**Description**

**Q.250. what is row function, which is Example?**

**Ans:** ROW FUNCTION IS RANK, DENSE\_RANK, and NTILE

**Exam:**  RANK () OVER (ORDER BY a.PostalCode) AS ‘Rank’,

DENSE\_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY a.PostalCode) AS ‘Dense Rank’,

NTILE (4) OVER (ORDER BY a.PostalCode) AS ‘Quartile’,

CAST (s.SalesYTD AS INT) SalesYTD, a.PostalCode

FROM Sales.SalesPerson s

**Q, 219. How Correlated Sub queries Work**

1. The outer query obtains a record and passes it into the inner query.

2. The inner query executes based on the passed-in value(s).

3. The inner query then passes the values from its results back to the outer query, which uses

Them to fi Nish it’s processing.

**Q.176. what kinds of constraints, define this**?

A constraint is a restriction. Placed at either column or table level, a

Constraint ensures that your data meets certain data integrity rules.

1. Domain Constraints

Domain constraints deal with one or more columns

2. Entity Constraints

Entity constraints are all about comparing rows

3. Referential Integrity Constraints

Referential integrity constraints are created when a value in one column must match the value in

Another column — in either the same table or, far more typically, a different table.

**Q.135. what is contained databases?**

**Q.117. define the join, full join, CROSS JOINs?**

1. A JOIN does just what it sounds like — it joins the information from two tables together into one

Result set. You can think of a result set as being a virtual table. It has both columns and rows, and

The columns have data types.

2. A FULL JOIN is perhaps best described as what you would get if you could do a LEFT JOIN and a

RIGHT JOIN in the same JOIN.

3. To create a CROSS JOIN using the old syntax, you just

Do nothing. That is, you don’t put anything in the WHERE clause of the form TableA.ColumnA =

TableB.ColumnA.

**Q. Which of fallowing query relent data?**

**Q. which of the Rules for Naming**

1. The name of your object must start with any letter, as defy Ned by the specific caption for

Unicode 3.2.

2. The name can be up to 128 characters for normal objects and 116 for temporary objects

3. Any names that are the same as SQL Server keywords or contain embedded spaces must

Be enclosed in double quotes (“”) or square brackets ([]).

**Q. What is NULL data? vv**

**Q. what is the master database?**

**Q. what is the model database?**

**Q. what is the msdb database?**

**Q. what is the tempdb database?**

**Q. what is indexes?**

**Q. what is Triggers?**

**Q. what is constraints?**

**Q. what is diagrams?**

**Q. what is views?**

**Q. what is stored procedures?**

**Q.**