**UNPIVOT:**

* This operator converts the column names into row values.
* It just rotates the PIVOT table to regular table

Syntax:

Select column\_name from table\_name

Unpivot (

[Column name] for [column name of row value] in ([row value1],[row value]2)

As

UNPIVOTED\_TABLE

**CASE:**

* CASE is a control statement which performance actions like IF ELSE statement
* It evaluates the series of conditional expression provided in the CASE WHEN and return the result set
* There are two types of case statements in SQL server

1. Simple case statement
2. Searched case statement

* **Syntax for Simple statement:** case input\_statement when ‘test\_expression’ then result\_statement else default\_expression
* **Syntax for Searched case statement:** case Input\_statement when Boolean\_expression then result\_statement else default\_statement
* We cannot use the SQL Server case statement to control the execution flow of the Statements, [User Defined Functions](https://www.tutorialgateway.org/user-defined-functions-in-sql/), and Stored Procedures.
* Up to 10 levels of nesting in Case expression is allowed.
* We cannot use the simple Case statement to check for NULLs.
* The Case statement performs its operation sequentially. It means when the condition is satisfied. Then it will stop

**TRY CATCH:**

* TRY CATCH helps us to handle the errors in query effectively
* Consider we have written a series of statement in TRY block
* If server identifies the error in the try block then it jumps to catch block and execute the query in the catch block and returns the corresponding error statement

Syntax: BEGIN TRY

---SQL STATEMENTS---

END TRY

BEGIN CATCH

---SQL STATEMENTS---

END CATCH

* CATCH block is immediately followed by TRY block
* There should not be any other statements between TRY END and CATCH BEGIN
* If there is an error in the TRY block, then it will be redirected to the CATCH block and displays the corresponding error
* If there is no error in the TRY BLOCK, then it will exit from the try block and doesn’t enter the catch block
* However, catch block don’t handle compile errors like syntax errors

REVISED THE PREVIOUS CONCEPTS

MONITORED FEW OLD TICKETS AND TRIED TO UNDERSTAND THE EXACT ISSUE