MD-SQL

**1.What is SQL?[100 % asked SQL Interview Questions for Testers]**

**Answer:**

SQL Stands for Structured Query Language which is specially designed to communicate with databases. SQL pronounced as Sequel is very widely used language in most of the database management systems like Oracle, MySQL, PostgreSQL etc. SQL provides us  a simple and efficient way of reading, writing, executing the data from the system. this is one of the SQL Interview Question ever asked in interviews

 Structured Query Language is a database tool which is used to create and access database to support software application.

**2.How to represent comments in oracle?**

**Answer:**

There are following 2 ways for commenting in oracle:

**1.Single Line comment:** Two dashes (–) before beginning of the line

**2. Multi-line comment/Block comment:** When user wants to comment multiple line /\* \*/ operators are used.

**3.Which are different statements in Data Definition Language in SQL?[100 % asked SQL Interview Questions for Testers ]**

**Answer:**

There are following different statements in Data Definition Language:

**1.1. Create:**Create Command is used to create new table, new view or any database objects from the table.

**1.2. Alter:**Alter Statements are used to modify the existing database object such as add new column in the table, remove column from the table, enable disable constraints from the table.

**1.3. Drop:** Drop statement deletes the entire table, view and other database objects.

**4.Which are different statements in Data Manipulation Language in SQL?[100 % asked SQL Interview Questions for Testers ]**

**Answer:**

There are following statements in Data Manipulation Language:

**2.1 Update:** Update statement of SQL are used to update the records from the table

**2.2 Insert:** Insert statement of SQL are used to insert the records in the table.

**2.3 Delete :** Delete statement in SQL are used to delete the records from the table.

**5.Which are different Data Control Statements in SQL?[100 % asked SQL Interview Questions for Testers]**

**Answer:**There are following data control statements in SQL:

**3.1 Grant:** Grant command gives the privilege to the user.

**3.2 Revoke:** Revoke command takes back the privileges from the user.

**TCL**  
TCL is abbreviation of Transactional Control Language. It is used to manage different transactions occurring within a database.  
  
**Examples:** COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVE TRANSACTION statements,

1. **COMMIT:** used for saving the work done in a particular transaction. For example: “Ctrl + S” in word file.
2. **ROLLBACK:** used for reverting the transaction to the original state before commit. For example: “Ctrl + Z” in word file.
3. **SAVE TRANSACTION:** used for setting save point in transactions.

**6.How to create a table in SQL? Explain with examples.[100 % asked SQL Interview Questions for Testers ]**

**Answer:**

Following syntax is used to create a table in SQL :

**1) Syntax:**

**CREATE TABLE <Table\_Name>**

**(Column\_Name1 Data\_Type (Size),**

**Column\_Name2 Data\_Type (Size),**

**…Column\_NameN Data\_Type (Size)**

**);**

**Example:**

**CREATE TABLE Student**

**(RollNo Number (10),**

**FName Varchar2 (15),**

**LName Varchar2 (15),**

**Class Number (10),**

**DOB Date,**

**Gender Varchar2 (15));**

**7.What is mean by database testing?[100 % asked SQL Interview Questions for Testers]**

**Answer:**

The database testing is nothing but checking the database with its integrity and its performance. Following aspects are considered in database testing:

* Testing of Data Integrity
* Testing of Data Validity
* Data base related performance
* Testing of functions, procedure and triggers

**8.Explain Distinct in SQL with example.**

**Answer:**

DISTINCT statement is used with the SELECT statement. If the records contain duplicate values then DISTINCT is used to select different values among duplicate records.

**Syntax:**

*SELECT DISTINCT column\_name(s)*  
*FROM table\_name;*

**Example:**

Select distinct emp\_no from Employee;

The above statement will select the distinct employees from table named Employee.

**9.What are different steps in database testing?[100 % asked SQL Interview Questions for Testers ]**

**Answer:**

There are following different steps in database testing:

* Constraint Check
* Validation of a Field size
* Stored procedure
* Matching application field size to database
* Indexes for performance based issues

**10.What is Union Operator?[100 % asked SQL Interview Questions for Testers ]**

**Answer:**

Union Operator combines the result of 2 or more tables and fetches the results of two select statements. Union operator eliminates the duplicates from the table and fetches the result. For each duplicate row in table only one row is displayed in the result. By considering the performance of SQL using union is not preferable option but if there is situation where user wants to remove the duplicate data from two or more table the use of Union is preferable.

