privileges are the right to execute particular SQL statements.

1. What is a *schema?*

A *schema* is a collection of objects such as tables, views, and sequences. The schema is owned by a database user and has the same name as that user.

1. What is a role?

A role is a named group of related privileges that can be granted to the user.