SQL Server Interview Questions & Answers

Hi Guys This is Zaheer Alam You are watch Techpro Free YouTube Channel .

SQL Server Interview Questions & Answers

In this Session we are going to Discuss Top 30 Interview Question that are Generally asked

SQL Server Interview Questions & Answers

About SQL (Structure Query language) . 1.7MB of data is created every second by every person during 2020

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With this Ratio 2.5 quintillion bytes of data are produced by humans every day .

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463 exabytes of data will be generated each day by humans as of 2025.

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95 million photos and videos are shared every day on Instagram . By the end of 2020, 44 zettabytes

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will make up the entire digital universe . Every day, 306.4 billion emails are sent

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and 5 million Tweets are made . So In this Era Database Playing Important Role to Manage Data

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For Business Operations Everyday. For This Purpose to Manage Data We need to Use Database . So in this Era

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Relational Database management system is Most popular Database to manage Data .

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A relational database is a type of database. It uses a structure that allows us to identify and access data

SQL Server Interview Questions & Answers

in relation to another piece of data in the database. Often, data in a relational database is organized into tables. For

Database Administrator

All of this purpose market Demands Database System Administrator . SO this is Big Opportunity to work on it

Database Administrator

For This we are going to Discuss top 30 Answer and Questions that may ask Generally in Every Interview

Database Interview Question

1

Difference Between DELETE and TRUNCATE Statement

Delete

- It is used to delete specific data
- We can use with where clause
- It locks the table row before deleting the row
- We can rollback the changes.
- It is slower than truncate

Truncate

- It is used to delete the entire data of the table
- It can't be used with where clause
- It locks the entire table
- We can't rollback the changes
- It is faster than delete

First of All we are going to start with Question Difference between Delete and truncate Statement Starting with Delete

Database Interview Question

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Database Interview Question

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before deleting the row .we can rollback with changes it is a slower than truncate

Database Interview Question

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With the Help of truncate we can Delete Entire Data of the table it can't be used with where clause

Database Interview Question

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we can't roll back the changing and It is a faster than delete query

Database Interview Question

2

Difference Between TABLE and FIELD

Table

- In Relational database model, a table is a collection of data elements organized in terms of rows and columns. A table is also considered as a convenient representation of relations. Table is the most simplest form of data storage.

ID	Name	Age	Salary
1	Adam	34	13000
2	Alex	28	15000

Field

- A field is part of a record and contains a single piece of data for the subject of the record In the employee table, each record contains four fields. ID, Name, Age, Salary are fields in the table

1	Adam	34	13000

next question is difference between tables and Fields we're starting with table. So with the starting of table in the relational

Database Interview Question

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A single entry in a table is called a Tuple or Record or Row. A tuple in a table represents a set of related data.

Database Interview Question

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For example, the above Employee table has 2 tuples/records/rows.

Database Interview Question

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If we are talking about Field A field is part of a record and contains a single piece of data for the subject of the record

Database Interview Question

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You can see in Given Example In the employee table, each record contains four fields. ID, Name, Age, Salary are fields in the table

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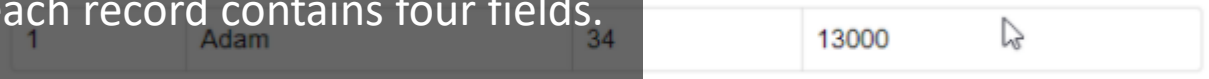

Database Interview Question

3

What is Join and Joins Types

- This is a keyword used to query data from more tables based on the relationship between the fields of the tables. Keys play a major role when JOINs are used.
- There are various types of join which can be used to retrieve data and it depends on the relationship between tables.

Next Question is What is Join and Joins Types .This is a keyword used to query data from more tables based on the relationship between the fields of the tables. Keys play a major role when JOINs are used.

Database Interview Question

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If we are talking about There are various types of join which can be used to retrieve data and it depends on the relationship between tables.

Database Interview Question

4

Joins Types

Inner Join

Inner join return rows when there is at least one match of rows between the tables

Right Join

Right join return rows which are common between the tables and all rows of Right hand side table. Simply, it returns all the rows from the right hand side table even though there are no matches in the left hand side table

Left Join

Left join return rows which are common between the tables and all rows of Left hand side table. Simply, it returns all the rows from Left hand side table even though there are no matches in the Right hand side table

Full Join

Full join return rows when there are matching rows in any one of the tables. This means, it returns all the rows from the left hand side table and all the rows from the right hand side table

Self join

A self JOIN is a regular join, but the table is joined with itself

So if we are talking about Inner join return rows when there is at least one match of rows between the tables

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A self JOIN is a regular join, but the table is joined with itself

The INNER JOIN keyword selects all rows from both tables as long as there is a match between the columns

Database Interview Question

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Database Interview Question

5

Difference Between primary Key and Foreign Key

Primary key

- primary key is a combination of fields which uniquely specify a row. This is a special kind of unique key, and it has implicit NOT NULL constraint. It means, Primary key values cannot be NULL.

