**1. What is the difference between truncate, delete, drop?**

| **Truncate:** | **Delete:** | **Drop:** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| It deletes the data of the table but not the table structure. It is faster than the delete command. | It deletes all the rows from the table without deleting its structure.  If we use delete with where clause then it deletes the particular rows as per the conditions. | It is used to delete the whole table and database with its structures. |
| It is a DDL command. | It is a DML command. | It is a DDL command. |
| **Syntax:** truncate table table\_name; | **Syntax:** delete from table\_name;  **Syntax:** delete from table\_name where condition; | **Syntax:** drop table table\_name;  **Syntax:** drop database database\_name; |

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

Alias are a temporary name given to the table name and column name to make the query more readable. It exists only for the duration of the query.

**Syntax:** select column\_name as **alias\_name** from table\_name;

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

Select \* from table\_name where column\_id%2=0;

Or

Select \* from table\_name where mod(coulumn\_id,2)=0;

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

1. Delete from **table\_name** where **column\_name** not in (select **distinct(column\_name)** from **table\_name**);
2. Select **column\_name**,**count(column\_name)** as total from **table\_name** group by **column\_name** having total >1;

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

1. select salary from employees order by salary desc limit 1 offset 5;
2. select distinct salary from employees order by salary desc limit 1 offset 4;
3. select salary from (select salary from employees order by salary desc limit 6) as abc order by salary limit 1;
4. select distinct salary from employees e1 where 5 =(select count(distinct salary) from employees e2 where e1.salary<=e2.salary);