**Example:**

***Select Employee\_Num,Employee\_name,Department,Salary from Employee\_OBIEE;***

***Union***

***Select Employee\_Num,Employee\_name,Department,Salary from Employee\_COGNOS;***

**11.What is mean by SQL Constraints? Whcih constraints are used in SQL?[100 % asked SQL Interview Questions for Testers ]**

**Answer:**

Constraints are used to set the rules for all records in the table. If any constraints get violated then it can abort the action that caused it.

Constraints are defined while creating the database itself with CREATE TABLE statement or even after the table is created once with ALTER TABLE statement.

**There are 5 major constraints are used in SQL :**

* **NOT NULL:** That indicates that the column must have some value and cannot be left null
* **UNIQUE:** This constraint is used to ensure that each row and column has unique value and no value is being repeated in any other row or column
* **PRIMARY KEY:** This constraint is used in association with NOT NULL and UNIQUE constraints such as on one or the combination of more than one columns to identify the particular record with a unique identity.
* **FOREIGN KEY:** It is used to ensure the referential integrity of data in the table and also matches the value in one table with another using Primary Key
* **CHECK:** It is used to ensure whether the value in columns fulfills the specified condition

**12.How to add SQL not null constraint in SQL?[100 % asked SQL Interview Questions for Testers ]**

**Answer:**

Following is the process to add SQL Not Null Constraints with real life example.The Sql not null constraint is created at the time of creation of the table.

**Real life Example:**

The following SQL enforces the “RollNo” Column to NOT accept NULL values:

**CREATE TABLE Student**

**(**

**RollNo Number (10) NOT NULL,**

**FName Varchar2 (15),**

**LName Varchar2 (15),**

**Location Varchar2 (20)**

**);**

**13.What is mean by data driven test?[100 % asked SQL Interview Questions for Testers ]**

**Answer:**

In a data-table, to test the multi numbers of data, data-driven test is used. By using this it can easily replace the parameters at the same time from different locations.

**14.What are transactions and controls in SQL?**

**Answer:**

A transaction can be defined as the sequence task that is performed on databases in a logical manner to gain certain results. Operations performed like Creating, updating, deleting records in the database comes from transactions.

In simple word, we can say that a transaction means a group of SQL queries executed on database records.

There are 4 transaction controls such as

* **COMMIT**: It is used to save all changes made through the transaction
* **ROLLBACK**: It is used to roll back the transaction such as all changes made by the transaction are reverted back and database remains as before
* **SET TRANSACTION**: Set the name of transaction
* **SAVEPOINT:**It is used to set the point from where the transaction is to be rolled back

**15.How to remove duplicate rows from table?[100 % asked  Interview SQL Questions ]**

**Answer:**

**First Step:**Selecting Duplicate rows from table

**Tip:**Use concept of max (rowid) of table. [Click here to get concept of rowid.](http://www.complexsql.com/rowid-rownum/)

**Select rollno FROM Student WHERE ROWID <>**

**(Select max (rowid) from Student b where rollno=b.rollno);**

**Step 2:**  Delete duplicate rows

**Delete FROM Student WHERE ROWID <>**

**(Select max (rowid) from Student b where rollno=b.rollno);**

**16.What is difference between unique and distinct?(90% asked in Interview SQL Questions )**

**Answer :**

There is no difference between unique and distinct keywords apart from one difference. unique is applied before insertion and retrieval. It consists  of non duplicate values. if unique constraint is given it does not take duplicate values. Distinct is used in retrieval it gives the suppressed row(ex if two rows are same it will show single row and non duplicate row) therefore distinct is the combination of suppressed duplicate and non duplicate rows. Specify DISTINCT or UNIQUE if you want Oracle to return only one copy of each set of duplicate rows selected (these two keywords are synonymous). Duplicate rows are those with matching values for each expression in the select list.

**So there is no functional difference between Unique and distinct both have same functionalities.**

**17.What are views in SQL? Explain types of Views in SQL?[100 % asked SQL Interview Questions for Testers ]**

**Answer:**

**Views:**

Views are nothing but the logical structure of the table where we can fetch the data from different tables or same table.

There are 2 types of views in Oracle:

1.Simple View: Simple view has been created on only a single table.