Foreign key

- A foreign key is one table which can be related to the primary key of another table. Relationship needs to be created between two tables by referencing foreign key with the primary key of another table

Next one is Difference between primary key and foreign key Starting with primary key is a combination of fields which uniquely specify a row.

Database Interview Question

5

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Database Interview Question

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Primary keys must contain UNIQUE values, and cannot contain NULL values.
A table can have only ONE primary key; and in the table)

Database Interview Question

5

Difference Between primary Key and Foreign Key

this primary key can consist of single or multiple columns (fields)

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Database Interview Question

PersonID	LastName	FirstName	Age
1	Hansen	Ola	30
2	Svendson	Tove	23
3	Pettersen	Kari	20

OrderID	OrderNumber	PersonID
1	77895	3
2	44678	3
3	22456	2
4	24562	1

Look at the following two tables: "Persons" table and order Table . Notice that the "PersonID" column in the "Orders" table points to the "PersonID" column in the "Persons" table

Database Interview Question

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The "PersonID" column in the "Persons" table is the PRIMARY KEY in the "Persons" table.
The "PersonID" column in the "Orders" table is a FOREIGN KEY in the "Orders" table.

Database Interview Question

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The FOREIGN KEY constraint is used to prevent actions that would destroy links between tables.
The FOREIGN KEY constraint also prevents invalid data from being

Database Interview Question

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inserted into the foreign key column, because it has to be one of the values contained in the table it points to

Database Interview Question

6

What is Views & Index

Views

- A view is a virtual table which consists of a subset of data contained in a table. Views are not virtually present, and it takes less space to store. View can have data of one or more tables combined, and it is depending on the relationship

Indexes

- An index is performance tuning method of allowing faster retrieval of records from the table. An index creates an entry for each value and it will be faster to retrieve data

Next one is what is Views and Index's Let started View A view is a virtual table which consists of a subset of data contained in a table. Views are not virtually present, and it takes less space to store.

Database Interview Question

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You can add SQL functions, WHERE, and JOIN statements to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from one single table

Database Interview Question

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A view always shows up-to-date data! The database engine recreates the data, using the view's SQL statement, every time a user queries a view

Database Interview Question

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Updating a table with indexes takes more time than updating a table without (because the indexes also need an update). So, only create indexes on columns that will be frequently searched against

Database Interview Question

7

What are Types of Indexes

If we are talking about the Seventh Question here we have to Discuss 3 Types of Indexes

Unique Index

This indexing does not allow the field to have duplicate values if the column is unique indexed. Unique index can be applied automatically when primary key is defined

Clustered Index

This type of index reorders the physical order of the table and search based on the key values. Each table can have only one clustered index

No Clustered Index

This type of index reorders the physical order of the table and search based on the key values. Each table can have only one clustered index

Database Interview Question

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What are Types of Indexes

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Database Interview Question

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Non Clustered Index

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Database Interview Question

8

What is Cursor

- A database Cursor is a control which enables traversal over the rows or records in the table. This can be viewed as a pointer to one row in a set of rows. Cursor is very much useful for traversing such as retrieval, addition and removal of database records

SO what is Cursor A database Cursor is a control which enables traversal over the rows or records in the table. This can be viewed as a pointer to one row in a set of rows.

Database Interview Question

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Database Interview Question

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It is a database object to retrieve data from a result set one row at a time. It is useful when we want to manipulate the record of a table in a singleton method, in other words, one row at a time

Database Interview Question

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There are the following two types of cursors in SQL 1 Implicit Cursor 2 Explicit Cursor

Database Interview Question

9

What is Triggers

A DB trigger is a code or programs that automatically execute with response to some event on a table or view in a database.
Mainly, trigger helps to maintain the integrity of the database.
Example: When a new student is added to the student database, new records should be created in the related tables like Exam, Score and Attendance tables

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Database Interview Question

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Database Interview Question

10

Difference between Local and Global Variables

Difference between Local and Global Variables So what is Local veriable

Local Variable

- Local variables are the variables which can be used or exist inside the function. They are not known to the other functions and those variables cannot be referred or used. Variables can be created whenever that function is called

Global variable

- Global variables are the variables which can be used or exist throughout the program. Same variable declared in global cannot be used in functions. Global variables cannot be created whenever that function is called

Database Interview Question

10

Difference between Local and Global Variables

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Database Interview Question

10

What is Constraint

Constraint can be used to specify the limit on the data type of table. Constraint can be specified while creating or altering the table statement.

Number 10 is Constraint Constraint can be used to specify the limit on the data type of table. Constraint can be specified while creating or altering the table statement.

Database Interview Question

10

What is Constraint

Constraint can be used to specify the limit on the data type of table. Constraint can be specified while creating or altering the table statement.

Sample of constraint are NOT NULL. CHECK. DEFAULT. UNIQUE. PRIMARY KEY. FOREIGN KEY

Database Interview Question

11

What is Collation

Collation is defined as set of rules that determine how character data can be sorted and compared. This can be used to compare A and, other language characters and also depends on the width of the characters

Question N0 11 What is Collation in SQL Collation is defined as set of rules that determine how character data can be sorted and compared.

