46	Script to run statistics for some select tables in a database.		-- Update statistics for a group of tables with FULL SCAN
			
			-- Update statistics for a group of tables with FULL SCAN
			
			USE <DBName>;
			
			GO
			
			SET NOCOUNT ON
			
			DECLARE @sqlcmd NVARCHAR(512),
			
			@Table SYSNAME
			
			DECLARE curAllTables CURSOR FOR
			
			SELECT table_schema + '.' + table_name
			
			FROM information_schema.tables
			
			WHERE TABLE_TYPE = 'BASE TABLE'
			
			OPEN curAllTables
			
			FETCH NEXT FROM CAllT
			
			INTO @Table
			
			WHILE (@@FETCH_STATUS = 0)
			
			BEGIN
			
			PRINT N'UPDATING STATISTICS FOR TABLE: ' + @Table
			
			SET @sqlcmd = 'UPDATE STATISTICS ' + @Table + ' WITH FULLSCAN'
			
			EXEC sp_executesql
			
			@sqlcmd

			FETCH NEXT FROM CAllT **INTO @Table** **END** **CLOSE CAllT** **DEALLOCATE CAllT** **SET NOCOUNT OFF** **GO**
47	What is sp_who2		**It's a system stored procedure to check the connections to the SQL server.**
48	Difference between internal and external fragmentation		**Internal fragmentation occurs within an index page.** **External fragmentation occurs at physical level i.e spanning extents on the disk.** **Logical fragmentation is the non-contiguous order disturbance of the pointed-to data. The logical ordering of the index pages becomes inconsistent and address pointed-to loses consistency.**
49	Different between active passive / active-active SQL clustering		**Active/Passive configuration is the one where in one instance exists on each node with shared disk groups , and only one of them is active at a time . When active has to become offline, the passive node can be failed over to.** **In active/active configuration , both the instances operate with a subset of databases from each node .Ex DB1,DB2 on Instance A1 are active on node 1 and**

			DB3,DB4 on instance A2 are active on node 2 simultaneously .The disk resources are shared here as well.
50	Main Components of SQL server architecture		**Query Processor** **Relational Engine / SQL OS** **Storage Engine**
51	Clustered Index And Non clustered index		**A clustered index is the index object in SQL server that contains a cluster key to search data through the index pages and who's leaf nodes contain the actual data. This point of reaching the data pages is called 'seek'.** **A Non-clustered index is that index object which uses a non-cluster key to search data and who's leaf nodes do not contain the actual data but contain the pointer to either the root of the clustered index to reach for the data that is eventually found at the leaf node of the associated cluster index or directly to the base data pages.**
52	Why can't a table have two clustered indexes		**Because the leaf nodes contain the base table data itself. Hence its not sensible to think about two clustered indexes unless the same table is cloned , which again makes it a single cluster-indexed technically.**
53	How is the data duplication handled by SQL server if it runs into duplicate		SQL server handles that internally by creating internal duplicate key for each duplicate value to maintain the uniqueness of data.

	values at the end of the seek .		
54	What is quorum disk in SQL clustering?		**The quorum disk contains the definitions and metadata about the SQL instances , shared disk groups ,their dependencies besides other nodal information that it needs for failover / failback.Its the heart of the cluster setup.**
55	Is primary key always clustered indexed?		**A primary key is auto indexed but not necessarily clustered.**