.NET, C++, [Database](http://database), [General](http://general), [Hardware](http://hardware), [Java](http://java), [Networking](http://networking), [Testing](http://testing), [Unix/Linux](http://unix/Linux), [VB](http://vb), [Web dev](http://dev), [Windows](http://windows)

# [**Interview questions for tech companies**](http://www.techinterviews.com)

| [**MS SQL Server interview questions**](http://questions) This one always gets asked. For a while the database interview questions were limited to Oracle and generic database design questions. This is a set of more than a hundred Microsoft SQL Server interview questions. Some questions are open-ended, and some do not have answers.   1. What is normalization? - Well a relational database is basically composed of tables that contain related data. So the Process of organizing this data into tables is actually referred to as normalization. 2. What is a [Stored Procedure](http://www.google.com/search?num=100&hl=en&lr=&c2coff=1&client=firefox-a&oi=defmore&q=define:stored+procedure)? - Its nothing but a set of T-SQL statements combined to perform a single task of several tasks. Its basically like a Macro so when you invoke the Stored procedure, you actually run a set of statements. 3. Can you give an example of Stored Procedure? - sp\_helpdb , sp\_who2, sp\_renamedb are a set of system defined stored procedures. We can also have user defined stored procedures which can be called in similar way. 4. What is a trigger? - Triggers are basically used to implement business rules. Triggers is also similar to stored procedures. The difference is that it can be activated when data is added or edited or deleted from a table in a database. 5. What is a view? - If we have several tables in a db and we want to view only specific columns from specific tables we can go for views. It would also suffice the needs of security some times allowing specfic users to see only specific columns based on the permission that we can configure on the view. Views also reduce the effort that is required for writing queries to access specific columns every time. 6. What is an Index? - When queries are run against a db, an index on that db basically helps in the way the data is sorted to process the query for faster and data retrievals are much faster when we have an index. 7. What are the types of indexes available with SQL Server? - There are basically two types of indexes that we use with the [SQL Server](http://www.microsoft.com/sql/default.asp). Clustered and the Non-Clustered. 8. What is the basic difference between [clustered and a non-clustered index](http://www.sql-server-performance.com/gv_index_data_structures.asp)? - The difference is that, Clustered index is unique for any given table and we can have only one clustered index on a table. The leaf level of a clustered index is the actual data and the data is resorted in case of clustered index. Whereas in case of non-clustered index the leaf level is actually a pointer to the data in rows so we can have as many non-clustered indexes as we can on the db. 9. What are cursors? - Well cursors help us to do an operation on a set of data that we retreive by commands such as Select columns from table. For example : If we have duplicate records in a table we can remove it by declaring a cursor which would check the records during retreival one by one and remove rows which have duplicate values. 10. When do we use the UPDATE\_STATISTICS command? - This command is basically used when we do a large processing of data. If we do a large amount of deletions any modification or Bulk Copy into the tables, we need to basically update the indexes to take these changes into account. UPDATE\_STATISTICS updates the indexes on these tables accordingly. 11. Which TCP/IP port does SQL Server run on? - SQL Server runs on port 1433 but we can also change it for better security. 12. From where can you change the default port? - From the Network Utility TCP/IP properties –> Port number.both on client and the server. 13. Can you tell me the difference between DELETE & TRUNCATE commands? - Delete command removes the rows from a table based on the condition that we provide with a WHERE clause. Truncate will actually remove all the rows from a table and there will be no data in the table after we run the truncate command. 14. Can we use Truncate command on a table which is referenced by FOREIGN KEY? - No. We cannot use Truncate command on a table with Foreign Key because of referential integrity. 15. What is the use of DBCC commands? - DBCC stands for database consistency checker. We use these commands to check the consistency of the databases, i.e., maintenance, validation task and status checks. 16. Can you give me some DBCC command options?