2.Complex view: Views which are created using more than 1 table which has joins clauses are known as complex views.

**18.What is purpose of Normalization?[100 % asked SQL Interview Questions for Testers ]**

**Answer :**

Normalization is used for following purpose:

* To Eliminate the redundant or useless data
* To Reduce the complexity of the data
* To Ensure the relationship between tables as well as data in the tables
* To Ensure data dependencies and data is logically stored.

**19.What are Explicit Indexes?**

**Answer:**

The indexes which is created by user are called as explicit indexes. You can say the indexes which are created by ‘Create Index’ statement are called as Explicit indexes.

***Syntax:***

***create index indexname on tablename(columnname);***

***Example:***

***Create index IND\_Employee\_ID on Employee(Employee\_ID);***

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**20.What is difference between Truncate ,Drop and DELETE?**

**Answer:**

**1.Drop:** command deletes a table in the database.

1.Drop command is DDL command which is used to delete the object from the database.

2.We can not use the “ROLLBACK” after using drop command.

3.Drop command free’s the space of database object.

**4.Drop table table\_name;**

**2.Truncate:** command deletes the data inside a table, but not the table itself.

1.Truncate command is DDL command which is used to truncate the data from the database table.

2.We can not use the “ROLLBACK” after using Truncate command.

3.It free’s the space of database object but the structure remains same and memory of structure also remains same.

**4.Truncate table table\_name;**

**3.Delete:** command is used to delete existing records in a table.

1.Delete command is DML command which is used to delete the records from table.

2.We can use Rollback to Rollback the records from the table.

3.Delete command not free’s the memory space.

**4.Delete table table\_name where condition;**

**21.Explain the data loading steps in database testing?**

**Answer:**

Following steps need to follow to test data loading

* Source data should be known
* Target data should be known
* Compatibility of source and target should be checked
* In SQL Enterprise manager, run the DTS package after opening the corresponding DTS package
* You have to compare the columns of target and data source
* Number of rows of target and source should be checked
* After updating data in the source, check whether the changes appears in the target or not.
* Check NULL and junk characters

**22.What is Rownum in Oracle?**

**Answer:**

1. ROWNUM is magical column in Oracle which assigns the sequence number to the rows retreives in the table.
2. To limit the values in the table you can use rownum pseudocolumn
3. ROWNUM is nothing but logical sequence number given to the rows fetched from the table.
4. ROWNUM is logical number assigned temporarily to  the physical location of the row.
5. You can limit the values in the table using rownum
6. ROWNUM is also unique temporary sequence number assigned to that row.

**23.How to write test-cases in database testing?**

**Answer:**

Writing a test-cases is like functional testing. First you have to know the functional requirement of the application. Then you have to decide the parameters for writing test-cases like

* Objective: Write the objective that you would like to test
* Input method: Write the method of action or input you want to execute
* Expected: how it should appear in the database

**24.What are properties of the transaction?**

**Answer:**

Properties of transaction are known as ACID properties, such as

* **Atomicity**: Ensures the completeness of all transactions performed. Checks whether every transaction is completed successfully if not then transaction is aborted at the failure point and the previous transaction is rolled back to its initial state as changes undone
* **Consistency**: Ensures that all changes made through successful transaction are reflected properly on database
* **Isolation**: Ensures that all transactions are performed independently and changes made by one transaction are not reflected on other
* **Durability**: Ensures that the changes made in database with committed transactions persist as it is even after system failure

**25.How to test database manually?**

**Answer:**

Testing the database manually involves checking the data at the back end and to see whether the addition of data in front end is affecting the back end or not, and same for delete, update, insert etc.

**26.What are different database Environments used in any project?(90% asked in Interview SQL Questions )**

**Answer:**

The Project to project database environment varies. But the following is basic environment structure used for projects.

**1.Development Environment:**

In Development Environment all developer works and development work is been done on development environment.

**2.Test Environment:**

Developers does not have access of test environment. After development is done the code is migrated to Test Environment. Testing team is working on Test environment and execute black box as well as white box test cases on this Environment. Sometimes System Integration Testing (SIT) is also done on this Environment.

**3.UAT Environment:**

UAT stands for User Acceptance Testing. On this Environment the Customer side testers tests the software and executes User Acceptance Test Cases.

