1. The Function which calls another Function is called Calling Function and the function which is called by another Function is called a Called Function.

Example:

function function\_one() {

function\_two();

alert("The function called 'function\_one' has been called.");

}

function function\_two() {

alert("The function called 'function\_two' has been called.");

}

function\_one();

1. To view a visual explain execution plan, execute your query from the SQL editor and then select Execution Plan within the query results tab.
2. MAXDOP is a server configuration that enables you to run the SQL Server across multiple CPUs. It actually controls the number of CPU cores that are being used in the query processor.

Adding OPTION(RECOMPILE) rebuilds the execution plan every time that your query executes. Using OPTION(RECOMPILE) on queries with table variables allows generation of a query plan that has a much better estimate. It is a viable option is when you are using dynamic SQL.

1. DDL statements are used to build and modify the structure of your tables and other objects in the database. When you execute a DDL statement, it takes effect immediately.
2. SQL UPDATE JOIN could be used to update one table using another table and join condition.

UPDATE tablename INNER JOIN tablename ON tablename.columnname = tablename.columnname SET tablenmae.columnnmae = tablenmae.columnname;

Example: UPDATE customer\_table

INNER JOIN

reciever\_table

ON customer\_table.cust\_name = reciever\_table.reci\_id

SET customer\_table.rel\_cust\_name = reciever\_table.reci\_name

1. A temporary table is a base table that is not stored in the database, but instead exists only while the database session in which it was created is active.

* “DELETE” command : It is used to delete one or more tuples of a table. With it, we can either delete all the rows in one go or can delete rows one by one. It can also be used as per the requirement or the condition using the Where clause.
* Syntax: DELETE FROM table\_name WHERE condition;

“DELETE” command can be rollback unlike “Drop” and “TRUNCATE” command.

* “DROP” command: It is used to drop the whole table. We can drop (delete) the whole structure in one go i.e. it removes the named elements of the schema. By using this command the existence of the whole table is finished or say lost.

Syntax: DROP table <table\_name>;

* “TRUNCATE” command: It is used to delete all the rows of a relation (table) in one go. We can’t delete the single row as here WHERE clause is not used. It is comparatively faster than the delete command as it deletes all the rows faster.

Syntax: TRUNCATE table <table\_name>;