Database Interview Question

11

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Database Interview Question

12

Online Transaction Processing (OLTP)

Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) manages transaction based applications which can be used for data entry, data retrieval and data processing. OLTP makes data management simple and efficient. Unlike OLAP systems goal of OLTP systems is serving real-time transactions

SO what is OLTP Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) manages transaction based applications which can be used for data entry, data retrieval and data processing.

Database Interview Question

12

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Database Interview Question

12

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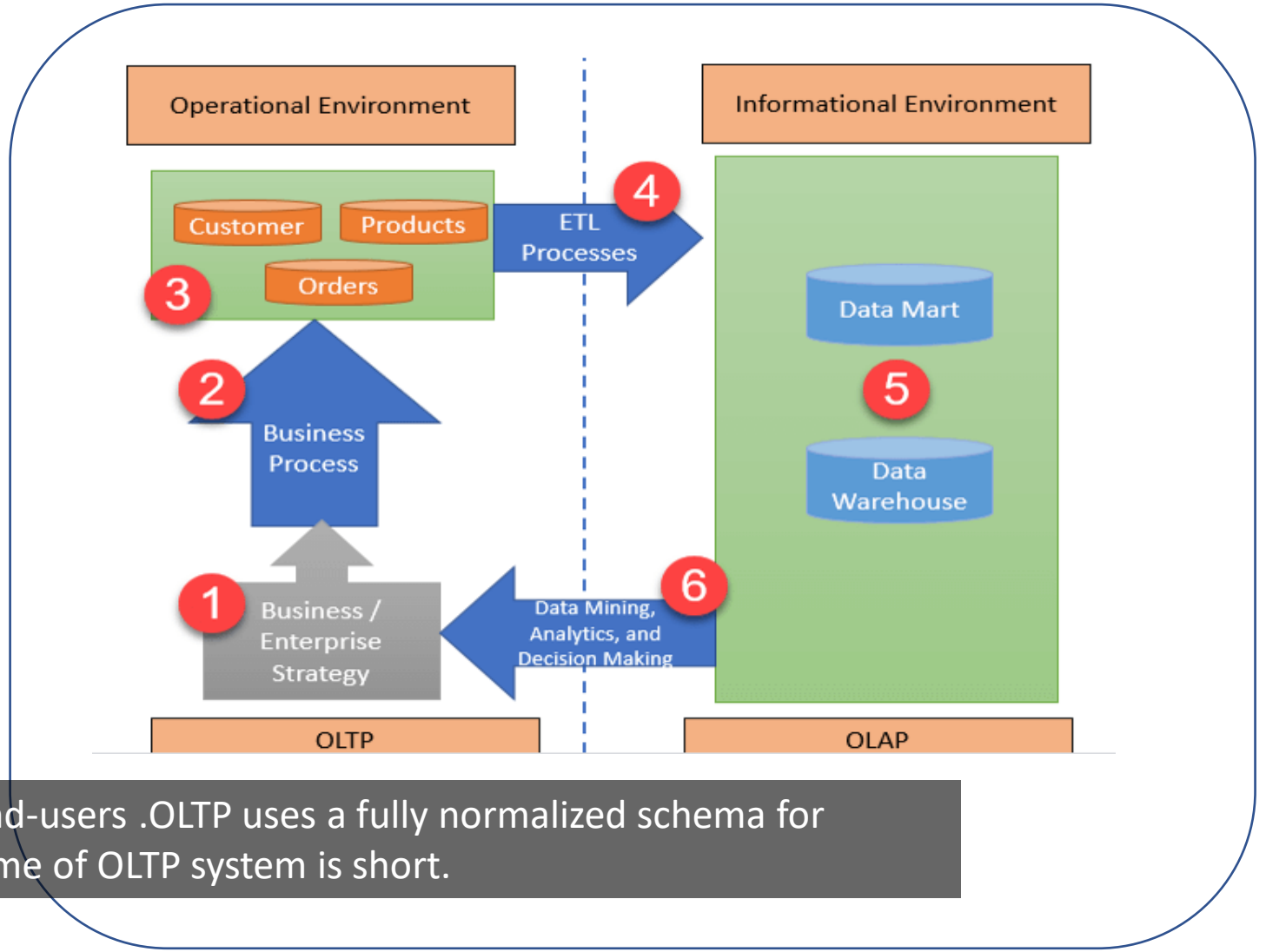
OLTP uses transactions that include small amounts of data. Indexed data in the database can be accessed easily. OLTP has a large number of users. It has fast response times

Database Interview Question

12

Online Transaction Processing (OLTP)

