**1) When using INSERT, is the list of columns necessary? Why or why not?**

-No, the list of columns are not necessary when using an INSERT statement. When doing so, you control the value-column associations instead of relying on the order of the columns in the CREATE TEBLE statement.

**2) When using INSERT SELECT, do you use a subquery (derived table)? Under what circumstances do you not use a subquery?**

-When using INSERT SELECT, yes you do use a subquery because the result of the subquery is what gets inserted into the specified table. You would not want to use a subquery if your query invokes a system function that will only run once for the entire query.

**3) What is the operand for the INSERT EXEC statement?**

-With the INSERT EXEC statement, the stored procedure is the target table for the insertion.

**4) How would you use the INSERT INTO statement?**

-The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert new records into a table. It can be written in two ways:

1: INSERT INTO *table\_name (column1, column2, column3, …)*

VALUES *(value1, value2, value3, …);*

2: INSERT INTO *table\_name*

VALUES *(value1, value2, value3, …);*

**5) What are the parameters to the BULK INSERT statement?**

-The parameters to the BULK INSERT statement are the specified target table, the source file, and any options.

**6) Does IDENTITY guarantee uniqueness? If not, how do you guarantee uniqueness?**

-No, IDENTITY does not guarantee uniqueness. In order to guarantee uniqueness, you need to define a primary key or unique constraint on that column. A SEQUENCE GUARANTEES UNIQUENESS.

**7) How do you create a SEQUENCE object?**

-You can create a SEQUENCE object with the CREATE SEQUENCE command.

**8) How do you use a SEQUENCE object?**

-In order to use a SEQUENCE object, you can either store the value in a variable to be used later or you can generate a new value.

**9) How do you alter a SEQUENCE object?**

-You can alter a SEQUENCE object with the ALTER SEQUENCE command.

**10) What is the difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE?**

-Although both statements are transactional, the difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE is that the DELETE statement deletes data from a table based on a filter predicate whereas the TRUNCATE statement deletes all rows from a table and has no filter predicate. TRUNCATE offers faster performance because it is minimally logged. TRUNCATE also resets the identity value back to the original seed and Delete does not.

**11) What is the difference between DELETE and DROP TABLE?**

-The DROP TABLE is a statement that drops the table entirely whereas the DELETE statement removes the data on the table. DROP TABLE does not have a filter predicate.