Object	Definition	Key Differences
Trigger vs Stored Procedure	A trigger is an automatic response to certain events on a table or view.	- **Execution**: Triggers run automatically upon an event; stored procedures are called explicitly. - **Parameters**: Triggers cannot take parameters; stored procedures can.
Stored Procedure vs Functions	A stored procedure is a precompiled collection of SQL statements, while a function returns a value.	- **Return Type**: Functions return a single value or table; stored procedures do not return a value. - **Usage**: Functions can be used in SELECT statements; stored procedures cannot.
DROP vs DELETE	DROP removes an object (table, view) from the database; DELETE removes rows from a table.	- **Impact**: DROP removes the entire structure; DELETE can be selective. - **Transaction Log**: DROP is logged, DELETE logs each row deleted.
SELECT vs SELECT INTO	SELECT retrieves data from a table; SELECT INTO creates a new table from the result of a query	- **Target**: SELECT outputs data to a result set; SELECT INTO creates a new table. - **Performance**: SELECT INTO is generally faster for large data sets.
DDL, DML, DCL, DQL	Data Definition Language (DDL) defines the structure; Data Manipulation Language (DML)	- **Purpose**: DDL modifies the database schema; DML modifies data; DCL

	manipulates data; Data Control Language (DCL) controls access; Data Query Language (DQL) retrieves data.	manages permissions; DQL fetches data. - **Examples**: CREATE, INSERT, GRANT, SELECT.
Table-Valued vs Multi-Statement Function	A table-valued function returns a table; a multi-statement function can return a scalar value.	- **Return Type**: Table-valued functions return tables; multi-statement functions return a single value. - **Usage**: Table-valued functions can be used in joins; multi-statement cannot.
VARCHAR(50) vs VARCHAR(MAX)	VARCHAR(50) limits character storage to 50; VARCHAR(MAX) can store up to 2GB of data.	- **Size**: VARCHAR(50) is a fixed limit; VARCHAR(MAX) is flexible. - **Performance**: VARCHAR(MAX) may incur performance overhead when handling large data.
SQL vs Windows Authentication	SQL authentication requires a username/password; Windows authentication uses Windows credentials.	- **Security**: SQL authentication is database-specific; Windows authentication uses existing Windows user rights. - **Management**: SQL accounts need to be managed separately
Inline Function vs View	An inline function is a function that returns a table; a view is a virtual table based on a query.	- **Execution**: Inline functions can accept parameters; views cannot. - **Usage**: Inline functions can be used in queries like a

		table; views cannot directly return values.
Identity vs Unique Constraint	An identity constraint auto-increments a numeric value; a unique constraint ensures all values in a column are unique.	- **Functionality**: Identity creates a unique identifier; unique constraint enforces uniqueness on existing data. - **Modification**: Identity cannot be modified; unique constraints can.

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