1. Explain how SQL Query keyword statements are executed in order.

The SQL order of execution defines the order in which the clauses of a query are evaluated. Some of the most common query challenges people run into could be easily avoided with a clearer understanding of the SQL order of execution, sometimes called the SQL order of operations. Understanding SQL query order can help you diagnose why a query won't run, and even more frequently will help you optimize your queries to run faster.

2. Explain the advantages of stored procedures and their syntax in relation to recompiling stored procedures.

Better Performance –
The procedure calls are quick and efficient as stored procedures are compiled once and stored in executable form.Hence the response is quick. The executable code is automatically cached, hence lowers the memory requirements.
Higher Productivity –
Since the same piece of code is used again and again so, it results in higher productivity.
Ease of Use –
To create a stored procedure, one can use any Java Integrated Development Environment (IDE). Then, they can be deployed on any tier of network architecture.
Scalability –
Stored procedures increase scalability by isolating application processing on the server.

3. Give an example of the derived table.

A derived table is an expression that generates a table within the scope of a query **FROM** clause. For example, a subquery in a **SELECT** statement **FROM** clause is a derived table

4. What is the database's trigger? Explain the different forms of triggers that can be found in the database.

riggers are database object. Basically, these are a special type of stored procedure that is automatically fired/executed when a DDL or DML command statement related to the trigger is executed. Triggers are used to assess/evaluate data before or after data modification using DDL and DML statements

5. What are the benefits and drawbacks of triggers?

Triggers are easy to code. ...
Triggers allow you to create basic auditing. ...
You can call stored procedures and functions from inside a trigger.
Triggers are useful when you need to validate inserted or updated data in batches instead of row by row.

1. Create a stored procedure to call other stored procedures.

```
Declare @tep_table table

(

  Id int,

  Name varchar(64)

)

Insert into @tep_table

Exec secondSP


Select * From @tep_table
```