**1. What is the difference between truncate, delete, drop?**

| **DELETE** | **DROP** | **TRUNCATE** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. It is a DML command. | 1. It is a DDL command. | 1. It is a DDL command. |
| 2. It is used to delete rows or records based on conditions specified in the WHERE clause. | 2. It is used to delete the entire table along with its schema and structure respectively. | 2. It is used to delete the entire records of a table without affecting the schema of the table. |
| 3. If the WHERE clause is not specified with conditions it deletes all the records of the table. | 3. There is no WHERE clause. | 3. There is no WHERE clause. |
| 4. It is a DML command. As a result, the operation can be rolled back. | 4. It is a DDL command. As a result, the changes cannot be rolled back or undone. | 4. It is a DDL command. As a result, the changes cannot be rolled back or undone. |
| 5. It scans every row before deleting, making it slower and time-consuming. | 5. It is faster and time-saving. | 5. It is faster than DELETE in execution because it does not scan every row before deleting which makes it the least time-consuming. |
| 6. Syntax: DELETE FROM TABLE Table\_Name WHERE [CONDITIONS]; | 6. Syntax: DROP TABLE Table\_Name; | 6. Syntax: TRUNCATE TABLE Table\_Name; |

**2. What are aliases in MySQL?**

Aliases are used to give a table, or a column in a table, a temporary name.

Aliases are often used to make column names more readable.

An alias only exists for the duration of that query.

An alias is created with the AS keyword.

**Alias Column Syntax:**

SELECT column\_name AS alias\_name FROM table\_name;

**3. How do you display even rows of any table?**

select \* from ( select \*, row\_number() over (order by columna) as rnum from tablea ) q where mod(rnum, 2) = 0

**4. How can you remove duplicates from a table(distinct and other way)**

* When querying data from a table, you may get duplicate rows. To remove these duplicate rows, you use the DISTINCT clause in the SELECT statement. In this syntax, you specify one or more columns that you want to select distinct values after the SELECT DISTINCT keywords
* Remove Duplicate Rows Using INNER JOIN.
* Remove duplicates using GROUP BY .

**5. How you can find 5th max salary?(Do it by all 3 ways)**

1. **Select salary from table order by salary desc limit 4,1; (for nth salary limit (n1-1),1)**
2. **Select salary from table order by salary desc limit 1, offset 4;**
3. **Using Dense\_Rank()**

**With CTE AS**

**(**

**select DENSE\_RANK() over(partition by depid order by salary desc) As DR,**

**DepId,Name,Salary from table1**

**)**

**Select DepId,Name,Salary from CTE where DR=5**