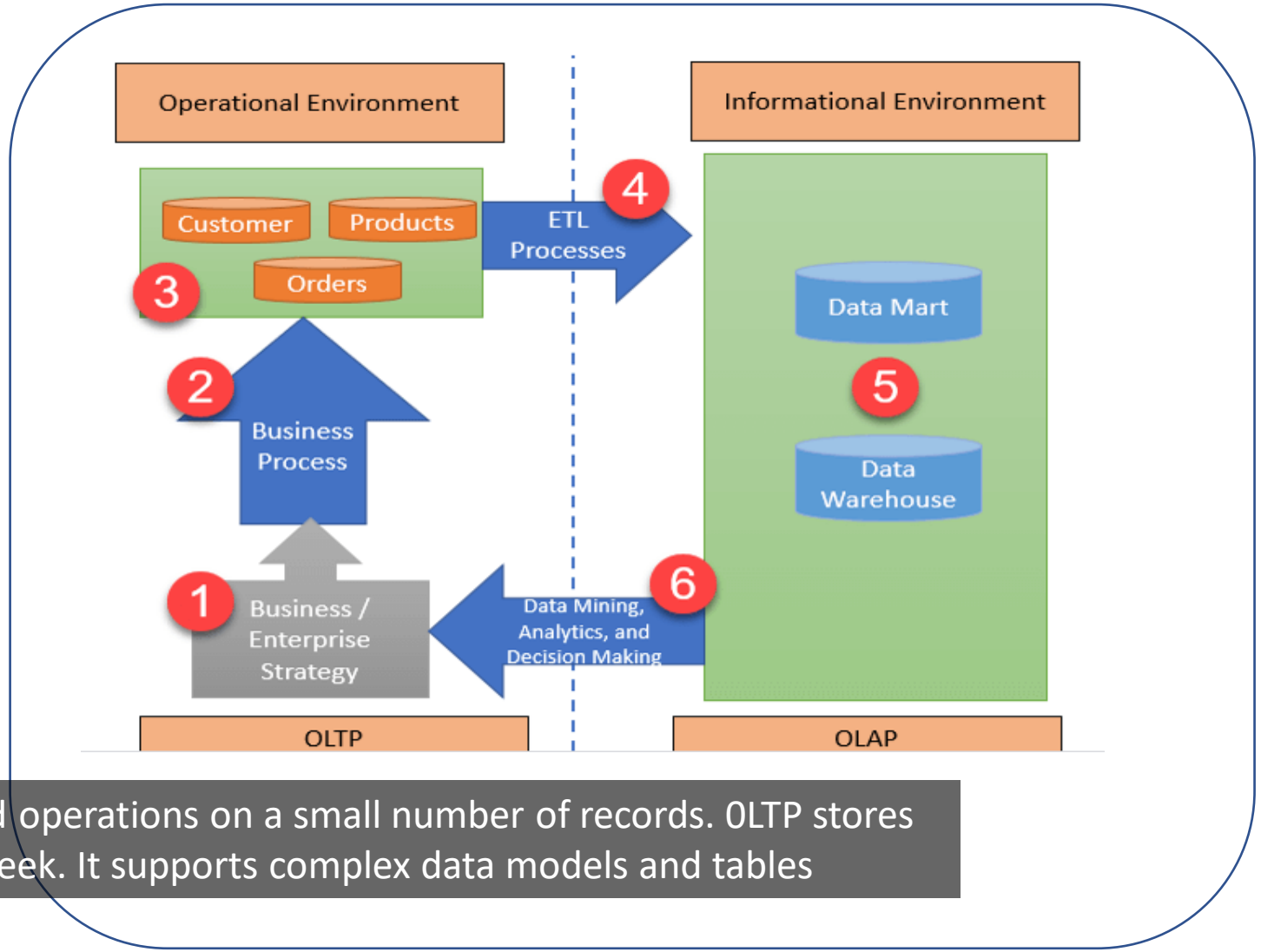


Databases are directly accessible to end-users .OLTP uses a fully normalized schema for database consistency. The response time of OLTP system is short.

Database Interview Question

12

Online Transaction Processing (OLTP)



It strictly performs only the predefined operations on a small number of records. 0LTP stores the records of the last few days or a week. It supports complex data models and tables

Database Interview Question

13

What is ALIAS command

ALIAS name can be given to a table or column. This alias name can be referred in WHERE clause to identify the table or column

WHAT IS ALLIAS COMMAND ? ALIAS name can be given to a table or column. This alias name can be referred in WHERE clause to identify the table or column

Database Interview Question

14

Aggregate Functions

Aggregate functions are used to evaluate mathematical calculation and return single values. This can be calculated from the columns in a table. Scalar functions return a single value based on the input value

Next we are going to Discuss aggregate Function Aggregate functions are used to evaluate mathematical calculation and return single values.

Database Interview Question

14

Aggregate Functions

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Database Interview Question

15

Denormalization

Denormalization refers to a technique which is used to access data from higher to lower forms of a database. It helps the database managers to increase the performance of the entire infrastructure as it introduces redundancy into a table. It adds the redundant data into a table by incorporating database queries that combine data from various tables into a single table

Question Number 15 What is Denormalization in MS SQL . Denormalization refers to a technique which is used to access data from higher to lower forms of a database.

Database Interview Question

15

Denormalization

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Database Interview Question

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Database Interview Question

16

Difference Between Entities and Relationships

Entities

- A person, place, or thing in the real world about which data can be stored in a database. Tables store data that represents one type of entity.

Relationships

- Relation or links between entities that have something to do with each other.

What is Difference Between Entities and Relationships . First we are starting with Entities A person, place, or thing in the real world about which data can be stored in a database.

