What are the 4 sub-sets of SQL

TRUNCATE vs DELETE

Delete can rollback slow does not delete memory reserved for that table (because it can rollback)

Truncate cannot >faster deletes the memory

Case vs decode (if else)

Whatever you do from DML, it’ll be stored on the transaction log file. Once you commit it (TCL command) you’ll actually commit it to the DB.

Denormalized – faster queries but more complicated queries

**SQL**

Join – combining columns

Identifying, non identifying relationships

Max and min Cardinality

Clustered index – “the first index you create” the way the table is stored is determined by your first index. Can only have one clustered index

Oracle can have a table without clustered index, every other dbms will have clustered index

Non-clustered – secondary index. Does not affect the way the table is stored on memory.

Explain plan – shows the cost of this query

Create index and it makes queries faster

To improve performance for one specific query, add an index.

Physical I/O – access from memory

Logical I/O – access from RAM

Hash join alg.

Union – joins results together and returns distinct rows. Combining rows

SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN, COUNT, to\_date to\_char, distinct

1. FROM clause
2. WHERE clause
3. GROUP BY clause
4. HAVING clause
5. SELECT clause
6. ORDER BY clause

from (select ...) ; in line view - applies to only the query itself

oracle explain plan – calculate estimated cost of a single query. CANNOT be used to compare between two queries

oracle autotrace – find the “estimated gets” which is how often the query needs to access memory. The more the worse. Can be used to compare which query is faster.

**TRIGGER**

You do not call trigger code directly. Triggers run when the table to which they are attached has an insert, update or a delete.

Comparison of triggers vs. **check constraints**

Triggers:

BEFORE INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE

FOR EACH ROW

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A Check Constraint can enforce only very simple rules.

Triggers can be used to enforce more elaborate rules

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**Functions** do not perform inserts, updates and deletes. Functions take input

parameters, can look up values in tables, perform calculations and return

results.

**Procedures** \*DO\* things. That is, they perform actions such as

inserts update and deletes but procedures do not return result sets.

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SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL /READ COMMITTED/SERIALIZABLE