**What is a view in SQL? How to create one**  
**Ans:** A [view](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/View_(SQL))is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement. We can create using create view syntax.

CREATE VIEW view\_name AS

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table\_name

WHERE condition

**What are the uses of view?**  
**1.** Views can represent a subset of the data contained in a table; consequently, a view can limit the degree of exposure of the underlying tables to the outer world: a given user may have permission to query the view, while denied access to the rest of the base table.  
**2.** Views can join and simplify multiple tables into a single virtual table  
**3.** Views can act as aggregated tables, where the database engine aggregates data (sum, average etc.) and presents the calculated results as part of the data  
**4.** Views can hide the complexity of data; for example a view could appear as Sales2000 or Sales2001, transparently partitioning the actual underlying table  
**5.** Views take very little space to store; the database contains only the definition of a view, not a copy of all the data which it presents.  
**6.** Depending on the SQL engine used, views can provide extra security  
Source: [Wiki Page](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/View_(SQL))

**What is a Trigger?**  
**Ans:**A [Trigger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_trigger) is a code that associated with insert, update or delete operations. The code is executed automatically whenever the associated query is executed on a table. Triggers can be useful to maintain integrity in database.

**What is a stored procedure?**  
**Ans:** A [stored procedure](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stored_procedure) is like a function that contains a set of operations compiled together. It contains a set of operations that are commonly used in an application to do some common database tasks.

**What is the difference between Trigger and Stored Procedure?**  
**Ans:** Unlike Stored Procedures, Triggers cannot be called directly. They can only be associated with queries.

**What are indexes?**  
**Ans:** A [database index](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database_index) is a data structure that improves the speed of data retrieval operations on a database table at the cost of additional writes and the use of more storage space to maintain the extra copy of data.  
Data can be stored only in one order on disk. To support faster access according to different values, faster search like binary search for different values is desired, For this purpose, indexes are created on tables. These indexes need extra space on disk, but they allow faster search according to different frequently searched values.

**What are clustered and non-clustered Indexes?**  
**Ans:** Clustered indexes is the index according to which data is physically stored on disk. Therefore, only one clustered index can be created on a given database table.  
Non-clustered indexes don’t define physical ordering of data, but logical ordering. Typically, a tree is created whose leaf point to disk records. [B-Tree](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B-tree) or [B+ tree](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B+_tree) are used for this purpos