**4.Performance Testing Environment:**

On this environment the performance tester tests all performance related issues on this environment. This environment contains very huge data and performance tester will try to break the system using that big data.

**5.Production Environment:**

On this Environment actual user works and uses the software..

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**#3) What are different types of statements supported by SQL?**

***There are 3 types of SQL statements***

***DDL,DML,DCL***

**DDL (Data Definition Language):** It is used to define the database structure such as tables. It includes three statements such as Create, Alter, and Drop.

**Some of the DDL Commands are listed below**

**CREATE**: It is used for creating the table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | CREATE TABLE&amp;amp;amp;nbsp;table\_name | |
| 2 | column\_name1 data\_type(size), |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3 | column\_name2 data\_type(size), |
| 4 | column\_name3 data\_type(size), |

**ALTER:** The ALTER table is used for modifying the existing table object in the database.

*ALTER TABLE table\_name*  
*ADD column\_name datatype*

OR

*ALTER TABLE table\_name*

*DROP COLUMN column\_name*

**DML (Data Manipulation Language):** These statements are used to manipulate the data in records. Commonly used DML statements are Insert, Update, and Delete.

The Select statement is used as partial DML statement that is used to select all or relevant records in the table.

**DCL (Data Control Language):**These statements are used to set privileges such as Grant and Revoke database access permission to the specific user**.**

**#4) How do we use DISTINCT statement? What is its use?**

DISTINCT statement is used with the SELECT statement. If the records contain duplicate values then DISTINCT is used to select different values among duplicate records.

*Syntax: SELECT DISTINCT column\_name(s)*  
*FROM table\_name;*

**#5) What are different Clauses used in SQL?**

**WHERE Clause:**This clause is used to define the condition, extract and display only those records which fulfill the given condition

***Syntax:****SELECT column\_name(s)*  
*FROM table\_name*  
*WHERE condition;*

**GROUP BY Clause:** It is used with SELECT statement to group the result of the executed query using the value specified in it. It matches the value with the column name in tables and groups the end result accordingly.

***Syntax:****SELECT column\_name(s)*  
*FROM table\_name*  
*GROUP BY column\_name;*

**HAVING clause:**This clause is used in association with GROUP BY clause. It is applied to the each group of result or the entire result as single group and much similar as WHERE clause, the only difference is you cannot use it without GROUP BY clause

***Syntax:****SELECT column\_name(s)*  
*FROM table\_name*  
*GROUP BY column\_name*  
*HAVING condition;*

**ORDER BY clause:**This clause is to define the order of the query output either in ascending (ASC) or in descending (DESC) order. Ascending (ASC) is the default one but descending (DESC) is set explicitly.

***Syntax:****SELECT column\_name(s)*  
*FROM table\_name*  
*WHERE condition*  
*ORDER BY column\_name ASC|DESC;*

**USING clause:**USING clause comes in use while working with SQL Joins. It is used to check equality based on columns when tables are joined. It can be used instead ON clause in Joins.

***Syntax:****SELECT column\_name(s)*  
*FROM table\_name*  
*JOIN table\_name*  
*USING (column\_name);*

**#6) Why do we use SQL constraints? Which constraints we can use while creating database in SQL?**

Constraints are used to set the rules for all records in the table. If any constraints get violated then it can abort the action that caused it.

Constraints are defined while creating the database itself with CREATE TABLE statement or even after the table is created once with ALTER TABLE statement.

***There are 5 major constraints are used in SQL, such as***

**NOT NULL:** That indicates that the column must have some value and cannot be left null

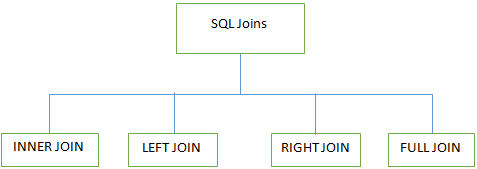
**UNIQUE:** This constraint is used to ensure that each row and column has unique value and no value is being repeated in any other row or column

**PRIMARY KEY:** This constraint is used in association with NOT NULL and UNIQUE constraints such as on one or the combination of more than one columns to identify the particular record with a unique identity.

