**1. Prepare the document on the following points:**

**a Differences between Truncate and Drop Commands**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.NO** | **DROP** | **TRUNCATE** |
| 1. | The DROP command is used to remove table definition and its contents. | Whereas the TRUNCATE command is used to delete all the rows from the table. |
| 2. | In the DROP command, table space is freed from memory. | While the TRUNCATE command does not free the table space from memory. |
| 3. | In the DROP command, view of table does not exist. | While in this command, view of table exist. |
| 4. | In the DROP command, integrity constraints will be removed. | While in this command, integrity constraints will not be removed. |
| 5. | The DROP command is quick to perform but gives rise to complications. | While this command is faster than DROP. |

**b. Differences between Truncate and Delete Commands**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.NO** | **Delete** | **Truncate** |
| 1. | The DELETE command is used to delete specified one or more rows | While this command is used to delete all the rows from a table. |
| 2. | It is a DML command. | While it is a DDL command. |
| 3. | In the DELETE command, a tuple is locked before removing it. | While in this command, the data page is locked before removing the table data. |
| 4. | DELETE command is slower than TRUNCATE command. | While the TRUNCATE command is faster than the DELETE command. |
| 5. | To use Delete you need DELETE permission on the table. | To use Truncate on a table we need at least ALTER permission on the table. |

**c. What is Default constraint? How** **add and drop default constraint using ALTER command.**

The DEFAULT constraint is used to set a default value for a column. The default value will be added to all new records if no other value is specified.

CREATE TABLE Product (  
 ID int NOT NULL,  
 Name varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
 Category varchar(255),  
 Unitprice int,  
 Quantity int (255) DEFAULT 1  
);

add and drop default constraint using ALTER command

ALTER TABLE Product  
ADD CONSTRAINT df\_Quantity  
DEFAULT 1 FOR Qunantity;

ALTER TABLE Product  
ALTER COLUMN Quantity DROP DEFAULT;

**d. How to use ORDER BY option in SELECT command? Check both ascending and descending order?**

CREATE TABLE Product (  
 ID int NOT NULL,  
 Name varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
 Category varchar(255),  
 Unitprice int,  
 Quantity int (255)  
);

**ascending order**

SELECT \* FROM Product  
ORDER BY Unitprice ASC;

**descending order?**

SELECT \* FROM Product  
ORDER BY Unitprice DESC;

**e. How to involve multiple columns in sorting?**

* To sort by multiple columns in SQL Server, we use the ORDER BY clause with the column names separated by commas. For example:

SELECT \* FROM Product ORDER BY column1, column2, column3;

This will sort the data by column1 first, then by column2 within each column1 value, and then by column3 within each column2 value.

* For specify the sorting order for each column using the ASC or DESC keywords. For example:

SELECT \* FROM Product ORDER BY column1 ASC, column2 DESC, column3 ASC;

**g. How to rename tables in SQL Server?**

To rename tables in SQL Server it provides a store procedure named sp\_rename

The following shows the syntax of RENAME TABLE in SQL Server.

EXEC sp\_rename 'old\_table\_name', 'new\_table\_name';