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Q23. What is a trigger?

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.

Q24. What is the difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE commands?

DELETE command is used to remove rows from the table, and WHERE clause can be used for conditional set of parameters. Commit and Rollback can be performed after delete statement
TRUNCATE removes all rows from the table. Truncate operation cannot be rolled back.

Q25. What are local and global variables and their differences?

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

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Q19. What is subquery?

A subquery is a query within another query. The outer query is called as main query, and inner query is called subquery. SubQuery is always executed first, and the result of subquery is passed on to the main query.

Q20. What is a relationship and what are they?

Database Relationship is defined as the connection between the tables in a database. There are various data basing relationships, and they are as follows:

- One to One Relationship.
- One to Many Relationship.
- Many to One Relationship.
- Self-Referencing Relationship.

Q21. What are the types of subquery?

There are two types of subquery - **Correlated and Non-Correlated**
A **correlated sub query** cannot be considered as independent query but it con refer the column in a table listed in the FROM the list of the main query.
A **Non-Correlated sub query** can be considered as independent query and the output of subquery or substituted in the main query

Q22. What is a stored procedure?

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Q15. What is an Index?

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.

Q16. What are all the different types of indexes?

There are three 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.

NonClustered Index- NonClustered Index does not alter the physical order of the table and maintains logical order of data. Each table can have 999 nonclustered indexes.

Q17. What is a 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.

Q18. What is a query?

A DB query is a code written in order to get the information back from the database. Query can be designed in such a way that it matched with our expectation of the result set. Simply, a question to the Database.

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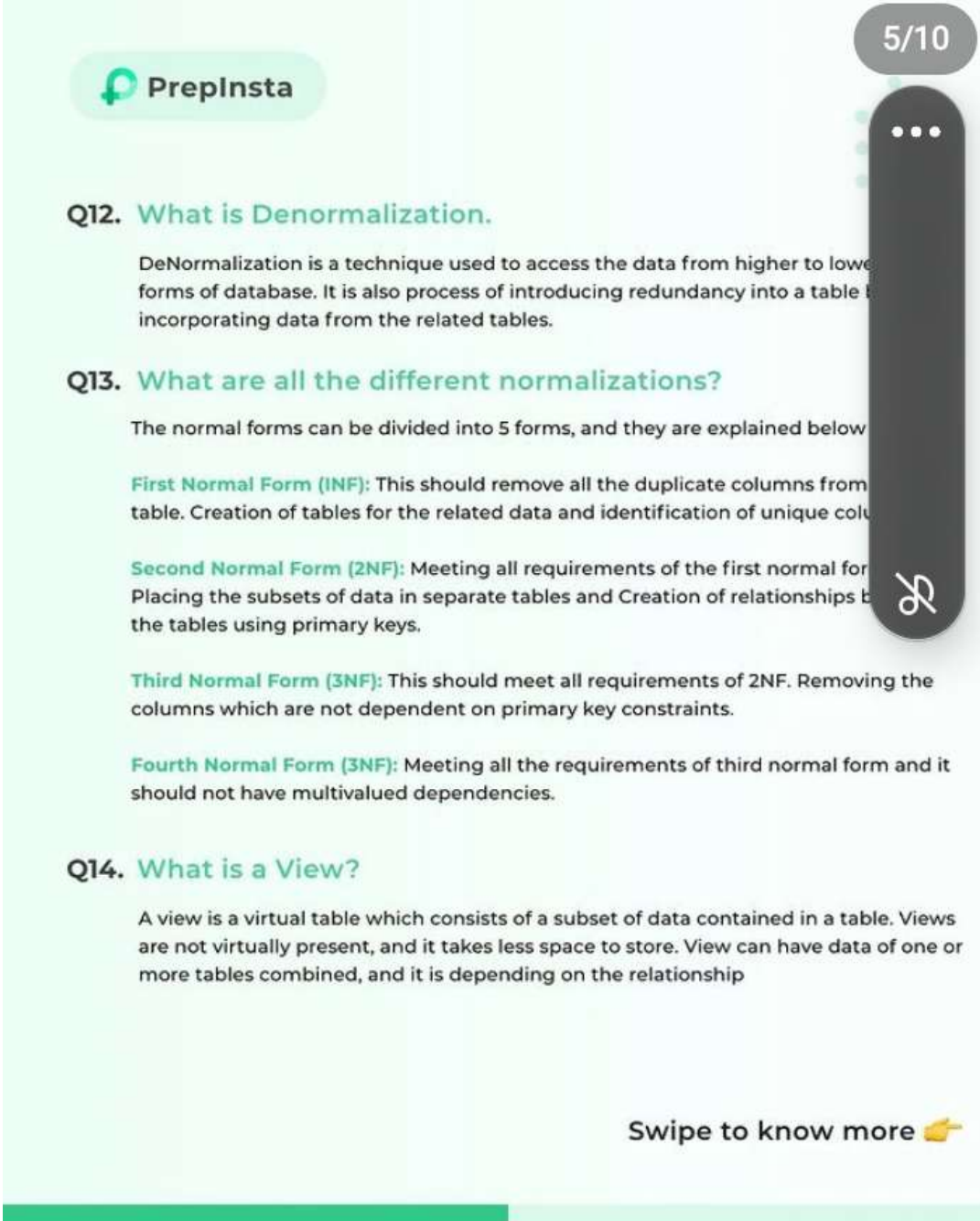

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Q9. What is a join?

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 JOIN are used.

Q10. What are the types of join and explain each?

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

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 Loft 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.

Q11. What is normalization?

Normalization is the process of minimizing redundancy and dependency by organizing fields and table of a database. The main aim of Normalization is to add, delete or modify field that can be made in a single table.

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