19B21A0435

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1.Create a function and then call another function from within it .What is this process called?

Ans)---

his article, we will see how to call a function from a stored procedure in SQL Server 2012. Here, I have written a scalar function named MultiplyofTwoNumber that accepts two parameters and returns one parameter. Now I want to call this from a stored procedure. So let's take a look at a practical example of how to call a function from a stored procedure in SQL Server 2012. The example is developed in SQL Server 2012 using the SQL Server Management Studio. There are some simple things to do that are described here.

There are two types of functions in SQL Server; they are:

System defined function

User defined function

User defined functions are three types in SQL Server. They are scalar, inline table-valued and multiple-statement table-valued

2.How to inspect the querys excuection IN PLAN?

In the [SQL Server query execution plans – Basics](https://www.sqlshack.com/sql-server-query-execution-plans-basics/), we described the query execution plans in SQL Server and why they are important for performance analysis. In this article, we will focus on the methods for opening the plans, both actual and estimated ones

If you look at the **Query** item in the SQL Server Management Studio menu, you’ll see two options related to query plans – **Display Estimated Execution plan** and **Include Actual Execution plan**

An estimated execution plan is a SQL Server query plan that is generated without actually running the query (or stored procedure) the plan is created for. It’s based on estimation of expected behavior. It’s useful for analyzing how a query would behave, without actually running it. This is very useful for testing purposes in environments where performance should not be affected by running actual code (e.g. running a SELECT statement with complex joins against huge tables), or when running code is not possible due to data changes it makes (e.g. executing an UPDATE). Its downside is that it might be inaccurate in some scenarios

An actual execution plan is the SQL Server query plan that is generated after a query was executed. It’s more reliable, as it’s based on the actual execution, not estimates. It also provides more information and statistics, therefore it’s much useful in troubleshooting

There are several methods available for viewing a query plan in SQL Server

3.What is the purpose of the MAXDOP and recopling keyword in SQL queries?

## **Category:** Performance **Item:** Default Max degree of parallelism

The max degree of parallelism option is used by SQL Server to limit the number of processors to use for parallel plan execution.

By default, SQL uses all available CPUs during query execution.

Defaults are not good.

While this is great for large queries, it can cause performance problems and limit concurrency.

This setting goes together in tuning with the “Cost threshold for parallelism”.

## **Microsoft best practices to set MaxDOP**

When query goes parallel, you do not necessarily want it to use all CPU cores, as one bad query will impact everything SQL Server is doing.

But you do not want to let queries go parallel and just have CPU cores idle.

There is no single rule that works for all SQL Servers.

MaxDOP configuration will depend on the machine and the version of the SQL Server.

Check out the [Microsoft best practice guide](https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/sql/database-engine/configure-windows/configure-the-max-degree-of-parallelism-server-configuration-option?view=sql-server-ver15) for set the max degree of parallelism.

**Note:**SQL Server 2019 (15.x) automatizes the recommendations for settings MaxDOP configuration during the installation process. You can accept the recommended setting or enter your value.

4.How to build DDL statements from an exciting database table.Write steps for it?

## **Creating the table**

To create a table in the database,a DBA must have certain information in hand - the table name, column name, column data types, and column sizes. All this information can be modified later using DDL commands.

### **Table Naming Conventions -**

* The name you choose for a table must follow these standard rules:
* The name must begin with a letter A-Z or a-z
* Can contain numbers and underscores
* Can be in UPPER of lower case
* Can be up to 30 characters in length
* Cannot use the same name of another existing object in your schema
* Must not be a SQL reserved word

5. How to update the data in a table using in inner join .write an example?

Introduction: In this article I have explained How to update data in one table based on other table using Sql Server Inner Join.

In previous articles i explained the How to [Delete Records from table using Inner Join in Sql Server](http://www.webcodeexpert.com/2016/10/delete-records-from-table-using-inner.html) and [Query to search any text in all stored procedures, views and functions](http://www.webcodeexpert.com/2016/08/sql-server-query-to-search-any-text-in.html) and [CTE recursive query to get employee manager hierarchy with level](http://www.webcodeexpert.com/2016/09/sql-server-cte-recursive-query-to-get.html) and [Query to find all foreign keys references of particular table](http://www.webcodeexpert.com/2016/09/sql-server-query-to-find-all-foreign.html) and [Use of self join in sql server with example](http://www.webcodeexpert.com/2014/01/what-is-use-of-self-join-in-sql-server.html) and [Autogenerate auto incremented unique alphanumeric id or number in sql server](http://www.webcodeexpert.com/2015/08/auto-generate-auto-incremented-unique.html)

Description: Many times we need to update columns in one table based on the columns in another table .In such case we can use UPDATE statement by joining tables together using INNER JOIN.

Syntax for Update with Inner Join

UPDATE T1

SET T1.Column1 = T2.Column1

FROM Table1 AS T1 INNER JOIN Table2 AS T2

ON T1.Id = T2.Id;

T1 is an alias name for Table1, whose rows we want to update based on matching rows with Table2. On clause specifies the column names to find matching rows between both tables using Inner Join. SET specifies that Column1 Table1 value will be updated with values of the Column1 of Table2. Multiple columns can also be updated.

6.Difference between truncate ,delete and drop with a suitable example?

## **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.

## **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.

## **DROP:**

The DROP in SQL command removes a table from the database