**FOREIGN KEY:** It is used to ensure the referential integrity of data in the table and also matches the value in one table with another using Primary Key

**CHECK:** It is used to ensure whether the value in columns fulfills the specified condition

**#7) What are different JOINS used in SQL?**



There are 4 major types of joins made to use while working on multiple tables in SQL databases

**INNER JOIN:**It is also known as SIMPLE JOIN which returns all rows from BOTH tables when it has at least one column matched

***Syntax:****SELECT column\_name(s)*  
*FROM table\_name1*  
*INNER JOIN table\_name2*  
*ON column\_name1=column\_name2****;***

Enter the following SQL statement

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT Employee.Emp\_id, Joining.Joining\_Date | |
| 2 | FROM Employee |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3 | INNER JOIN Joining |
| 4 | ON Employee.Emp\_id = Joining.Emp\_id | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5 | ORDER BY Employee.Emp\_id; |

*Employee* and *orders* tables where there is a matching *customer\_id* value in both the *Employee* and *orders* tables

**LEFT JOIN (LEFT OUTER JOIN):**This join returns all rows from a LEFT table and its matched  
rows from a RIGHT table**.**

***Syntax:****SELECT column\_name(s)*  
*FROM table\_name1*  
*LEFT JOIN table\_name2*  
*ON column\_name1=column\_name2****;***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT Employee.Emp\_id, Joining.Joining\_Date | |
| 2 | FROM Employee |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3 | LEFT OUTER JOIN Joining |
| 4 | ON Employee.Emp\_id = Joining.Emp\_id | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5 | ORDER BY Employee.Emp\_id; |

**RIGHT JOIN (RIGHT OUTER JOIN):**This joins returns all rows from the RIGHT table and its matched rows from a LEFT table**.**

***Syntax:****SELECT column\_name(s)*  
*FROM table\_name1*  
*RIGHT JOIN table\_name2*  
*ON column\_name1=column\_name2****;***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT Employee.Emp\_id, Joining.Joining\_Date | |
| 2 | FROM Employee |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3 | LEFT OUTER JOIN Joining |
| 4 | ON Employee.Emp\_id = Joining.Emp\_id | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5 | ORDER BY Employee.Emp\_id; |

**FULL JOIN (FULL OUTER JOIN):**This joins returns all when there is a match either in the RIGHT table or in the LEFT table**.**

***Syntax:****SELECT column\_name(s)*  
*FROM table\_name1*  
*FULL OUTER JOIN table\_name2*  
*ON column\_name1=column\_name2****;***

Enter the following SQL statement:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | SELECT Employee.Emp\_id, Joining.Joining\_Date | |
| 2 | FROM Employee |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3 | FULL OUTER JOIN Joining |
| 4 | ON Employee.Emp\_id = Joining.Emp\_id | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5 | ORDER BY Employee.Emp\_id; |

There will be 8 records selected. These are the results that you should see

**#10) How many Aggregate Functions are available there in SQL?**

SQL Aggregate Functions calculates values from multiple columns in a table and returns a single value.

**There are 7 aggregate functions we use in SQL**

**AVG():** Returns the average value from specified columns

**COUNT():** Returns number of table rows

**MAX():** Returns largest value among the records

**MIN():** Returns smallest value among the records

**SUM():** Returns the sum of specified column values

**FIRST():** Returns the first value

**LAST():** Returns Last value

**#11) What are Scalar Functions in SQL?**

Scalar Functions are used to return a single value based on the input values. Scalar Functions are as follows

**UCASE():**Converts the specified field in upper case

**LCASE():**Converts the specified field in lower case

**MID():**Extracts and returns character from text field

**FORMAT():**Specifies the display format

**LEN():**Specifies the length of text field

**ROUND():**Rounds up the decimal field value to a number

**#12) What are triggers**?

Triggers in SQL is kind of stored procedures used to create a response to a specific action performed on the table such as Insert, Update or Delete. You can invoke triggers explicitly on the table in the database.

Action and Event are two main components of SQL triggers when certain actions are performed the event occurs in response to that action.

***Syntax:****CREATE TRIGGER name {BEFORE|AFTER} (event [OR..]}*  
*ON table\_name [FOR [EACH] {ROW|STATEMENT}]*  
*EXECUTE PROCEDURE functionname {arguments}*

**#13) What is View in SQL?**

A View can be defined as a virtual table that contains rows and columns with fields from one or more table.

***Syntax:****CREATE VIEW view\_name AS*  
*SELECT column\_name(s)*  
*FROM table\_name*  
*WHERE condition*

**#14) How we can update the view?**

SQL CREATE and REPLACE can be used for updating the view.