(Database consistency check) - DBCC CHECKDB - Ensures that tables in the db and the indexes are correctly linked.and DBCC CHECKALLOC - To check that all pages in a db are correctly allocated. DBCC SQLPERF - It gives report on current usage of transaction log in percentage. DBCC CHECKFILEGROUP - Checks all tables file group for any damage. 17. What command do we use to rename a db? - sp\_renamedb ‘oldname’ , ‘newname’ 18. Well sometimes sp\_reanmedb may not work you know because if some one is using the db it will not accept this command so what do you think you can do in such cases? - In such cases we can first bring to db to single user using sp\_dboptions and then we can rename that db and then we can rerun the sp\_dboptions command to remove the single user mode. 19. What is the difference between a HAVING CLAUSE and a WHERE CLAUSE? - Having Clause is basically used only with the GROUP BY function in a query. WHERE Clause is applied to each row before they are part of the GROUP BY function in a query. 20. What do you mean by COLLATION? - Collation is basically the sort order. There are three types of sort order Dictionary case sensitive, Dictonary - case insensitive and Binary. 21. What is a Join in SQL Server? - Join actually puts data from two or more tables into a single result set. 22. Can you explain the types of Joins that we can have with Sql Server? - There are three types of joins: Inner Join, Outer Join, Cross Join 23. When do you use [SQL Profiler](http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/adminsql/ad_mon_perf_86ib.asp)? - SQL Profiler utility allows us to basically track connections to the SQL Server and also determine activities such as which SQL Scripts are running, failed jobs etc.. 24. What is a [Linked Server](http://www.databasejournal.com/features/mssql/article.php/3085211)? - Linked Servers is a concept in SQL Server by which we can add other SQL Server to a Group and query both the SQL Server dbs using T-SQL Statements. 25. Can you link only other SQL Servers or any database servers such as Oracle? - We can link any server provided we have the OLE-DB provider from Microsoft to allow a link. For Oracle we have a OLE-DB provider for oracle that microsoft provides to add it as a linked server to the sql server group. 26. Which stored procedure will you be running to add a linked server? - [sp\_addlinkedserver](http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/tsqlref/ts_sp_adda_8gqa.asp), [sp\_addlinkedsrvlogin](http://www.dbazine.com/sharma2.shtml) 27. What are the OS services that the SQL Server installation adds? - MS SQL SERVER SERVICE, SQL AGENT SERVICE, DTC (Distribution transac co-ordinator) 28. Can you explain the role of each service? - SQL SERVER - is for running the databases SQL AGENT - is for automation such as Jobs, DB Maintanance, Backups DTC - Is for linking and connecting to other SQL Servers 29. How do you troubleshoot SQL Server if its running very slow? - First check the processor and memory usage to see that processor is not above 80% utilization and memory not above 40-45% utilization then check the disk utilization using Performance Monitor, Secondly, use SQL Profiler to check for the users and current SQL activities and jobs running which might be a problem. Third would be to run UPDATE\_STATISTICS command to update the indexes 30. Lets say due to N/W or Security issues client is not able to connect to server or vice versa. How do you troubleshoot? - First I will look to ensure that port settings are proper on server and client Network utility for connections. ODBC is properly configured at client end for connection ——Makepipe & readpipe are utilities to check for connection. Makepipe is run on Server and readpipe on client to check for any connection issues. 31. What are the authentication modes in SQL Server? - Windows mode and mixed mode (SQL & Windows). 32. Where do you think the users names and passwords will be stored in sql server? - They get stored in master db in the sysxlogins table. 33. What is log shipping? Can we do logshipping with SQL Server 7.0 - Logshipping is a new feature of SQL Server 2000. We should have two SQL Server - Enterprise Editions. From Enterprise Manager we can configure the logshipping. In logshipping the transactional log file from one server is automatically updated into the backup database on the other server. If one server fails, the other server will have the same db and we can use this as the DR (disaster recovery) plan. 34. Let us say the SQL Server crashed and you are rebuilding the databases including the master database what procedure to you follow? - For restoring the master db we have to stop the SQL Server first and then from command line we can type SQLSERVER –m which will basically bring it into the maintenance mode after which we can restore the master db. 35. Let us say master db itself has no backup. Now you have to rebuild the db so what kind of action do you take? - (I am not sure- but I think we have a command to do it). 