1. What is a result set?

A result set is the output of a query.

2. What is the difference between Union and Union All?

The only difference between Union and Union All is that Union extracts the rows that are being specified in the query while Union All extracts all the rows including the duplicates (repeated values) from both the queries.

3. What are the other Set Operators SQL Server has?

INTERSECT- Takes the data from both result sets which are in common.

EXCEPT- Takes the data from first result set, but not the second (i.e. no matching to each other)

4. What is the difference between Union and Join?

Join combine data into new columns, Unions combine data into new rows

5. What is the difference between INNER JOIN and FULL JOIN?

Inner join returns only the matching rows between both the tables, non-matching rows are eliminated. Full Join or Full Outer Join returns all rows from both the tables (left & right tables), including non-matching rows from both the tables.

6. What is difference between left join and outer join?

Left join is part of outer join. Outer join has left join, right join, and full join.

7. What is cross join?

Cross join returns the Cartesian product of the sets of records from the two joined tables.

8. What is the difference between WHERE clause and HAVING clause?

A WHERE clause is used is filter records from a result. The filter occurs before any

groupings are made.

A HAVING clause is used to filter values from a group.

9. Can there be multiple groups by columns?

A GROUP BY clause can contain two or more columns.