**SQL QUERY TUNNING:**

* SQL query tunning is performed to speed up the query performance.
* We can assign best execution plan for the query by using this query Tunning.

NEED OF QUERY TUNNING:

SQL Tunning helps to make code more effectively, which helps to keep the database queries performing optimally.

**CHECKING AND IMPROVING QUERY PERFORMANCE:**

* When beginning the query performance consider performing the tunning on tables to note rowcount in database.
* Eliminate duplication of keys, constraints and indexes
* Work with small selective data set
* Examine query columns for select \* as it may retrieve the data that is not required.
* Run the execution plan with statics ‘NO’
* Include a covering/filtered index if required
* Adjust the most expensive queries
* Check logical I/o

TIPS TO IMPROVE QUERY TUNNING:

* Using ‘Select’ with required rowset instead of ‘select \*’
* Avoid using ‘distinct’ with select statement as it uses a great amount of processing time
* Defining filter with WHERE instead of HAVING
* Using WILDCARD at the end of the phrase
* Use LIMIT to display the result to required extent

Benefits of SQL SERVER TUNNING TOOLS:

Though SQL tunning can be performed manually but implementing it using tunning tools can improve the performance of the servers and database

The optimization tools include three steps:

* SQL TUNNING
* Monitoring of cloud-based database
* Online Optimization

STATIC CURSOR:

* It is used for read-only purpose because the result set will store in tempdb.
* Static cursor is used in SQL server to move forward and backward.

DYNAMIC CURSOR:

* It is quite opposite to static cursor
* We can insert, update, delete operations using this dynamic cursor

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REFERENTIAL INTEGRITY

BRUSHED UP PREVIOUS CONCEPTS