1. ***What is the difference between truncate, delete, drop?***

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **DELETE Command** | **DROP Command** | **TRUNCATE Command** |
| **Language** | The DELETE command is Data Manipulation Language Command. | The DROP command is Data Definition Language Command. | The TRUNCATE command is a Data Definition Language Command. |
| **Use** | The DELETE command deletes one or more existing records from the table in the database. | The DROP Command drops the complete table from the database. | The TRUNCATE Command deletes all the rows from the existing table, leaving the row with the column names. |
| **Transition** | We can restore any deleted row or multiple rows from the database using the ROLLBACK command. | We cannot get the complete table deleted from the database using the ROLLBACK command. | We cannot restore all the deleted rows from the database using the ROLLBACK command. |
| **Memory Space** | The DELETE command does not free the allocated space of the table from memory. | The DROP command removes the space allocated for the table from memory. | The TRUNCATE command does not free the space allocated for the table from memory. |
| **Performance Speed** | The DELETE command performs slower than the DROP command and TRUNCATE command as it deletes one or more rows based on a specific condition. | The DROP Command has faster performance than DELETE Command but not as compared to the Truncate Command because the DROP command deletes the table from the database after deleting the rows. | The TRUNCATE command works faster than the DROP command and DELETE command because it deletes all the records from the table without any condition. |
| Syntax | DELETE FROM table\_name WHERE condition; | DROP TABLE table\_name; | TRUNCATE TABLE table\_name; |

1. **What are alias in MySQL?**

* Aliases in MySQL is used to give a**temporary name** to a table or a column in a table for the purpose of a particular query.
* It works as a nickname for expressing the tables or column names. It makes the query short and neat.
* It is very useful when the table or column name is not user-friendly or difficult to remember in real-time.
* It makes the name of a column more readable. MySQL aliases can exist only for the **duration**of a query.
* It would be use when I use that particular column in further logic for instance join of two or more tables, and many more of the same command.

1. **How do you display even rows of the any table?**

select \*

from ( select rownum rn, empno, ename

from emp

) temp

where mod(temp.rn,3) = 0

1. **How can you remove duplicates from a table(distinct and other way)**

Select distinct name\_id from table\_name

OR

Select name\_id from table\_name group by name\_id

1. **How you can find 5th max salary?(Do it by all 3 ways)**

**Method-1🡪**

Select salary from table\_name

Group by salary

Order by salary desc

Limit 4,1

**Method-2🡪**

Select \* from (select salary from table\_name order by salary desc limit 5)

as temp limit 1

**Method-3🡪**

Select salary, dense\_rank () over (order by salary desc) as salary\_rank

From table\_name where salary\_rank = 5;

1et.rn % 2 ==0;

4. How can you remove duplicates from a table(distinct and other way)

5. How you can find 5th max salary?(Do it by all 3 ways)