**SQL Assignment 3**

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

A stored procedure is a prepared SQL code that you can save, so the code can be reused over and over again. So if you have an SQL query that you write over and over again, save it as a stored procedure, and then just call it to execute it.You can also pass parameters to a stored procedure, so that the stored procedure can act based on the parameter value(s) that is passed.

1. How to inspect the query's execution plan?

On the toolbar, click Database Engine Query. You can also open an existing query and display the estimated execution plan by clicking the Open File toolbar button and locating the existing query.

Enter the query for which you would like to display the estimated execution plan.

On the Query menu, click Display Estimated Execution Plan or click the Display Estimated Execution Plan toolbar button. The estimated execution plan is displayed on the Execution Plan tab in the results pane.

1. What is the purpose of the MAXDOP and recompiling keywords in SQL queries?

The maximum degree of parallelism (MAXDOP) is a server configuration option for running SQL Server on multiple CPUs. It controls the number of processors used to run a single statement in parallel plan execution. The default value is 0, which enables SQL Server to use all available processors. This can affect performance, and isn’t optimal for most use cases.

1. How to build DDL statements from an existing database table, write steps for it?

Open  **SQL**

Select **File** > **Import** > **DDL File**.

You can add multiple DDL files to be imported at the same time. Click the '+' icon to add a DDL file.

The Compare Model window appears. You can view the changes that will occur when the DDL file is imported. Expand Tables You see that the list of tables that will be created. Click **Merge**.

The relational diagram is displayed. You can zoom in and out. click the Zoom Out  icon.

1. How to update data in a table using an inner join, write an example?

**SQL UPDATE JOIN** means we will update one table using another table and join condition.

1. **UPDATE** customer\_table
2. **INNER** JOIN
3. Customer\_table
4. **ON** customer\_table.rel\_cust\_name = customer\_table.cust\_id
5. **SET** customer\_table.rel\_cust\_name = customer\_table.cust\_name
6. Differentiate between truncate, delete, and drop with a suitable example.

DELETE is a DML (Data Manipulation Language) command and is used to delete one or more rows (records) from a table (relation). DELETE is used only to remove data from the table, not to remove a table from the database.

**DELETE** **FROM** Employee;

TRUNCATE is a DDL (Data Definition Language) command that is used to delete all data from a table (relation) without removing the table structure. TRUNCATE is used only to remove data from the table, not to remove a table from the database. This is almost similar to the DELETE statement because it does not have a WHERE clause.

**BEGIN** **TRANSACTION**

**SELECT** \* **FROM** PRODUCT   --to check the records

**TRUNCATE** **TABLE** PRODUCT

DROP TABLE is also a DDL (Data Definition Language) command. It is used to remove data stored in a table as well as a table structure from a database. The DROP TABLE statement removes the table's structure, data, indexes, constraints, and triggers. When a table is dropped, any constraints or triggers associated with it, are also dropped.

**DROP** **TABLE** CLIENT