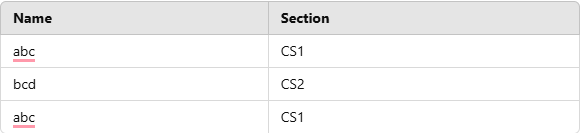
**Here is the table that shows the order in which the clauses are used.**

| **Order** | **Clause** | **Function** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | [FROM](https://www.scaler.com/topics/sql/from-clause-in-sql/) | Tables are joined to get the base data. |
| 2 | WHERE | The base data is filtered. |
| 3 | GROUP BY | The filtered base data is grouped. |
| 4 | [HAVING](https://www.scaler.com/topics/sql/having-clause-in-sql/) | The grouped base data is filtered. |
| 5 | SELECT | The final data is returned. |
| 6 | ORDER BY | The final data is sorted. |
| 7 | LIMIT | The returned data is limited to row count. |

1.write a sql query to show all duplicate rows in a table

**Let’s Consider the Below Sample Table tbl**



SELECT Name, Section  
FROM tbl  
GROUP BY Name, Section  
HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1;

**Output**

| **Name** | **Section** |
| --- | --- |
| abc | CS1 |

3.

## **Comparison Between DELETE, DROP, and TRUNCATE**

The following table lists all the major differences between **DELETE**, **DROP**, and **TRUNCATE**:

| **Parameter** | **DELETE** | **DROP** | **TRUNCATE** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | DML | DDL | DDL |
| **Purpose** | Deletes specific rows based on condition | Deletes the entire table or database | Deletes all rows but retains table structure |
| **Syntax** | DELETE FROM table\_name WHERE condition; | DROP TABLE table\_name; | TRUNCATE TABLE table\_name; |
| **Rollback Support** | Can be Rollback | Cannot be Rollback | Cannot be Rollback |
| **Data Removal** | Removes selected rows | Removes table and data completely | Removes all rows |
| **Efficiency** | Slower, as each row is processed individually | Instant removal, affecting schema | Faster than DELETE but slower than DROP |
| **Triggers** | Fires triggers | Does not fire triggers | Does not fire triggers |

## 1. DELETE Command in SQL

4. given a table with product id price and product name write a sql query to find products with same price

### Example Table: products

| **product\_id** | **product\_name** | **price** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Product A | 100 |
| 2 | Product B | 200 |
| 3 | Product C | 100 |
| 4 | Product D | 300 |
| 5 | Product E | 200 |

### **SQL Query**

SELECT price, GROUP\_CONCAT(product\_name) AS product\_names

FROM products

GROUP BY price

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1;

### Output

For the first query, the output will be:

| **price** | **product\_names** |
| --- | --- |
| 100 | Product A,Product C |
| 200 | Product B,Product E |

### Alternative Query to List All Products with Same Price

If you want to list all rows for products with the same price:

sql

Copy code

SELECT \*

FROM products

WHERE price IN (

SELECT price

FROM products

GROUP BY price

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1

);

| **product\_id** | **product\_name** | **price** |
| --- | --- | --- |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Product A | 100 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 3 | Product C | 100 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2 | Product B | 200 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 5 | Product E | 200 |