Database Interview Question

16

Difference Between Entities and Relationships

Entities

- A person, place, or thing in the real world about which data can be stored in a database. Tables store data that represents one type of entity.

Relationships

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Tables store data that represents one type of entity. For example – A bank database has a customer table to store customer information.

Database Interview Question

16

Difference Between Entities and Relationships

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Customer table stores this information as a set of attributes (columns within the table) for each customer.

Database Interview Question

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Next to Discuss about Relationships Relation or links between entities that have something to do with each other.

Database Interview Question

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For example – The customer name is related to the customer account number and contact information, which might be in the same table.

Database Interview Question

16

Difference Between Entities and Relationships

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- A person, place, or thing in the real world about which data can be stored in a database. Tables store data that represents one type of entity.

Relationships

- Relation or links between entities that have something to do with each other.

There can also be relationships between separate tables (for example, customer to accounts)

17

Normalizations

Normalization is the process of organizing data to avoid duplication and redundancy.

17 About Normalization Normalization is the process of organizing data to avoid duplication and redundancy

Database Interview Question

18

Why We use Normalization

- Better Database organization
- More Tables with smaller rows
- Efficient data access
- Greater Flexibility for Queries
- Quickly find the information
- Easier to implement Security
- Allows easy modification
- Reduction of redundant and duplicate data
- More Compact Database
- Ensure Consistent data after modification

Better Database organization .More Tables with smaller rows .Efficient data access .Greater Flexibility for Queries .Quickly find the information .Easier to implement Security

Database Interview Question

18

Why We use Normalization

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Allows easy modification .Reduction of redundant and duplicate data More Compact Database .Ensure Consistent data after modification

Database Interview Question

19

What is ACID property in a database

ACID stands for Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability. It is used to ensure that the data transactions are processed reliably in a database system

Atomicity
Consistency
Isolation
Durability

Next Question is ACID Properties in database . ACID stands for Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability.

Database Interview Question

19

What is ACID property in a database

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Atomicity
Consistency
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It is used to ensure that the data transactions are processed reliably in a database system
Atomicity: Atomicity refers to the transactions that are completely done

Database Interview Question

19

What is ACID property in a database

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Atomicity
Consistency
Isolation
Durability

or failed where transaction refers to a single logical operation of a data. It means if one part of any transaction fails, the entire transaction fails and the database state is left unchanged

Database Interview Question

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Atomicity
Consistency
Isolation
Durability

Consistency: Consistency ensures that the data must meet all the validation rules. In simple words

Database Interview Question

19

What is ACID property in a database

you can say that your transaction never leaves the database without completing its state

ACID stands for Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability. It is used to ensure that the data transactions are processed reliably in a database system

Atomicity
Consistency
Isolation
Durability

Database Interview Question

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What is ACID property in a database

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Atomicity
Consistency
Isolation
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Durability: Durability means that if a transaction has been committed

Database Interview Question

19

What is ACID property in a database

it will occur whatever may come in between such as power loss, crash or any sort of error

ACID stands for Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability. It is used to ensure that the data transactions are processed reliably in a database system

Atomicity
Consistency
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Database Interview Question

20

Different Subsets of SQL

Moving Forward to Question Number 20 Different Subsets of SQL . Firstly talking about DDL Consist of Commands that can be Used to Define Database Schema

DDL

Consist of Commands that can be Used to Define Database Schema

DML

Consist of Commands that Deal with manipulation of data . Present in Dataset

DCL

Include Commands Which Deal with the Rights , Permission and other controls of Database System

