Create a function and then call another function from within it. What is this process called?

The Function which calls another Function is called **Calling Function** and function which is called by another Function is call **Called Function.**

How to inspect the query's execution plan?

There are two different execution plans - Estimated and Actual. Estimated execution plan indicates optimizer view. Actual execution plan indicates what executed the query and how was it done. Execution plans are stored in memory called plan cache, hence can be reused.

What is the purpose of the MAXDOP and recompiling keywords in SQL queries?

The maximum degree of parallelism (MAXDOP) is a server configuration option forrunning SQL Server on multiple CPUs. It controls the number of processors used to run a single statement in parallel plan execution. The default value is 0, which enables SQL Server to use all available processors.

A recompilation is the same process as a compilation, just executed again. If the database structure or data change significantly, a recompilation is required to create a new query execution plan that will be optimal for the new database state and ensure better procedure performance.

How to build DDL statements from an existing database table, write steps for it

The CREATE TABLE is a DDL statement which is used to create tables in the database. The table gets created as soon as the CREATE TABLE script is executed and is ready to hold the data onwards.

The user must have the CREATE TABLE system privilege to create the table in its own schema.But to create a table in any user's schema, user must have CREATE ANY TABLE schema.

For example, the CREATE TABLE statement below creates a table EMP\_TEST. Note the column specifications, data type and precision.

CREATE TABLE SCOTT.EMP\_TEST

(EMPID NUMBER,

ENAME VARCHAR2(100),

DEPARTMENT\_ID NUMBER,

SALARY NUMBER,

JOB\_ID VARCHAR2(3),

HIREDATE DATE,

COMM NUMBER);

How to update data in a table using an inner join, write an example?

To query data from related tables, you often use the join clauses, either inner join or left join . In SQL Server, you can use these join clauses in the UPDATE statement to perform a cross-table update.

Using this method, we will update the values in the "City" and "PostalCode" columns of the customers table with the data held in the "City" and "PostalCode" columns of the "Test.PersonAddress" table. We will use the "BusinessEntityID" and "AddressID" columns as reference link between the two tables to keep our data organized.

USE AdventureWorks2014;

GO

UPDATE Test.Person

SET Test.Person.city = Addr.city, Test.Person.PostalCode = Addr.PostalCode

FROM Test.Person AS pers

INNER JOIN Test.PersonAddress AS addr ON pers.BusinessEntityID = addr.AddressID;

GO

Differentiate between truncate, delete, and drop with a suitable example.

TRUNCATE SQL query removes all rows from a table, without logging the individual row deletions. TRUNCATE is faster than the DELETE query.

EX-TRUNCATE TABLE Customers;

SQL DELETE query deletes all records from a database table. To execute a DELETE query, delete permissions are required on the target table. If you need to use a WHERE clause in a DELETE, select permissions are required as well.

Ex- DELETE FROM Customers; Go

DROP table query removes one or more table definitions and all data, indexes, triggers, constraints, and permission specifications for those tables. DROP command requires to ALTER permission on the schema to which the table belongs, CONTROL permission on the table, or membership in the db\_ddladmin fixed database role.

Ex- DROP TABLE Customers ;