36. What is BCP? When do we use it? - BulkCopy is a tool used to copy huge amount of data from tables and views. But it won’t copy the structures of the same. 37. What should we do to copy the tables, schema and views from one SQL Server to another? - We have to write some DTS packages for it. 38. What are the different types of joins and what dies each do? 39. What are the four main query statements? 40. What is a sub-query? When would you use one? 41. What is a NOLOCK? 42. What are three SQL keywords used to change or set someone’s permissions? 43. What is the difference between HAVING clause and the WHERE clause? 44. What is referential integrity? What are the advantages of it? 45. What is database normalization? 46. Which command using Query Analyzer will give you the version of SQL server and operating system? 47. Using query analyzer, name 3 ways you can get an accurate count of the number of records in a table? 48. What is the purpose of using COLLATE in a query? 49. What is a trigger? 50. What is one of the first things you would do to increase performance of a query? For example, a boss tells you that “a query that ran yesterday took 30 seconds, but today it takes 6 minutes” 51. What is an execution plan? When would you use it? How would you view the execution plan? 52. What is the STUFF function and how does it differ from the REPLACE function? 53. What does it mean to have quoted\_identifier on? What are the implications of having it off? 54. What are the different types of replication? How are they used? 55. What is the difference between a local and a global variable? 56. What is the difference between a Local temporary table and a Global temporary table? How is each one used? 57. What are cursors? Name four types of cursors and when each one would be applied? 58. What is the purpose of UPDATE STATISTICS? 59. How do you use DBCC statements to monitor various aspects of a SQL server installation? 60. How do you load large data to the SQL server database? 61. How do you check the performance of a query and how do you optimize it? 62. How do SQL server 2000 and XML linked? Can XML be used to access data? 63. What is SQL server agent? 64. What is referential integrity and how is it achieved? 65. What is indexing? 66. What is normalization and what are the different forms of normalizations? 67. Difference between server.transfer and server.execute method? 68. What id de-normalization and when do you do it? 69. What is better - 2nd Normal form or 3rd normal form? Why? 70. Can we rewrite subqueries into simple select statements or with joins? Example? 71. What is a function? Give some example? 72. What is a stored procedure? 73. Difference between Function and Procedure-in general? 74. Difference between Function and Stored Procedure? 75. Can a stored procedure call another stored procedure. If yes what level and can it be controlled? 76. Can a stored procedure call itself(recursive). If yes what level and can it be controlled.? 77. How do you find the number of rows in a table? 78. Difference between Cluster and Non-cluster index? 79. What is a table called, if it does not have neither Cluster nor Non-cluster Index? 80. Explain DBMS, RDBMS? 81. Explain basic SQL queries with SELECT from where Order By, Group By-Having? 82. Explain the basic concepts of SQL server architecture? 83. Explain couple pf features of SQL server 84. Scalability, Availability, Integration with internet, etc.)? 85. Explain fundamentals of Data ware housing & OLAP? 86. Explain the new features of SQL server 2000? 87. How do we upgrade from SQL Server 6.5 to 7.0 and 7.0 to 2000? 88. What is data integrity? Explain constraints? 89. Explain some DBCC commands? 90. Explain sp\_configure commands, set commands? 91. Explain what are db\_options used for? 92. What is the basic functions for master, msdb, tempdb databases? 93. What is a job? 94. What are tasks? 95. What are primary keys and foreign keys? 96. How would you Update the rows which are divisible by 10, given a set of numbers in column? 97. If a stored procedure is taking a table data type, how it looks? 98. How m-m relationships are implemented? 99. How do you know which index a table is using? 100. How will oyu test the stored procedure taking two parameters namely first name and last name returning full name? 101. How do you find the error, how can you know the number of rows effected by last SQL statement? 102. How can you get @@error and @@rowcount at the same time? 103. What are sub-queries? Give example? In which case sub-queries are not feasible? 104. What are the type of joins? When do we use Outer and Self joins? 105. Which virtual table does a trigger use? 106. How do you measure the performance of a stored procedure? 