TCL

Include Commands Which Mainly Deal with the tractions Database

Database Interview Question

20

Different Subsets of SQL

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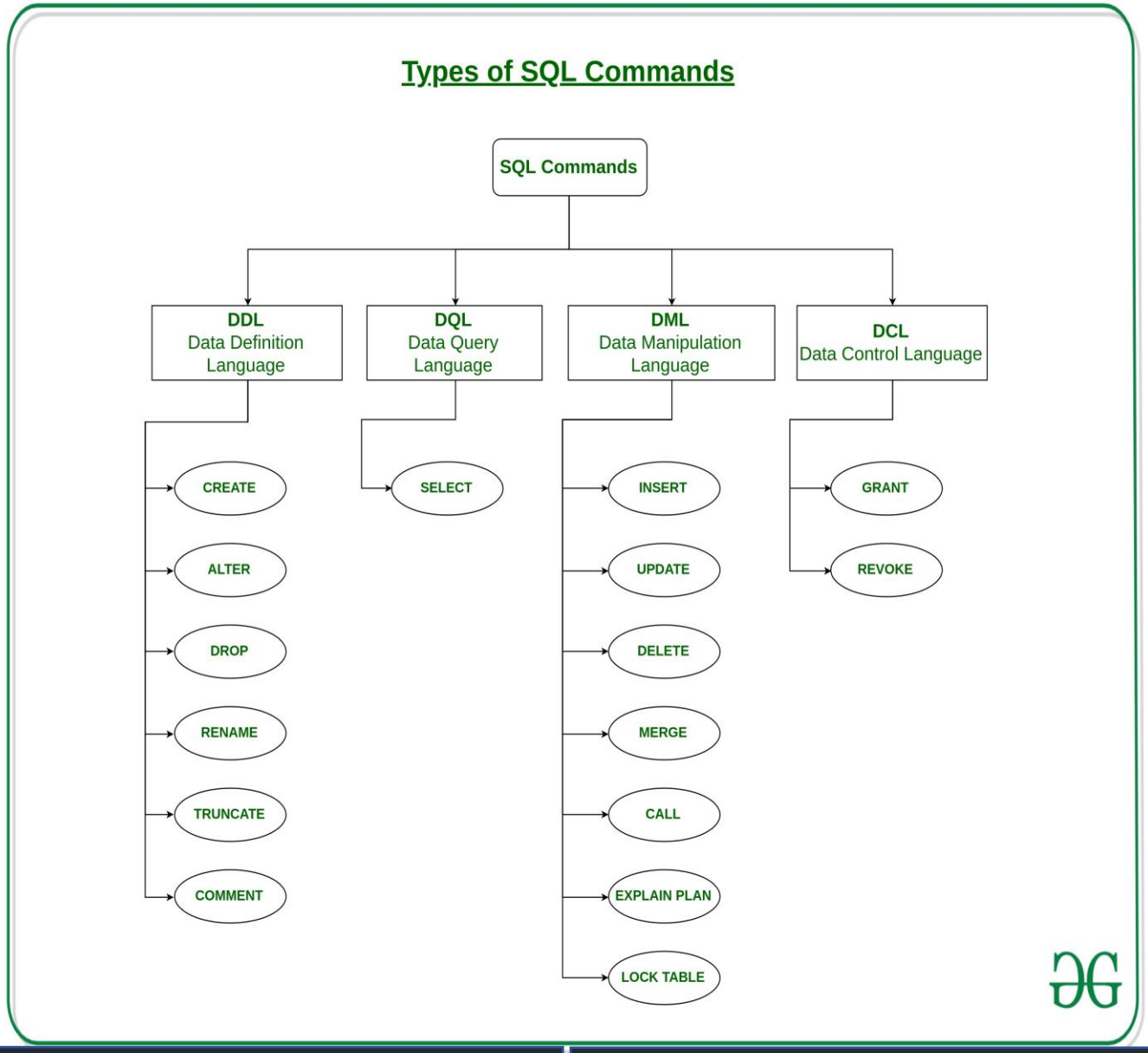

Database Interview Question

20

Different Subsets of SQL

DDL or Data Definition Language actually consists of the SQL commands that can be used to define the database schema.

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Database Interview Question

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Different Subsets of SQL

It simply deals with descriptions of the database schema and is used to create and modify the structure of database objects in the database

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Database Interview Question

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Different Subsets of SQL

Examples of DDL CREATE – is used to create the database or its objects (like table, index, function, views, store procedure and triggers).

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Database Interview Question

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Different Subsets of SQL

DROP – is used to delete objects from the database.
ALTER-is used to alter the structure of the database.

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Database Interview Question

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Different Subsets of SQL

TRUNCATE–is used to remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed.

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Database Interview Question

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Different Subsets of SQL

COMMENT –is used to add comments to the data dictionary.
RENAME –is used to rename an object existing in the database

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Database Interview Question

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Different Subsets of SQL

DML Helps The SQL commands that deals with the manipulation of data present in the database belong to DML or Data Manipulation Language and this includes most of the SQL statements

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Database Interview Question

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Different Subsets of SQL

Examples of DML INSERT – is used to insert data into a table.
UPDATE – is used to update existing data within a table.

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Database Interview Question

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Different Subsets of SQL

DELETE – is used to delete records from a database table

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Database Interview Question

20

Different Subsets of SQL

DCL(Data Control Language) : DCL includes commands such as GRANT and REVOKE which mainly deals with the rights, permissions and other controls of the database system

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Database Interview Question

20

Different Subsets of SQL

Examples of DCL commands:
GRANT-gives user's access privileges to database.
REVOKE-withdraw user's access privileges given by using the GRANT command.

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Database Interview Question

20

Different Subsets of SQL

TCL(transaction Control Language) : TCL commands deals with the transaction within the database.

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Database Interview Question

20

Different Subsets of SQL

Examples of TCL commands:
COMMIT– commits a Transaction.
ROLLBACK– rollbacks a transaction in case of any error occurs.

