**PIVOT:**

* By using pivot, we can convert the rowvalues into columns
* It means that we can shift the table

**Syntax:**

APPROACH-1: (when resources are not in single table)

Select column\_name, row \_value1,row\_value2 from

(

Select column\_name1,column\_name2,column\_name3

From table\_name)

As source

Pivot (

Sum(column\_name) for column\_name\_of\_rowvalues in [1],[2],[3],[4]

) as pivoted\_table

Approach-2: (when resources are from same table)

Select column\_names,row\_values from table\_name

Pivot

(sum(column\_name for column\_name\_of\_row\_values in [row\_values]

) as pivoted\_table

**CHECK:**

* It limits the data insertion in the columns of SQL table
* When we insert a null value the check constraint doesn’t raise any error as the null will work as neither true nor false so check will consider null as undefined
* Below operations can be performed also by using GUI

**Syntax while creating a table with check constratints:**

Create table table\_name(name varchar(20), city varchar(50), age int, constraint constraint\_name check(age>0 and age<100)

**Syntax while altering the table/inserting check constraint after creation of the table:**

Alter table table\_name

Add constraint constraint\_name check(age>0 and age<100)

**Delete check constraint:**

Alter table table\_name

Drop constraint constraint\_name;

CLUSTERED INDEX:

* A clustered index defines the order of the data physically stored in a table
* When a primary key is created then automatically clustered key is also created only when no other clustered key is created
* Only one clustered index is created per table
* To check the index present in the table we execute the following store procedure

EXECUTE SP\_HELPINDEX TABLE\_NAME

**SYNTAX FOR CREATING AN CLUSTERED INDEX:**

CREATE INDEX INDEX\_NAME ON TABLE\_NAME.COLUMN\_NAME

**SYNTAX FOR DELETING AN CLUSTERED INDEX:**

DROP INDEX INDEX\_NAME

It is not possible to delete the primary constraint using the above syntax.

**QUERY BUILDER:**

* It helps the developer to build the query without the need of writing the code manually
* We can build a query using Graphical Interface Unit
* The SQL BUILDER CONSISTS OF THREE PANES

1. Diagram pane
2. Grid pane
3. SQL pane

* Diagram pane is used to select the table
* Grid pane displays the columns that are selected
* Grid pane is handy to apply sorting and grouping
* SQL Query will automatically create a query in this pane
* Right click on screen after choosing the database > add the table > select the required columns > join the tables if needed

PRACTISED PIVOT OPERATOR

**15/12/2020**