107. Questions regarding Raiseerror? 108. Questions on identity? 109. If there is failure during updation of certain rows, what will be the state?   [Read all](http://www.techinterviews.com/?p=161) | Browse topics: [Windows](http://windows), .NET, [Database](http://database) **133 Comments** [**»**](http://www.techinterviews.com/?p=161#comment)  1. I believe there’s a mistake in p.3-4: “What is a trigger?” should be a separate entry.   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***Sean***](http://sean.kiev.ua)   1. Q-12: Additionally, DELETE is a logged operation, whereas TRUNCATE is a non-logged operation. Helpful to know when log space is limited.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Paul Sligar***   1. In question 10, it is worth mentioning that a table can have no more than 249 non clustered indexes - as opposed to saying “as many as we can on the db”   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Hassan***   1. What are sub-queries? Give example? Sub-query means a Query within a Query. This is the Example: Select Employee\_Id, Employee\_name From Employees Where Employee\_Id IN (Select Mgr\_Id from Manager)   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Upendra***   1. Hi, Can you tell me how to get a query text in MS SQL SErver ? If we want the same in Oracle we can get it by executing : select SQL\_TEXT from V$SQL   Pl. respond me ASAP.  Thanks !!  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Deepak agarwal***   1. Hello,   I have an issue where we have a temp table (I’ll just call it #temp for this question) where we store table info that we are creating through an app….then once it’s changed we need to copy all of the data from that table into a global temp table…say we’ll call this one ##global…  can anyone tell me a way to copy or insert all of the columns and data from #temp into ##global please? and withought having to include all the existing colum names in the #Temp tabe in the script. Is it even possible withough using a bcp to out it then another to in it from files?  Any help would be GREATLY appreciated,  Thank you,  Jason  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jason***   1. how is #67 related to SQL server?   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***mEmENT0m0RI***   1. can u tell the command to get all table names from a database   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***vinay***   1. Hello Jason ,   I think we can shoot any triger to do the job. Any app when work on #tmp table will fire the triger in the sql server, which will do the job to transfer the data from #tmp to #global.  Ofcourse there may be otherway, I just point out my suggestion.  Cheers! Himadrish  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Himadrish***   1. Hi Vinay,   To get all the table names from a database just execute “sp\_tables” system store procedure without the quotes.  Regards, Chandraprakash.  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Chandraprakash***   1. Hello vinay,   Use below query to et all tables from database  Select name from sysObjects where xtype=’u’  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Kiran***   1. its the best site i had ever visited   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***manmeet***   1. Hi , Thanks a lot.It’s really helpfull.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***sangeetha***   1. What is a Function? Set of statements to perform a particular task.It compute a value and returns it. if u call 1000 times a function,it has the same effect.It cannot be executed individually. when u call a function,u must assign a value to the variable. Note:Returns a single value.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***sangeetha***   1. Question: Which one is newer and better to use MS SQL server 2000 or SQL server 7.0? Thanks Rod   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Rod J. Rhedugen***   1. The webpage is really good. It is really informative. It would be better if answers for all questions are published   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***Vidhya***](http://www.techinterviews.com)   1. Answer to question 15 is SQL Server 2000 is newer and better than SQL 7.0   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***db don***   1. Q: How to update one according to other table if one column is identical in both?   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Banti Agrawal***   1. tell me a query that second largest salary to display?   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***vinay***   1. 