1. **What is the difference between Truncate, Delete,Drop?**

Ans:

**TRUNCATE**:

* TRUNCATE removes all rows from a table.
* TRUNCATE TABLE always locks the table and page but not each row.
* If we truncate a table, then truncate table statement cannot be rolled back in some of the database.
* Truncate table statement is a Data Definition Language.

**DELETE:**

* Removes rows from a table. Delete rows one at a time & records an entry in the transaction log for each deleted row.
* Deleted data can be rollback.
* DML command
* When the DELETE statement is executed using a row lock, each row in the table is locked for deletion.

**DROP:**

* The DROP in SQL command removes a table from the database

**2. What are alias in MySQL?**

Ans:

Aliases are used to give a table, or a column in a table, a temporary name.

Aliases are often used to make column names more readable.

An alias only exists for the duration of that query.

An alias is created with the AS keyword.

### **Alias Column Syntax**:

SELECT Column\_name AS Alias\_name

FROM Table\_name;

### **Alias Table Syntax:**

SELECT Column\_name(s)

FROM Table\_name AS Alias\_name;

**3. How do you display even rows of the any table?**

Ans:

Select \* from (select row\_num rn, e.\* from emp e) Where mod (rn,2)=0;

**4. How can you remove duplicates from a table(distinct and other way)**

Ans:

**Method 1:**

SELECT DISTINCT \*

INTO Duplicate\_table

FROM Original\_table

GROUP BY Key\_value

HAVING COUNT(Key\_value) > 1

DELETE Original\_table

WHERE Key\_value

IN (SELECT Key\_value

FROM Duplicate\_table)

INSERT Original\_table

SELECT \*

FROM Duplicate\_table

**Method 2:**

DELETE Ta

FROM

(

SELECT \*

, Dup\_Rank = ROW\_NUMBER() OVER (

              PARTITION BY Key\_value

              ORDER BY (SELECT NULL)

            )

FROM Original\_table

) AS Ta

WHERE Dup\_Rank > 1

**5. How you can find 5th max salary?(Do it by all 3 ways)**

Ans:

**Method 1:**

select \* from Employees order by salary limit 1 offset 4;

**Method 2:**

select \* from(

select ename, sal, dense\_rank()

over(order by sal desc)r from Employee)

where r=5;

**Method 3 :**

SELECT DISTINCT salary FROM Employees e1 WHERE 5 = (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary) FROM Employees  e2 WHERE e2.salary >= e1.salary);