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Database Interview Question

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Different Subsets of SQL

SAVEPOINT–sets a save point within a transaction.
SET TRANSACTION–specify characteristics for the transaction

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Database Interview Question

22

Difference between Correlated subquery and Non-Correlated subquery

Correlated Subquery

- These are queries which select the data from a table referenced in the outer query. It is not considered as an independent query as it refers to another table and refers the column in a table

Non-Correlated subquery

- This query is an independent query where the output of subquery is substituted in the main query

22- Difference between Correlated Subquery and Non- Correlated . First talking about Correlated Subquery These are queries which select the data from

Database Interview Question

22

Difference between Correlated subquery and Non-Correlated subquery

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Database Interview Question

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So the Next one Non-Correlated subquery This query is an independent query where the output of subquery is substituted in the main query

Database Interview Question

23

Difference Between BETWEEN and IN condition operators

Moving Forward to the Next Question Difference Between BETWEEN and IN condition operators First talking about

Between

- BETWEEN operator is used to display rows based on a range of values in a row

IN

- whereas the IN condition operator is used to check for values contained in a specific set of values

Database Interview Question

23

Difference Between BETWEEN and IN condition operators

Between

- BETWEEN operator is used to display rows based on a range of values in a row

IN

- whereas the IN condition operator is used to check for values contained in a specific set of values

BETWEEN operator is used to display rows based on a range of values in a row . The BETWEEN operator is inclusive: begin and end values are included

Database Interview Question

23

Difference Between BETWEEN and IN condition operators

With the Help "Products" table in the Northwind sample database

Between

- BETWEEN operator is used to display rows based on a range of values in a row

ProductID	ProductName	SupplierID	CategoryID	Unit	Price
1	Chais	1	1	10 boxes x 20 bags	18
2	Chang	1	1	24 - 12 oz bottles	19
3	Aniseed Syrup	1	2	12 - 550 ml bottles	10
4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	1	2	48 - 6 oz jars	22
5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	1	2	36 boxes	21.35

```
SELECT * FROM Products
WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 AND 20;
```

Database Interview Question

23

Difference Between BETWEEN and IN condition operators

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- BETWEEN operator is used to display rows based on a range of values in a row

ProductID	ProductName	SupplierID	CategoryID	Unit	Price
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5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	1	2	36 boxes	21.35

```
SELECT * FROM Products
WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 AND 20;
```

With this Query SQL statement selects all products with a price BETWEEN 10 and 20

Database Interview Question

23

Difference Between BETWEEN and IN condition operators

So Next is IN Condition operators whereas the IN condition operator is used to check for values contained in a specific set of values

Between

- BETWEEN operator is used to display rows based on a range of values in a row

IN

- whereas the IN condition operator is used to check for values contained in a specific set of values

Database Interview Question

23

Difference Between BETWEEN and IN condition operators

IN

CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	PostalCode	Country
1	Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Obere Str. 57	Berlin	12209	Germany
2	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	Ana Trujillo	Avda. de la Constitución 2222	México D.F.	05021	Mexico
3	Antonio Moreno Taquería	Antonio Moreno	Mataderos 2312	México D.F.	05023	Mexico
4	Around the Horn	Thomas Hardy	120 Hanover Sq.	London	WA1 1DP	UK
5	Berglunds snabbköp	Christina Berglund	Berguvsvägen 8	Luleå	S-958 22	Sweden
6	Blauer See	Hanna Moos	Forsterstr. 57	Mannheim	68306	Germany

The IN operator is a shorthand for multiple OR conditions

Database Interview Question

23

Difference Between BETWEEN and IN condition operators

IN

CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	PostalCode	Country
1	Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Obere Str. 57	Berlin	12209	Germany
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The table Above shows the complete "Customers" table from the Northwind sample database

Database Interview Question

23

Difference Between BETWEEN and IN condition operators

IN

CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	PostalCode	Country
1	Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Obere Str. 57	Berlin	12209	Germany
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6	Blauer See	Hanna Moos	Forsterstr. 57	Mannheim	68306	Germany