42. sp\_addlogin ‘Buck’, ‘password’With the name Buck and a password   If you have Windows authentication set on your server, you use a different command, and you don’t have to specify the password:  sp\_grantlogin ‘HQ\Buck’  or we can say GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON authors TO [HQ\Buck  REVOKE SELECT ON authors FROM [HQ\Buck]  DENY INSERT ON authors TO [HQ\Buck]  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Joji***   1. 46. Three command to get version or operating system related infomation. Select @@Version Or EXEC sp\_MSgetversion or Exec xp\_msver   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jaweed Khan***   1. 42. Grant, Revoke, Deny   or  To create SQL Server logins using SQL authentication is sp\_addlogin. The format looks like this:  sp\_addlogin ‘Buck’, ‘password’With the name Buck and a password of password (which is not a good password).  If you have Windows authentication set on your server, you use a different command, and you don’t have to specify the password:  sp\_grantlogin ‘HQ\Buck’  46. Three command to get version or operating system related infomation. Select @@Version Or EXEC sp\_MSgetversion or Exec xp\_msver  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jaweed Khan***   1. 42. Grant, Revoke, Deny or To create SQL Server logins using SQL authentication is sp\_addlogin. The format looks like this:   sp\_addlogin ‘Buck’, ‘password’With the name Buck and a password of password (which is not a good password).  If you have Windows authentication set on your server, you use a different command, and you don’t have to specify the password:  sp\_grantlogin ‘HQ\Buck’  46. Three command to get version or operating system related infomation. Select @@Version Or EXEC sp\_MSgetversion or Exec xp\_msver  52. SELECT STUFF(’wabbit\_season’, 7, 1, ‘\_hunting\_’) Result will be Microsoft SQL Server [returns ‘wabbit\_hunting\_season’]  Microsoft SQL Server uses the STUFF function to overwrite existing characters. Using this syntax, STUFF(string\_expression, start, length, replacement\_characters), string\_expression is the string that will have characters substituted, start is the starting position, length is the number of characters in the string that are substituted, and replacement\_characters are the new characters interjected into the string. ————————————- This example replaces the string cde in abcdefghi with xxx.  SELECT REPLACE(’abcdefghicde’,'cde’,'xxx’) GO  Here is the result set:  ———— abxxxfghixxx (1 row(s) affected)  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jaweed Khan***   1. 53. when Quoted identifiers is ON Quoted identifiers are delimited by double quotation marks (”): SELECT \* FROM “Blanks in Table Name” or we can use ([]) SELECT \* FROM [Blanks in Table Name]   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jaweed Khan***   1. 56. Prefix local temporary table names with single number sign (#table\_name), and prefix global temporary table names with a double number sign (##table\_name).   A local temporary table created in a stored procedure is dropped automatically when the stored procedure completes. All other local temporary tables are dropped automatically at the end of the current session.  Global temporary tables are automatically dropped when the session that created the table ends and all other tasks have stopped referencing them.  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jaweed Khan***   1. 57. Static cursors Dynamic cursors Forward-only cursors Keyset-driven cursors   Static cursors detect few or no changes but consume relatively few resources while scrolling, although they store the entire cursor in tempdb. Dynamic cursors detect all changes but consume more resources while scrolling, although they make the lightest use of tempdb. Keyset-driven cursors lie in between, detecting most changes but at less expense than dynamic cursors.  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***joji***   1. Additionally, DELETE command can be rolled back but TRUNCATE cannot be rolled back   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Asok***   1. Four Types of Transaction Isloation level in SQL server   Transact-SQL scripts and DB-Library applications use the SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL statement.  SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL { READ UNCOMMITTED | READ COMMITTED | REPEATABLE READ | SERIALIZABLE } BEGIN TRANSACTION … COMMIT TRANSACTION  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***jaweed khan***   1. Truncate is a DDL command Delete is a DML command   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Swathi***   1. 45.Database Normalization means organizing data into more than one table. Normalization improves performance by reducing redundancy.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Swathi Gunnala***   1. 38.there r 4 types of joins r there 1.Natual Join 2.Outer Join 3.Self Join 4.Equi Join   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Swathi Gunnala***   1. 