

Difference between views and materialized views.

view	Materialized view
View not stored in db	materialized view is stored in db
View is virtual table formed from one or more base tables	mv is a physical copy of the base table
View is updated automatically each time we use it	mv has to be manually updated
do not require memory space	requires memory space
create view v as select first_name,salary from employees;	create materialized view mv as select first_name,salary from employees;

Write a program to identify which day is weekdays and which day is weekend..

```
select sysdate,
case
when to_char(sysdate,'D') in (2,3,4,5,6) then 'weekday'
when to_char(sysdate,'D') in (1,7) then 'weekend'
end
from dual;
```

Delete Duplicate rows.

```
Delete from employees where rowid not in (select max(rowid) from employees from
employees
groupbyfirst_name);
```

Write a query for department wise max salary and min salary

```
Select dept_id,max(salary),min(salary) from employees
groupbydept_id;
```

Difference between cursor and refcursor.

Cursor	Refcursor
Static. Compile time	Dynamic. Runtime
Cannot be changed at runtime	Can be changed at runtime
Cannot be returned to a client	Can be returned to a client

Private workspace area. Temporarily store and return one row at a time.	Used to store query output.
Global	Cannot be defined outside a procedure or function

What index doing inside query

Index Is Used To Speed Up The Data Retrieval.

Types Of Indexes

- B*Tree
- Bitmap
- Unique
- Function Based Index
- Indexed Virtual Column
- Index Organized Table.

Table with millions of records n asked me to fetch only the persons who use Gmail.com email.

Select * from employees where email like '%gmail.com';

When we use procedures and functions.

Procedures	Functions
Do not have to return a value	Return a value
Cannot be used in select statements	Can be used in select statements
Dml statements work	DML Statemensts do not work

Difference between drop ,delete, truncate.

drop	delete	truncate
DDL	DML	DDL
To drop a table or a column	To delete specific records	To delete the entire table

	Can be roll back before commit	Cannot be roll back
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What is composite primary key? And tell me the difference between primary key and composite primary key.

Composite key, or composite primary key, refers to cases where more than one column is used to specify the primary key of a table.

A primary key defined as a key or database column which uniquely identifies each row in a database table. A composite key is a set of more than one key that, together, uniquely identifies each record.

Who do u report in ur company?

I report to Data Modeller and Business Analyst

Pragma autonomous transaction? Why do we use it? Purpose of it in corporate world?

A subprogram marked with this pragma can do SQL operations and commit or roll back those operations, without committing or rolling back the data in the main transaction. It works as an independent subprogram. It is used in error_log in real time.

Triggers?

Triggers are fired when an event occurs.

Events:

- Insert
- Update
- delete

Timings;

- Before
- After
- Instead of

Types;

- Row level
- Statement level

Which version u r currently working on?

12c. Worked previously on 10g,11g

When will mutating table error will occur?

It occurs when a trigger operation is performed on the same table.

```
Create or replace trigger trg_t1
before insert on t1
begin
insert into t1 values(10);
end;
/
```

How to check how many indexes are created per table?

```
select * from user_indexes where table_name ='EMP';
select * from user_ind_columns where table_name ='EMP';
```