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

Truncate:

It is also a Data Definition Language Command . It is used to delete all the rows of a relation (table) in one go. With the help of the “TRUNCATE” command, we can’t delete the single row as here WHERE clause is not used. By using this command the existence of all the rows of the table is lost. It is comparatively faster than the delete command as it deletes all the rows fastly.

Syntax: TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;

Delete:

Basically, it is a Data Manipulation Command. It is used to delete one or more tuples of a table. With the help of the “DELETE” command, we can either delete all the rows in one go or can delete rows one by one. i.e., we can use it as per the requirement or the condition using the Where clause. It is comparatively slower than the TRUNCATE command.

Syntax: DELETE FROM *table_name* WHERE *condition*;

Drop:

It is a Data Definition Language Command (DDL). It is used to drop the whole table. With the help of the “DROP” command we can drop (delete) the whole structure in one go i.e. it removes the named elements of the schema. By using this command the existence of the whole table is finished or lost.

Syntax: DROP TABLE table_name;

2. What are alias in MySQL?Alias is a temporary name given to a table or column. Aliases are often used to make column
names more readable.An alias only exists for the duration of that query and is created with the AS keyword.

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_name % 2 =0;
Select * from table_name where mod(column_name,2) =0;
```

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

Name	Marks	Grade
Anna	65	C
Raj	70	B
Anna	65	C
Sara	80	A
Raj	70	B

Using Distinct:

```
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)
```

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

Using subquery:

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

Using Limit:

```
SELECT distinct(salary) from employees  order by salary desc limit 5 offset 4;
```

Using Rank Function:

```
select * from(select ename, sal, dense_rank() over(order by sal desc)r from Employee) where r=5;
```