

-----SQL Descriptive-----

1. What are the differences between delete statement and truncate statement?

Delete statement:

- (i) DELETE is a DML command.
- (ii) Delete can be used with indexed views.
- (iii) We can use where clause with DELETE to filter & delete specific records.

Truncate:

- (i) TRUNCATE is a DDL command.
- (ii) Truncate cannot be used with indexed views.
- (iii) We cannot use Where clause with TRUNCATE.

2. Define primary key and foreign key.

A primary key is a special relational database table column (or combination of columns) designated to uniquely identify all table records.

A foreign key is a column or group of columns in a relational database table that provides a link between data in two tables.

3. What is role ?

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

4. What is synonym?

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

5. What is subquery?

A subquery is a query within another query, also known as a nested query.

5. 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.

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

7. What is group function? Write down 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. SQL COUNT (): This function returns the number of rows in the table that satisfies the condition specified in the WHERE condition.

8. Write down the advantage of views?

To restrict data access

To make complex queries easy

To provide data independence

To present different views of the same data

9. What is schema?

A schema is a collection of database objects (as far as this hour is concerned—tables) associated with one particular database username.

10. What happens often commit statement?

Commit ends the current transaction by making all pending data changes permanent.

OR

### **3 things that happen AFTER Commit:**

1. The transaction tables in the redo records are tagged with the unique system change number(SCN) of the committed transaction.

3. Any locks that Oracle holds are released, and Oracle marks the transaction as complete.