Q1:-

The key differences between these types of Views are:

Simple ViewComplex ViewContains only one single base table or is created from only one table.Contains more than one base

tables or is created from more than one tables.We cannot use group functions like MAX(), COUNT(), etc.We can use group functions.Does not contain groups of data.It can contain groups of data.DML operations could be

performed through a simple view.DML operations could not always be performed through a complex view.INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE are directly possible on a simple view.We cannot apply INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE

on complex view directly.Simple view does not contain group by, distinct, pseudocolumn like rownum, columns defiend by expressions.It can contain group by, distinct, pseudocolumn like

rownum, columns defiend by expressions.Does not include NOT NULL columns from base tables.NOT NULL columns that are not selected by simple view can be included in complex view.

Q2:-

Advance Differences between Stored Procedure and Function in SQL Server

- The procedure allows SELECT as well as DML(INSERT/ UPDATE/DELETE) statement in it whereas Function allows only SELECT statement in it.

- Procedures cannot

be utilized in a SELECT statement whereas Function can be embedded in a SELECT statement.

- Stored Procedures cannot be used in the SQL statements anywhere in the WHERE/HAVING/

SELECT section whereas Function can be.

- Functions that return tables can be treated as another rowset. This can be used in JOINs with other tables.

- Inline Function can be though of as views that take parameters and can be used in JOINs and other Rowset operations.

- An exception can be handled by try-catch block in a Procedure

whereas try-catch block cannot be used in a Function.

- We can use Transactions in Procedure whereas we can't use Transactions in Function.

Q3:-

A SQL index is **a quick lookup table for finding records users need to search frequently**. An index is small, fast, and optimized for quick lookups. It is very useful for connecting the relational tables

and searching large tables.

Indexes in SQL are **the individual lookup tables**, which are used by the database search engine to speed up the overall data retrieval. An index in the table is used to increase the

overall speed required for searching for any particular data in the database.

Q4:-**Handling errors using TRY… CATCH**

- BEGIN TRY.

- --code to try.

- END TRY.
- BEGIN CATCH.
- --code to run if an error occurs.
- --is generated in try.
- END CATCH.

Q5:-

Temporary Tables. A temporary table is **a base table that is not stored in the database, but instead exists only while the database session in which it was created is active**. ... You must

add data to a temporary table with SQL INSERT commands.

Definition. The table variable is **a special type of the local variable that helps to store data temporarily**, similar to the temp table in SQL Server. In

fact, the table variable provides all the properties of the local variable, but the local variables have some limitations, unlike temp or regular tables. Syntax. The basic syntax of the CREATE TABLE statement is as follows – **CREATE**

TABLE **table_name**(column1 datatype, column2 datatype, column3 datatype, ... columnN datatype, PRIMARY KEY(one or more columns)); CREATE TABLE is the keyword telling the database system what you want

to do.