

**Q1:-**

A Function procedure  
is a series of Visual  
Basic statements  
enclosed by the  
Function and End  
Function statements.

The Function  
procedure performs a  
task and then returns  
control to the calling

code. When it returns control, it also returns a value to the calling code.

Q2:-

Execution plan  
for insert  
statement in sql  
server

INSERT statements are always against a single table. This would lead us to believe that execution plans will be equally simplistic. However, in order to take into account rollbacks and data integrity checks,

execution plans for  
insert queries can be  
quite complicated.

See the example.

I am writing simple  
insert statement

USE [Test]

GO

INSERT INTO [dbo].

[EMP]

([Name]

, [empAdd]

, [Mobile])

# VALUES

('Bagesh kumar  
Singh'

, 'Pune'

, '88888024XX')

GO

# See the execution plan



Click on the icon we  
will get the execution  
plan



The physical operation of the execution plan starts off, reading right to left, with an operator that is new to us: Constant Scan. This operator

introduces a constant number of rows into a query. In our case, it's building a row in order for the next two operators to have a place to add their output. The first of these is a **Compute Scalar** operator to call a function called `get`

identity. This is the point within the query plan when SQL Server generates an identity value, for the data to follow. Note that this is the first operation within the plan, which helps explain why, when an INSERT fails, you get a gap in the

identity values for a table.

Q3:-

What is the use  
of Maxdop in  
SQL Server?

Setting max degree of parallelism (MAXDOP)

to 0 allows SQL Server to use all the available processors up to 64 processors.

**What is  
parallelism in  
SQL Server?**

Parallelism refers to

multiple processors  
cooperating to  
execute a single query  
at the same time.

Parallel execution  
involves the overhead  
of synchronizing and  
monitoring the tasks.

# What Maxdop

# What setting should be used for SQL Server?

The value tells SQL Server how many processors it should use for parallel plan execution. The default MAXDOP setting of 0

tells SQL Server to use  
all available  
processors (up to a  
max of 64)

Q4:-

**SQL DDL  
commands**

The DDL commands

in SQL are used to create database schema and to define the type and structure of the data that will be stored in a database. SQL DDL commands are further divided into the following major categories:

- CREATE
- ALTER
- DROP
- TRUNCATE

# CREATE

The CREATE query is used to create a database or objects such as tables, views, stored procedures, etc.

Creating a database

The following

example  
demonstrates how the  
CREATE query can be  
used to create a  
database in MS SQL  
Server:

1

CREATE DATABASE  
LibraryDB

The script above creates a database named “LibraryDB” in MS SQL Server.

## Creating a table

The CREATE query is also used to add tables in an existing

database as shown in  
the following script:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

USE LibraryDB

CREATE TABLE Books

(

Id INT PRIMARY KEY  
IDENTITY(1,1),

Name VARCHAR (50)  
NOT NULL,

Price INT

)

The above script creates a table named “Books” in the “LibraryDB” database that we created earlier.

The “Books” table contains three columns: Id, Name, and Price. The Id column is the primary

key column and it cannot be NULL. A column with a PRIMARY KEY constraint must contain unique values. However, since we have set the IDENTITY property for the Id column, every time a new record is added in

the Books table, the value of the Id column will be incremented by 1, starting from 1. You need to specify the values for the Name column as well as it cannot have NULL. Finally, the Price column can have NULL values.

To view all the tables  
in the LibraryDB,  
execute the following  
QL DDL script:

1

2

3

4

USE LibraryDB

GO

SELECT \* FROM  
INFORMATION\_SCHE  
MA.TABLES

GO

## Q5:SQL UPDATE

**JOIN** could be used to update one table using another table and join condition.

**Syntax –**

Attention reader! Don't stop learning now.

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Course by  
GeeksforGeeks.

UPDATE tablename  
INNER JOIN  
tablename ON  
tablename.columnna  
me =  
tablename.columnna

```
me SET  
tablenmae.columnnm  
ae =  
tablenmae.columnna  
me;
```

**Use multiple tables in  
SQL UPDATE with  
JOIN statement.**

Let us assume we

have two tables –  
Geeks1 and Geeks2.

To check the content  
in the table –

Q6:-

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**What is the  
difference  
between  
TRUNCATE,  
DELETE and  
DROP  
statements?**



## Difference between TRUNCATE DELETE and DROP statements

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In this blog, we will learn the difference between TRUNCATE, DELETE, and DROP statements that are mostly used

interchangeably but  
are totally different.  
So, let's get started.

## TRUNCATE

TRUNCATE Command  
is a Data Definition  
Language operation. It  
is used to remove all  
the records from a

table. It deletes all the records from an existing table but not the table itself. The structure or schema of the table is preserved.

Truncate command marks the table for deallocation. This

operation removes all the data from a table bypassing a number of constraints enforced on the table.

MySQL does not allow the users to truncate the table which is referenced as FOREIGN KEY in another table.

*TRUNCATE TABLE*  
*statement is a DDL*  
*command so it can*  
*not be rolled back.*

*The Truncate*  
*command resets the*  
*AUTO\_INCREMENT*  
*counters on the table.*

*MySQL truncates the table by dropping and creating the table. Thus, the `DELETE` triggers for the table do not fire during the truncation.*

## Syntax

The syntax for the

TRUNCATE TABLE  
statement in MySQL is:

TRUNCATE TABLE  
[database\_name.]table  
\_name;  
[database\_name.] is  
optional. It is used to  
specify the name of  
the database in which  
the table exists.

[table\_name] specifies  
the name of the table  
we want to truncate.

For example:

TRUNCATE TABLE  
Employees; This query  
will remove all the  
records from the table  
Employees.

TRUNCATE TABLE  
Company.Employees;  
This query will remove  
all the records from  
the table Employees  
in the database  
Company.

Truncate statement is  
equivalent to DELETE  
operation without a

WHERE clause. The truncate command removes the records from a table without scanning it. This is why it is faster than the DELETE statement.

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## DELETE

The DELETE

statement in SQL is a Data Manipulation Language(DML) Command. It is used to delete existing records from an existing table. We can delete a single record or multiple records depending on the condition specified in

the query.

*The conditions are specified in the WHERE clause of the DELETE statement. If we omit the WHERE clause then all of the records will be deleted and the table will be empty.*

The DELETE statement scans every row before deleting it. Thus it is slower as compared to TRUNCATE command. If we want to delete all the records of a table, it is preferable to use

TRUNCATE in place of  
DELETE as the former  
is faster than the  
latter.

*DELETE is a DML  
Command so it can be  
rolled back.*

DROP

DROP statement is a Data Definition Language(DDL) Command which is used to delete existing database objects. It can be used to delete databases, tables, views, triggers, etc.

A DROP statement in SQL removes a component from a relational database management system (RDBMS).

*DROP is a DDL Command. Objects deleted using DROP are permanently lost*

*and it cannot be rolled back.*