66. 1st Normal Form 2nd Normal Form 3rd Normal Form Boyce-codd Normal Form   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Swathi Gunnala***   1. 68.The intentional introduction of redundancy into a table in order to improve performance is called Denormalization   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Swathi Gunnala***   1. Data integrity ensures the consistency & correctness of data stored in a database.   5 types of constraints  1. PRIMARY constraint 2.FOREIGN constraint 3.UNIQUE constraint 4.CHECK constraint 5.DEFAULT constraint  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Swathi Gunnala***   1. 88.Data integrity ensures the consistency & correctness of data stored in a database.   5 types of constraints  1. PRIMARY constraint 2.FOREIGN constraint 3.UNIQUE constraint 4.CHECK constraint 5.DEFAULT constraint  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Swathi Gunnala***   1. The difference from REPLACE is that this function uses a position in the string to make replacement rather than a pattern.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jimmy***   1. Dear Friends   Another Way to get all the table names from a database , execute this query  SELECT Table\_Name From Information\_Schema.tables  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Palaksha***   1. Thanks a Lot. Please keep it updated. Readers are requested to post other questions also. All the best.   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***premanshu***](http://yahoo.com)   1. To copy the data from one table to another without creating the script:   let us consider the #temp is one table having data and that has to be copied to #globaltemp, execute the following query:  select \* into #globaltemp from #temp  Hope this helps u…Jason  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Madhumalar***   1. Hi Vinay,   Here’s the query to get the second largest salary in a table. Let us have the employee table with salary as one of the column  select max(a.salary) from employee a, employee b where a.salary  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Madhumalar***   1. Hi, Please tell me how to select the second largest salary from a table? Thanks   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Praba***   1. Hi, How to delete duplicate rows from a table….thanks   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Praba***   1. hello all,   How can BCP used effectivey? help me with syntax  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***yash***   1. Q) can u tell the command to get all table names from a database A) select name from sysobjects where type = ‘u’   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Amit***   1. Q) Please tell me how to select the second largest salary from a table? A) Select Top 1 from Employee where Salary Not IN ( select Top 1 from Employee order by Salary Desc) order by Salary Desc   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Amit***   1. The answer to the 1st question is absolutly wrong. Normalization is bringing database schema to some of normal form, strictly speaking, it is bringing to a higher normal form. Denormalization is reverse process — bringing schema to a lower normal form.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***bjack***   1. Hi Vinay,   To findout the Second Maximum Salary.  here employee is the table name. sal is the column name in that table.  Select sal from employee where sal = ( select max(sal) from employee where sal  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Krishna***   1. What is advantage and Disadvantage for adding Default Constraint more than one column for particular table . I Want know the performance while constraint increases.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***maruthuvel***   1. To find out the Nth highest salary in a table:   select top 1 \* from emp where empid not in (select top N-1 empid from emp order by empsalary desc) order by empsalary desc  cheers, Sankalp  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***sankalp***   1. This is answers to Question 6 by Jason: If the temporary #global temp table is already created then run a script like   insert into #global select \* from #temp  If you want to create the #global temp table and insert data from #temp table then you can use the following query  select \* into #global from #temp  Hope it solves your problem  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Debjit***   1. To find out the Nth highest salary in a table by using Inline View:   select top 1 \* from (select top N \* from emp order by salary desc) sal order by sal.salary  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jaspreet***   1. To Delete Duplicate Records in SQL Server: As there is no pseudo-column like RowID in SQL Server so we cannot make a single line query in SQL Server. See following example: create table tName (firstname varchar(20)); –sample data insert into tName select ‘Jas’ union all select ‘Raj’ union all select ‘Arsh’union all select ‘Jas’ union all select ‘Aks’ – add temporarily identity column. alter table tName add tid int identity(1,1) –query to delete duplicate rows from table delete from tName where tid not in (select min(tid) from tName a where a.firstname = tName.firstname) – drop temporarily added identity column alter table tName drop column tid   — Happy Coding! Jaspreet Nagra  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jaspreet***   1. What is the difference in SET & SELECT?   — Jaspreet Nagra  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jaspreet***   1. Praba,   There is one more way to delete Dup rows :  Table (city) Structure : cName ——————– Mumbai Banglore Hyderabad Delhi Chandigarh  set rowcount 1 select 1 while @@rowcount > 0 delete city where 1  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jaspreet***   1. There is one more way to delete Dup rows : Table (city) Structure : cName ——————– Delhi Mumbai Chandigarh Banglore Hyderabad Delhi Chandigarh – set rowcount 1 select 1 while @@rowcount > 0 delete city where 1   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jaspreet***   1. How Unique Key allow only one Null Value? … mean when NULL is not comparable then how UNIQUE KEY compare nulls? as in ORACLE UNIQUE KEY allows as many null whereas SQL Server allows one.   – Jaspreet Nagra  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jaspreet***   1. What Is the Difference b/w Sql server7.0 & sql server2000   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Vishal***   1. For point No.8 /\* To Display only table made by User\*/   sp\_tables @table\_type=”‘table’”  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Anju K. Pandey***   1. for point no. 41 select max(sal) from employee where sal != (select max(sal) from employee)   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Anju K. Pandey***   1. how to ge trid of the not null constraint if the table has already been created..?   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***jasper***   1. Some of the Answers can be very long So trying to give only Short answers. First :- Maximum (tenth) Salry Select \*,sal From Emp X Where 10 = ( Select Count(Distinct Sal) From Emp Where sal >=X.sal )   Second: Constraint CHECK NOT NULL UNIQUE Primary KEy References Default  Third : Update all those where a column is divisble by 10 (I do not think there is Mod function but % operator can be used) Update tableName Set ColumnName = value Where COL/10 = convert(int,Col)/10  Update tableName Set ColumnName = value Where Convert(int,Col) % 10 = 0  With Warm regards Jatinder Singh  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Jatinder Singh***   1. To find out the 2nd highest salary in a table:   Select Max(salary) From Employee Where salary NOT IN (Select max(salary) From Employee)  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Syed Tariq Ali***   1. To find out the 2nd highest salary in a table:(Singal Record)   Select \* from Employees Where Extension in (Select MAX(Extension) From Employees Where Extension (Select max(Extension) From Employees))  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Zia-ur-Rehman & Bittu***   1. To find out the second largest rown in the table the query is   select max(Salary) from employee where salalry  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Hemlata***   1. 1) What’s the command in MS-SQL Server 2000 to insert multiple rows in a table??   2) Can we create cursors on views?  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Nivea***   1. /\* for point no 65. How to insert multiple rows in table   insert into select union all select union all select \*/  /\*Example\*/  insert into employee select ‘1′,23,’213′,123,2 union all select ‘2′,23,’213′,123,2  you can use bulk insert command also  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Anju K. Pandey***   1. What is the substitute cmd for ‘modify’ in Sybase? What if I want to change contraint a column of the table I already created? suppose I created prodate datetime notnull, and I want to change it to default value ‘01-jan-05′   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Divya***   1. *68.The intentional introduction of redundancy into a table in order to improve performance is called Denormalization*   Denormalization is generally recommnded for datamining - which can be used for Business Intelligence functionality such as Reports, Stats, etc.  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Chandra Pal***   1. All,   I want to create a recordset that selects from all tables in the database, I have a Db, with over 20 tables in, all clones of each over, what is the select statment that will enable this??  cheers piers  *Tech Interviews comment by* [***Piers Colombini***](http://www.rip.org.uk)   1. Questions 1.How do you read transaction logs?   