Following query syntax is to be executed to update the created view

***Syntax:****CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view\_name AS*  
*SELECT column\_name(s)*  
*FROM table\_name*  
*WHERE condition*

**#17) What is SQL Injection?**

SQL Injection is a type of database attack technique where malicious SQL statements are inserted into an entry field of database such that once it is executed the database is opened for an attacker. This technique is usually used for attacking Data-Driven Applications to have an access to sensitive data and perform administrative tasks on databases.

***For Example:****SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table\_name WHERE condition;*

**#19) What is the difference between SQL and PL/SQL?**

SQL is a structured query language to create and access databases whereas PL/SQL comes with procedural concepts of programming languages.

**#20) What is the difference between SQL and MySQL?**

SQL is a structured query language that is used for manipulating and accessing the relational database, on the other hand, MySQL itself is a relational database that uses SQL as the standard database language.

**#23) What do you mean by Subquery?**

Query within another query is called as Subquery. A subquery is called inner query which returns output that is to be used by another query.

**#26) What is the difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE?**

The basic difference in both is DELETE is DML command and TRUNCATE is DDL

DELETE is used to delete a specific row from the table whereas TRUNCATE is used to remove all rows from the table

We can use DELETE with WHERE clause but cannot use TRUNCATE with it

**#31) What is Relationship? How many types of Relationship are there?**

The relationship can be defined as the connection between more than one tables in the database.

**There are 4 types of relationships**

One to One Relationship

Many to One Relationship

Many to Many Relationship

One to Many Relationship

**#32) What do you mean by Stored Procedures? How do we use it?**

A stored procedure is a collection of SQL statements which can be used as a function to access the database. We can create these stored procedures previously before using it and can execute these them wherever we require and also apply some conditional logic to it. Stored procedures are also used to reduce network traffic and improve the performance.

***Syntax:****CREATE Procedure Procedure\_Name*  
*(*  
*//Parameters*  
*)*  
*AS*  
*BEGIN*  
*SQL statements in stored procedures to update/retrieve records*  
*END*

**#34) What are Nested Triggers?**

Triggers may implement data modification logic by using INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statement. These triggers that contain data modification logic and find other triggers for data modification are called Nested Triggers.

**#35) What is Cursor?**

A cursor is a database object which is used to manipulate data in a row-to-row manner.

Cursor follows steps as given below

Declare Cursor

Open Cursor

Retrieve row from the Cursor

Process the row

Close Cursor

Deallocate Cursor

**#43. Define join and name different types of joins?**  
**Ans.** Join keyword is used to fetch data from related two or more tables. It returns rows where there is at least one match in both the tables included in the join. [Read more here](http://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_join.asp).  
Type of joins are:

Right Join

Outer Join

Full Join

Cross Join

Self Join.

**#44. What is the syntax to add a record to a table?**  
**Ans.** To add a record in a table INSERT syntax is used.

Ex: INSERT into table\_name VALUES (value1, value2..);

**#45. How do you add a column to a table?**  
**Ans.** To add another column in the table following command has been used.

ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD (column\_name);

**#46. Define SQL Delete statement.**  
**Ans.** Delete is used to delete a row or rows from a table based on the specified condition.  
The basic syntax is as follows:

DELETE FROM table\_name

WHERE <Condition>

**#47. Define COMMIT?**  
**Ans.** COMMIT saves all changes made by DML statements.

**#48. What is a primary key?**  
**Ans.** A Primary key is a column whose values uniquely identify every row in a table. Primary key values can never be reused.

**#49. What are foreign keys?**  
**Ans.** When a one table’s primary key field is added to related tables in order to create the common field which relates the two tables, it called a foreign key in other tables.  
Foreign Key constraints enforce referential integrity.

**#60. Explain DML and DDL?**  
**Ans.** DML stands for Data Manipulation Language. INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE are DML statements.

DDL stands for Data Definition Language. CREATE, ALTER, DROP, RENAME are DDL statements

**#84. What is schema?**  
**Ans.** A schema is a collection of database objects of a User.

**#85. What is Table?**  
**Ans.** A table is the basic unit of data storage in the database management system. Table data is stored in rows and columns.

**78. What is SQL Injection ?**

SQL Injection is one of the techniques uses by hackers to hack a website by injecting SQL commands in data fields.