**Chapter – 06**

Question 1: What is subquery? Write down the syntax of Subquery.

Answer:   A subquery is a SELECT statement that is embedded in a clause of another SELECT statement.

Question 2: Where can we place the subquery?

Answer:

We can place the subquery in a number of SQL clauses. They are-

WHERE clause

HAVING clause

FROM clause

Question 3:  Types of subqueries? Define each type and give an example for each.

Answer:

Single-row subqueries:

Queries that return only one row from the inner SELECT statement

Use single row comparison operators( =, >, >=, <, <=, <> ).

Multiple-row subqueries:

Queries that return more than one row from the inner SELECT statement

Use multiple row operators( IN, ANY, ALL).

Question 4: What are the guidelines of subqueries?

Answer:

\* A subquery must be enclosed  in parentheses.

\* Place subqueries on the right side of the comparison condition.

\* The ORDER BY clause in the subquery is not needed unless performing

   Top-N analysis.

\* Use single-row operators with single-row subqueries,

\*Use multiple-row operators with multiple-row subqueries.

Question 5: What are the uses of single row comparison operators?

Answer:  
“=” Equal to

“>” Greater than

“>=” Greater than or equal to

“<” Less than

“<=” Less than or equal to

“<>” Not equal to

Question 6:  What are usages of multiple row comparison operators?

Answer:

IN – Equal to any member in the list.

ANY – Compare values to each value returned by the subqurey.

ALL -  Compare  values to every value returned by the subquery.

Question 7: Write the examples using in, and & all.

Answer:

Question 8: Identify when a subquery can help solve a problem.

Answer:

Question 9: Write subqueries when a query is based on unknown.

Answer:

**Chapter- 07**

Question 10: What is set operators? Describe different types of set operators with graph?

Answer:

Question 11: Write examples using union, union all, intersect and minus.

Answer:

Question 12: What are set operators guidelines?

Answer:

**Chapter- 08**

Question 13: Describe DML.

Answer:

    Data manipulation language is a core part of SQL. When we want to add, update or delete data in the database, we execute a DML statement.

A DML statement is executed when:

• Add new rows to a table

• Modify existing rows in a table

• Remove existing rows from a table

Question 14: Write down examples of insert, update and delete.

Answer:

Question 15: When you can insert null values? Explain.

Answer:

    We can insert rows with null values in two ways.

§  Implicit method: Omit the column from the column list.

Explicit method: Specify the NULL keyword in the VALUES list;

Specify the empty string(‘’) in the VALUES list for character strings and dates.

Question 16: Write examples using sysdate.

Answer:

Question 17: Write examples using specific date values.

Answer:

Question 18: How you can insert data, copy rows using subqueris? Explain.

Answer:

Question 19: Write examples updating two columns with a subquery.

Answer:

Question 20: Write examples deleting rows based on another table.

Answer:

Question 21: Describe truncate statement and give an example.

Answer:

Question 22: Describe database transactions and transactions types.

Answer:    A database transaction consists of one of the following:

• DML statements that constitute one consistent change to the data

• One DDL statement

• One data control language (DCL) statement

Transaction types:

DML-Data Manipulation Language: Consists of any number of DML statements    that the Oracle server treats as a single entity or a logical unit of work.

DDL-Data Definition Language: Consists of only one DDL statement.

DCL-Data Control Language: Consists of only one DCL statement.

Question 23: When does a transaction start and end?

Answer:

A transaction begins when the first DML statement is encountered and ends when one of the following occurs:

• A COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement is issued.

• A DDL statement, such as CREATE, is issued.

• A DCL statement is issued.

• The user exits SQL Developer or SQL\*Plus.

• A machine fails or the system crashes.

After one transaction ends, the next executable SQL statement automatically starts the next

transaction.

A DDL statement or a DCL statement is automatically committed and, therefore, implicitly ends a

transaction.

Question 24: What are the advantage of rollback and commit?

Answer:

With COMMIT and ROLLBACK statements, you can:

• Ensure data consistency

• Preview data changes before making changes permanent

• Group logically-related operations

Question 25: Describe savepoint.

Answer:

SAVEPOINT name marks a savepoint within the current transaction. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT rolls back the current transaction to the specified savepoint, thereby discarding any

changes and/or savepoints that were created after the savepoint to which you are rolling back. If you omit the TO SAVEPOINT clause, the ROLLBACK statement rolls back the entire transaction. Because savepoints are logical, there is no way to list the savepoints that you have created.

Question 26: How can you control login of transaction?

Answer:

You can control the logic of transactions by using the COMMIT, SAVEPOINT, and ROLLBACK

Statements.

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

SAVEPOINT : SAVEPOINT name marks a savepoint within the current Transaction.

ROLLBACK : ROLLBACK ends the current transaction by discarding all pending data changes.

Question 27: Describe marker.

Answer:

Describe implicit transaction processing. You can create a marker in the current transaction by using the SAVEPOINT statement, which divides the transaction into smaller sections. You can then discard pending changes up to that marker by using the ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT statement.

Question 28:Answer:

Question 29: What do you mean by “State of the data after commit”?

Answer:

Question 30:  What do you mean by “State of the data after rollback”?

Answer:

Question 31: What is statement level rollback?

Answer:

Question 32: What is read consistency?

Answer:

**Chapter- 01 (Fundamental II)**

Question 33: What is controlling user access?

Answer:

Question 34: Describe privileges.

Answer:

Question 35: Describe system privileges and typical dba privileges.

Answer:

Question 36: What is schema?

Answer:

Question 37: How can you create a user in database?

Answer:

Question 38: Describe the relation between system privileges and grant privileges.

Answer:

Question 39: What is a role? How can you create an assign role? Explain with example.

Answer:

Question 40: Describe alter and give an example.

Answer:

Question 41: What is object privileges? Follow the chart of object privileges.

Answer:

Question 42: Write an example of granting object privileges?

Answer:

Question 43: Describe revoke privileges with example.

Answer:

**Chapter- 09**

Question 44: Describe database Objects.

Answer:

Question 45: Describe oracle table structures.

Answer:

Question 46: What are naming convention of table? Give an example of creating table.

Answer:

Question 47: How you use / reference another user table, describe using graph.

Answer:

Question 48: Write a table creating example where primary key, foreign key, unique key, and not null are used.

Answer:

Question 49: What are data types? Describe data types.

Answer:

Question 50: Describe date-time data types.

Answer:

Question 51:

Answer:

Question 52:

Answer:

Question 53:

Answer:

Question 54:

Answer:

Question 55:

Answer:

Question 56:

Answer:

Question 57:

Answer:

Question 58:

Answer:

Question 59:

Answer:

Question 60:

Answer: