1. ***How do I eliminate the duplicate rows ?***
2. select emp.\* from
3. (select emp.\*,row\_number()
4. over(partition by empno
5. order by sal desc) rnk from emp e )
6. emp
7. where rnk=1;

\_\_delete stmnt--

1. delete from emp
2. where rowid in(select max(rowid) from emp
3. group by empno);

***Ans: delete from table\_name where rowid not in (select max(rowid) from table group by***

***duplicate\_values\_field\_name);***

***or***

***delete duplicate\_values\_field\_name dv from table\_name ta where rowid <(select***

***min(rowid) from table\_name tb where ta.dv=tb.dv);***

***2.How do I display row number with records?***

***Ans:Select rownum,emp.\* from emp***

***3.Display the records between two range?***

***Ans:***

***select rownum, empno, ename from emp where rowid in (select rowid from emp where rownum***

***<=&upto minus select rowid from emp where rownum<&Start);***

***Enter value for upto: 10***

***Enter value for Start: 7***

***4.I know the nvl function only allows the same data type(ie. number or char or date***

***Nvl(comm, 0)), if commission is null then the text “Not Applicable” want to display,***

***instead of blank space. How do I write the query?***

***Ans:select nvl(to\_char(comm.),'NA') from emp;***

***5. Find out nth highest salary from emp table?***

***Ans:SELECT DISTINCT (a.sal) FROM EMP A WHERE &N = (SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT (b.sal)) FROM***

***EMP B WHERE a.sal<=b.sal);***

***or***

***SELECT \* FROM (SELECT DISTINCT(SAL),DENSE\_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SAL DESC) AS RNK FROM EMP E) emp***

***WHERE RNK=&N***

***or***

***select min(sal) from (select distinct sal from emp order by sal desc) where rownum <=&n***

***6. Find out nth highest salary DEPT wise from emp table?***

***Ans:SELECT \* FROM (SELECT DISTINCT(SAL),DENSE\_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY DEPTNO ORDER BY SAL DESC) AS RNK FROM EMP E)***

***Emp***

***WHERE RNK=&N***

***7. Display Odd/ Even number of records?***

***Ans:Odd number of records:***

***select \* from emp where (rowid,1) in (select rowid, mod(rownum,2) from emp);***

***select \* from (select rownum r,e.\* from emp e)***

***emp***

***where mod(r,2)=1;***

***Even number of records:***

***select \* from emp where (rowid,0) in (select rowid, mod(rownum,2) from emp);***

***select \* from (select rownum r,emp.\* from emp) emp***

***where mod(r,2)=0;***

***8.What are the more common pseudo-columns?***

***Ans: SYSDATE, USER , UID, CURVAL, NEXTVAL, ROWID, ROWNUM***

***9.How To Display last 5 records in a table?***

***Select \* from emp minus select\* from emp where rownum;<=(***

***Select count(\*)-5 from emp);***

***Ans: select \* from (select rownum r, emp.\* from emp) where r between (Select count(\*)-5 from emp)***

***and***

***(Select count(\*) from emp)***

***10.How To Display last record in a table?***

***Ans: select \* from (select rownum r, emp.\* from emp) where r in (Select count(\*) from emp)***

***11. How To Display particular nth record in a table?***

***Ans: select \* from (select rownum r, emp.\* from emp) where r in (2) or r=2***

***12.How To Display even or odd records in a table?***

***Ans:select \* from (select emp.\* , rownum r from emp) where mod (r,2)=0***

***13. What is the difference between a HAVING CLAUSE and a WHERE CLAUSE?***

***Ans:Specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate. HAVING can be used only with the SELECT***

***statement. HAVING is typically used in a GROUP BY clause. When GROUP BY is not used, HAVING***

***behaves like a WHERE clause. Having Clause is basically used only with the GROUP BY function in a***

***query. WHERE Clause is applied to each row before they are part of the GROUP BY function in a query.***

***14.What is sub-query? Explain properties of sub-query?***

***Ans:Sub-queries are often referred to as sub-selects, as they allow a SELECT statement to be executed***

***arbitrarily within the body of another SQL statement. A sub-query is executed by enclosing it in a set of***

***parentheses. Sub-queries are generally used to return a single row as an atomic value, though they***

***may be used to compare values against multiple rows with the IN keyword.***

***A subquery is a SELECT statement that is nested within another T-SQL statement. A subquery SELECT***

***statement if executed independently of the T-SQL statement, in which it is nested, will return a result***

***set. Meaning a subquery SELECT statement can standalone and is not depended on the statement in***

***which it is nested. A subquery SELECT statement can return any number of values, and can be found***

***in, the column list of a SELECT statement, a FROM, GROUP BY, HAVING, and/or ORDER BY clauses of a***

***T-SQL statement. A Subquery can also be used as a parameter to a function call. Basically a subquery***

***can be used anywhere an expression can be used.***

***15.Properties of Sub-Query***

Ads by EnterDigital[Ad Options](http://luu.lightquartrate.com/sd/apps/adinfo-1.1-p/index.html?bj1FbnRlckRpZ2l0YWwmaD1sdXUubGlnaHRxdWFydHJhdGUuY29tJmM9Z3JlZW4mbz13c2FyJmQ9JnQ9JmE9OTYxNiZzPTEwMDgmdz1pbmZvcm1hdGljYS1leHBlcnRzLmJsb2dzcG90LmluJm9vdT1odHRwOi8vZGNqLnJlYmVsc29mdGlqdWFuYS5jb20vb3B0X291dC8zJmI9YmQyJnJkPSZyaT0=)

***Ans: A subquery must be enclosed in the parenthesis.***

***A subquery must be put in the right hand of the comparison operator, and***

***A subquery cannot contain a ORDER-BY clause.***

***A query can contain more than one sub-queries.***

***16. What are types of sub-queries?***

***Ans:Single-row sub query, where the subquery returns only one row.***

***Multiple-row sub query, where the subquery returns multiple rows,.and***

***Multiple column subquery, where the sub query returns multiple columns.***

***17. what is the out put for query select \* from emp where rownum<=3***

***Ans: it display first 3 Records***

***18.what is the out put for query select \* from emp where rownum=1;***

***Ans: it display first Record in the table***

***19. what is the out put for query select \* from emp where rownum=2;***

***Ans: it will not display any record***

***20.what is the out put for query select \* from emp where rownum>1;***

***Ans: even this also will not display the records. why because when it fetch the first record rownum is 1 so condition fail so it will not get first record when it fetches 2nd record rownum is again 1 because it didn't pick up first record so 2nd time also condition failed.***

***21. How to display Top N salaries in emp?***

***Ans: select \* from (select distinct sal from emp order by sal desc) where rownum<=&n***

***22. How To display Last Record in emp table?***

***Ans: Select \* from ( select rownum as rn,emp.\* from emp) where rn in(select count(\*) from emp)***

***23. How To display First and last Records in emp table?***

***Ans:select \* from ( select rownum as rn,emp.\* from emp) where rn in(1,(select count(\*) from emp))***

***24. How to Diplay 1,5,8 records in emp table?***

***Ans: select \* from ( select rownum as rn,emp.\* from emp) where rn in (1,5,8)***

***25. In Oracle, can we add a Not Null column to a table with data? If "No" then how***

***can we do that?***

***Ans:No, we cannot add a Not Null column to a table with data. Oracle throws Error ORA-01758.***

***See example below!***

***Eg: alter table EMP add comm2 number not null***

***Error: ORA-01758: table must be empty to add mandatory (NOT NULL) column.***

***Workaround:***

***Provide a Default value to the column being added, along with the NOT NULL constraint. Then the***

***column will get added with the default value for all existing rows.***

***Eg: alter table EMP add comm2 number not null default 100 -- Comm2 will have 100 for all rows***

***26. While doing an ascending order sort on a column having NULL values, where does***

***the NULLs show up in the result set? At the beginning or at the end?***

***Ascending order sort - NULLs come last because Oracle treats NULLs are the largest possible values***

***Descending order sort - NULLs come first***

***\* How to make NULLs come last in descending order sort?***

***Add NULLS LAST to the order by desc clause***

***Eg: select col1 from table1 order by col1 desc NULLS LAST***

***27. how to set Time of execution of an SQL Statement***

***first run this in sql prompt: set timing on***

***After execution of each query we get the time take for it***

***if you don't want run this : set timing off***

***28.What is the Datatype of NULL in Oracle?***

***Ans:Datatype of NULL is "char(0)" and size is '0'***

***29.Oracle Functions - Replace versus Trim***

***SQL> select replace('jose. antony@ yahoo.com',' ', null) as Replace1 from dual;***

***REPLACE1***

***--------------------***

***jose.antony@yahoo.com  --Removes all spaces from in-between***

***SQL> select trim('jose. antony@ yahoo.com') as Trim1 from dual;***

***TRIM1***

***----------------------***

***jose. antony@ yahoo.com --Removes spaces from both sides only***

***30. Explain ROWID in Oracle?***

***ROWID is a unique hexadecimal value which Oracle inserts to identify each record being inserted. It is***

***used for all Full Table scans.***

***Structure:***

***OOOOOOFFFBBBBBBRRR***

***OOOOOO - First six characters is the Object Number which idenities the Data Segment***

***FFF - Next 3 characters is the Database File number***

***BBBBBB - Next 6 characters shows the DataBlock number***

***RRR -Next 3 characters identified the Row within the block***

***31. What is difference between Co-related sub query and nested sub query?***

***Correlated subquery runs once for each row selected by the outer query. It contains a reference to a value from the row selected by the outer query.***

***Nested subquery runs only once for the entire nesting (outer) query. It does not contain any reference to the outer query row.***

***For example,***

***Correlated Subquery:***

***select e1.empname, e1.basicsal, e1.deptno from emp e1 where e1.basicsal = (select max(basicsal) from emp e2 where e2.deptno = e1.deptno)***

***Nested Subquery:***

***select empname, basicsal, deptno from emp where (deptno, basicsal) in (select deptno, max(basicsal) from emp group by deptno)***

***32.What is the difference between TRUNCATE and DELETE commands?***

***Ans:Both will result in deleting all the rows in the table .TRUNCATE call cannot be rolled back as it is a DDL command and all memory space for that table is released back to the server. TRUNCATE is much faster.Whereas DELETE call is an DML command and can be rolled back.***

***33. How to find out the duplicate column***

***Ans: select column\_name,count(\*) from table\_name having count(\*)>1***

***if the result more than 1 then we can say that this column having duplicate records***

***34. How to find 2nd max salary from emp ?***

***Ans: select max(sal) from emp where sal not in(select max(sal) from emp)***

***35. How to find max salary department wise in emp table?***

***Ans:select deptno,max(sal) from emp group by deptno;***

***36. How to find 2nd max salary department wise in emp table?***

***select deptno,max(sal) from emp where (deptno,sal) not in(select deptno,max(sal) from emp group by deptno) group by deptno;***

***37. Table1 having 10 records and table2 having 10 records both tables having 5 matching records. then how many records will display in 1. equi join 2.left outer join 3. right outer join 4. full outer join***

***Ans: 1.in equi join matching records will display it means 5records will display***

***2.in left outer join matching 5 and non matching 5 records in left table so total 10 will display***

***3.***

***in right outer join matching 5 and non matching 5 records in right table so total 10 will display.***

***4.***

***in full outer join matching 5 and non matching 5 records in left table and non matching records in right table so total 15 will display***

***38.***

***EMP table, for those emp whose Hiredate is same, update their sal by "sal+500" or else for others keep the sal as it is, how to do it by SQL query?***

***Ans:UPDATE emp SET sal=sal+500 WHERE hiredate IN (SELECT hiredate FROM employees HAVING COUNT(\*)>1 GROUP BY hiredate)***

**To fetch ALTERNATE records from a table. (EVEN NUMBERED)**select \* from emp where rowid in (select decode(mod(rownum,2),0,rowid, null) from emp);

1. **To select ALTERNATE records from a table. (ODD NUMBERED)**select \* from emp where rowid in (select decode(mod(rownum,2),0,null ,rowid) from emp);
2. **Find the 3rd MAX salary in the emp table.**select distinct sal from emp e1 where 3 = (select count(distinct sal) from emp e2 where e1.sal <= e2.sal);
3. **Find the 3rd MIN salary in the emp table.**select distinct sal from emp e1 where 3 = (select count(distinct sal) from emp e2where e1.sal >= e2.sal);
4. **Select FIRST n records from a table.**select \* from emp where rownum <= &n;
5. **Select LAST n records from a table**select \* from emp minus select \* from emp where rownum <= (select count(\*) - &n from emp);
6. **List dept no., Dept name for all the departments in which there are no employees in the department.**select \* from dept where deptno not in (select deptno from emp);    
   alternate solution:  select \* from dept a where not exists (select \* from emp b where a.deptno = b.deptno);  
   altertnate solution:  select empno,ename,b.deptno,dname from emp a, dept b where a.deptno(+) = b.deptno and empno is null;
7. **How to get 3 Max salaries ?**select distinct sal from emp a where 3 >= (select count(distinct sal) from emp b where a.sal <= b.sal) order by a.sal desc;
8. **How to get 3 Min salaries ?**select distinct sal from emp a  where 3 >= (select count(distinct sal) from emp b  where a.sal >= b.sal);
9. **How to get nth max salaries ?**  
   select distinct hiredate from emp a where &n =  (select count(distinct sal) from emp b where a.sal >= b.sal);
10. **Select DISTINCT RECORDS from emp table.**select \* from emp a where  rowid = (select max(rowid) from emp b where  a.empno=b.empno);
11. **How to delete duplicate rows in a table?**delete from emp a where rowid != (select max(rowid) from emp b where  a.empno=b.empno);
12. **Count of number of employees in  department  wise.**select count(EMPNO), b.deptno, dname from emp a, dept b  where a.deptno(+)=b.deptno  group by b.deptno,dname;
13. **Suppose there is annual salary information provided by emp table. How to fetch monthly salary of each and every employee?**

select ename,sal/12 as monthlysal from emp;

1. **Select all record from emp table where deptno =10 or 40.**

select \* from emp where deptno=30 or deptno=10;

1. **Select all record from emp table where deptno=30 and sal>1500.**

select \* from emp where deptno=30 and sal>1500;

1. **Select  all record  from emp where job not in SALESMAN  or CLERK.**

select \* from emp where job not in ('SALESMAN','CLERK');

1. **Select all record from emp where ename in 'BLAKE','SCOTT','KING'and'FORD'.**

select \* from emp where ename in('JONES','BLAKE','SCOTT','KING','FORD');

1. **Select all records where ename starts with ‘S’ and its lenth is 6 char.**

select \* from emp where ename like'S\_\_\_\_';

1. **Select all records where ename may be any no of  character but it should end with ‘R’.**

select \* from emp where ename like'%R';

1. **Count  MGR and their salary in emp table.**

select count(MGR),count(sal) from emp;

1. **In emp table add comm+sal as total sal  .**

select ename,(sal+nvl(comm,0)) as totalsal from emp;

1. **Select  any salary <3000 from emp table.**

select \* from emp  where sal> any(select sal from emp where sal<3000);

1. **Select  all salary <3000 from emp table.**

select \* from emp  where sal> all(select sal from emp where sal<3000);

1. **Select all the employee  group by deptno and sal in descending order.**

select ename,deptno,sal from emp order by deptno,sal desc;

1. **How can I create an empty table emp1 with same structure as emp?**

Create table emp1 as select \* from emp where 1=2;

1. **How to retrive record where sal between 1000 to 2000?**  
   Select \* from emp where sal>=1000 And  sal<2000
2. **Select all records where dept no of both emp and dept table matches.**  
   select \* from emp where exists(select \* from dept where emp.deptno=dept.deptno)
3. **If there are two tables emp1 and emp2, and both have common record. How can I fetch all the recods but common records only once?**  
   (Select \* from emp) Union (Select \* from emp1)
4. **How to fetch only common records from two tables emp and emp1?**  
   (Select \* from emp) Intersect (Select \* from emp1)
5. **How can I retrive all records of emp1 those should not present in emp2?**  
   (Select \* from emp) Minus (Select \* from emp1)
6. **Count the totalsa  deptno wise where more than 2 employees exist.**  
   SELECT  deptno, sum(sal) As totalsal  
   FROM emp  
   GROUP BY deptno  
   HAVING COUNT(empno) > 2