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE Country IN ('Germany', 'France', 'UK');
```

The following SQL statement selects all customers that are located in "Germany", "France" or "UK":

Database Interview Question

24

recursive stored procedure

•Recursive stored procedure refers to a stored procedure which calls by itself until it reaches some boundary condition. This recursive function or procedure helps the programmers to use the same set of code n number of times.

Moving Forward on 24 Question Recursive Store Procedure Recursive stored procedure refers to a stored procedure

Database Interview Question

24

recursive stored procedure

which calls by itself until it reaches some boundary condition. This recursive function or procedure helps

•Recursive stored procedure refers to a stored procedure which calls by itself until it reaches some boundary condition. This recursive function or procedure helps the programmers to use the same set of code n number of times.

Database Interview Question

24

recursive stored procedure

•Recursive stored procedure refers to a stored procedure which calls by itself until it reaches some boundary condition. This recursive function or procedure helps the programmers to use the same set of code n number of times.

the programmers to use the same set of code n number of times

Database Interview Question

24

recursive stored procedure

This is referred to as recursion. When might you want a stored procedure to be recursive? One common example is when you need to expand a tree relationship.

•Recursive stored procedure refers to a stored procedure which calls by itself until it reaches some boundary condition. This recursive function or procedure helps the programmers to use the same set of code n number of times.

Database Interview Question

24

recursive stored procedure

•Recursive stored procedure refers to a stored procedure which calls by itself until it reaches some boundary condition. This recursive function or procedure helps the programmers to use the same set of code n number of times.

Although a common table expression (CTE) can be used to recursively expand a tree relationship, internally it builds

Database Interview Question

24

recursive stored procedure

•Recursive stored procedure refers to a stored procedure which calls by itself until it reaches some boundary condition. This recursive function or procedure helps the programmers to use the same set of code n number of times.

the entire tree before applying any filters to display the tree, starting at a specific level

Database Interview Question

25

What is a Stored Procedure

•A Stored Procedure is a function which consists of many SQL statements to access the database system. Several SQL statements are consolidated into a stored procedure and execute them whenever and wherever required which saves time and avoid writing code again and again

Question Number 25 Store Procedure A Stored Procedure is a function which consists of many SQL statements to access the database system.

Database Interview Question

25

What is a Stored Procedure

•A Stored Procedure is a function which consists of many SQL statements to access the database system. Several SQL statements are consolidated into a stored procedure and execute them whenever and wherever required which saves time and avoid writing code again and again

Several SQL statements are consolidated into a stored procedure and execute them whenever and wherever required which saves time

Database Interview Question

25

What is a Stored Procedure

•A Stored Procedure is a function which consists of many SQL statements to access the database system. Several SQL statements are consolidated into a stored procedure and execute them whenever and wherever required which saves time and avoid writing code again and again

and avoid writing code again and 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.

Database Interview Question

25

What is a Stored Procedure

•A Stored Procedure is a function which consists of many SQL statements to access the database system. Several SQL statements are consolidated into a stored procedure and execute them whenever and wherever required which saves time and avoid writing code again and again

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.

Database Interview Question

26

What is a Datawarehouse

•Datawarehouse refers to a central repository of data where the data is assembled from multiple sources of information. Those data are consolidated, transformed and made available for the mining as well as online processing. Warehouse data also have a subset of data called Data Marts.

Moving to the Question Number 26 What is a Datawarehouse . Datawarehouse refers to a central repository of data where the data is assembled from multiple sources of information

Database Interview Question

26

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Database Interview Question

26

What is a Datawarehouse

A data warehouse is a large collection of business data used to help an organization make decisions. The concept of the data warehouse has existed since the 1980s,

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Database Interview Question

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when it was developed to help transition data from merely powering operations to fueling decision support systems that reveal business intelligence.

Database Interview Question

26

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The large amount of data in data warehouses comes from different places such as internal applications such as marketing, sales, and finance;

26

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customer-facing apps; and external partner systems, among others

Database Interview Question

27

What are STUFF and REPLACE function

Stuff Function

This function is used to overwrite existing character or inserts a string into another string. Syntax:
STUFF(string_expression,start, length, replacement_characters)

Replace Function

This function is used to replace the existing characters of all the occurrences. Syntax:
REPLACE (string_expression, search_string, replacement_string)

If you are Talking about Question Number 27 What are STUFF and REPLACE Firstly This function is used to overwrite existing character or inserts a string into another string

Database Interview Question

27

What are STUFF and REPLACE function

The STUFF() function deletes a part of a string and then inserts another part into the string, starting at a specified position

Stuff Function

This function is used to overwrite existing character or inserts a string into another string. Syntax:

STUFF(string_expression,start, length, replacement_characters)

Replace Function

This function is used to replace the existing characters of all the occurrences. Syntax:

REPLACE (string_expression, search_string, replacement_string)

Database Interview Question

28

Difference between Windows Authentication and SQL Authentication

Now next question is Difference Between Windows Authentication and SQL Authentication. First started with Windows Authentication What Windows authentication

Windows Authentication

User simply login their machine and AD will authenticate them to access database server . User no need to provide any credential since he will authenticate by his Windows identity(the credential used to login Windows)

SQL Authentication

A typical user name and password to access the database server. In shared server where different user have access to different database, SQL authentication should used

Database Interview Question

28

Difference between Windows Authentication and SQL Authentication

Exactly User simply login their machine and AD will authenticate them to access database server . User no need to provide any credential since he will authenticate by his Windows

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identity(the credential used to login Windows) . So talking about SQL Authentication A typical user name and password to access the database server. In shared server where different user have access to different database, SQL authentication should used

Database Interview Question

29

MERGE statement

This statement allows conditional update or insertion of data into a table. It performs an UPDATE if a row exists, or an INSERT if the row does not exist

Question Number 29 What is merge Statement This statement allows conditional update or insertion of data into a table. It performs an UPDATE if a row exists, or an INSERT if the row does not exist

Database Interview Question

30

Difference between ‘HAVING’ CLAUSE and a ‘WHERE’ CLAUSE

So here’s question Number 30 . Difference between ‘HAVING’ CLAUSE and a ‘WHERE’ CLAUSE. What is Having Clause . HAVING clause can be used only with SELECT statement.

Having Clause

HAVING clause can be used only with SELECT statement. It is usually used in a GROUP BY clause and whenever GROUP BY is not used, HAVING behaves like a WHERE clause.

Where Clause

WHERE Clause is applied to each row before they are a part of the GROUP BY function in a query

Database Interview Question

30

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Database Interview Question

30

Difference between ‘HAVING’ CLAUSE and a ‘WHERE’ CLAUSE

And if we are talking about Where Clause . WHERE Clause is applied to each row before they are a part of the GROUP BY function in a query

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Database Administrator

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