**SQL Assignment 5**

1. Explain how SQL Query keyword statements are executed in order.

From choose and join tables to get base data

Where Filters the base data

Group by Aggregate the base data

Having filter the aggregate data

Select Returns the final data

Order by Stores the final data

Limit limits the return data to a row count

1. Explain the advantages of stored procedures and their syntax in relation to recompiling stored procedures.

To help you build powerful database applications, stored procedures provide several advantages including better performance, higher productivity, ease of use, and increased scalability.

stored procedures enable us to take advantage of the computing resources of the server.

Don’t need to re write the same query.

Syntax for store procedure:

Create procedure (name)

As

Begin

(query)

End;

1. Give an example of the derived table

A derived table is an expression that generates a table within the scope of a query FROM clause. For example, a subquery in a [SELECT](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E17952_01/mysql-5.6-en/select.html) statement FROM clause is a derived table:

Select a. column1, a. colum2….

from (select empid, name from table2) a

in the above example the sub query will generate a derived table which is an expansion of the main table.

1. What is the database's trigger? Explain the different forms of triggers that can be found in the database.

A database trigger is procedural code that is automatically executed in response to certain events on a particular table or view in a database. The trigger is mostly used for maintaining the integrity of the information on the database.

Types of triggers

* 1. DDL Trigger
  2. DML Trigger

1. What are the benefits and drawbacks of triggers?

Advantages of triggers:

Faster application development. Because the database stores triggers.

Global enforcement of business rules. ...

Easier maintenance. ...

Improve performance in client/server environment.

Disadvantages of triggers:

  Triggers can execute every time some field in database is updated. If a field is likely to be updated often, it is a system overhead. - Viewing a trigger is difficult compared to tables, views stored procedures.

1. Create a stored procedure to call other stored procedures.

CREATE PROCEDURE [dbo].[usp\_insert]

(

@a varchar(50),

@b varchar(15),

@c varchar(6),

@d varchar(50)

)

AS

BEGIN

if ((select count(\*) from tbl\_Log1) <50000)

exec [dbo].[usp\_insert\_into\_Log1] @a,@b,@c,@d

else

exec [dbo].[usp\_insert\_into\_Log2] @a,@b,@c,@d

END ;