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

Ans.
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

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 rownum 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 T
FROM
(
SELECT *
, DupRank = ROW_NUMBER() OVER (
               PARTITION BY key_value
               ORDER BY (SELECT NULL)
             )
FROM original_table
) AS T
WHERE DupRank > 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);