Answer: DBCC LOG (’database name’, 4)  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Carl***   1. four main query statements: Select: Used to retrieve rows from tables. Insert: Used to Insert rows to tables. Update: Used to update rows to tables. Delete: Used to delete rows from tables   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***Uday P***](http://www.udaypharate.com)   1. Hi Vinay, To get the name of all the tables in a database you can use one of the following 3 methods. 1. SELECT \* FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.TABLE WHERE table\_type = ‘BASE TABLE’ 2. SELECT name FROM sysobjects WHERE type = ‘U’ 3. EXEC SP\_TABLES But this stored proc will give you all the system table names and view names as well. So try the 1 and 2 query if you just want the user tables in a database.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Syed Ali***   1. Hi All, How to find the views based on the table. Also I wanted to know all the views, that uses the particular table, across the data bases, I mean to say, if some view in other data base use this table , then how to find all the views based on a table across all the data bases. I appreciate your response. Thanks Syed Ali.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***SYED ALi***   1. 96. Every tenth row:   UPDATE WHERE KeyRow % 10 = 0  70. Can we rewrite subqueries into simple select statements or with joins? Example?  \*-> Noncorrelated subqueries that return a single value really have no need to be converted to joins/derived tables.  \*-> Noncorrelated subqueries that return many values with IN or NOT IN syntax could yield great performance gain by conversion to simple select or derived table:  Original query 1 (noncorrelated subquery): –All orders from customers who haven’t died/gone out of business SELECT \* FROM Orders WHERE OrderingPartyID NOT IN (SELECT PartyID FROM Party WHERE EndDate IS NOT NULL)  Better query 1 (simple select): SELECT \* FROM Orders O INNER JOIN Party P ON O.OrderingPartyID = P.PartyID WHERE P.EndDate IS NOT NULL  Original query 2 (noncorrelated subquery): –All orders by everyone except the 10 oldest customers SELECT \* FROM Orders WHERE OrderingPartyID NOT IN (SELECT TOP 10 PartyID FROM Party ORDER BY BeginDate ASC)  Better query 2 (derived table): SELECT \* FROM Orders O LEFT JOIN ( SELECT TOP 10 PartyID FROM Party ORDER BY BeginDate ASC ) P ON O.OrderingPartyID = P.PartyID WHERE P.PartyID IS NULL  \*-> Correlated subqueries could (but not always) yield performance gains by conversion to derived tables:  Original query 3 (correlated subquery): – most recent order date per customer – correlated subquery runs once for each row in Party: inefficient for large result sets SELECT P.PartyID, P.PartyName, LastOrderDate = (SELECT Max(OrderDate) FROM Orders WHERE OrderingPartyID = P.PartyID) FROM Party P  Better query 3 (derived table): SELECT P.PartyID, P.PartyName, X.LastOrderDate FROM Party P LEFT JOIN ( SELECT OrderingPartyID, LastOrderDate = Max(OrderDate) FROM Orders GROUP BY PartyID ) X ON P.PartyID = X.OrderingPartyID –derived table calculates all max order dates for each party, runs only once, efficient for large result sets  Alternate okay query 3 (correlated subquery): – most recent order date per customer – correlated subquery runs once for each row in Party: possibly efficient for small result sets SELECT TOP 5 P.PartyID, P.PartyName, LastOrderDate = (SELECT Max(OrderDate) FROM Orders WHERE PartyID = P.PartyID) — only five calculations, no big derived table calculating every party’s last order date but displaying only 5 FROM Party P ORDER BY P.BeginDate  –For medium-to-large rowsets that don’t use all values from the base lookup table, derived table performance can be improved if conditions can be added to the derived table query that limit its result set to the right rows (or few extra rows).  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Erik Eckhardt***   1. Just I had an interview and it covers all most questions…and more 1.Difference between UNION and UNION ALL? 2.what is the way to raise an error through the stored procedure? 3.Can we use View for Insert?   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***dev***   1. and one more.. Difference between primary key and unique constraint.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***dev***   1. simplest way of getting the second largest salary is   select max(s) from #x where s  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Afzal***   1. answer for 106.   one of way of doing this is to copy paste the stored procedure code into Query Analyzer and run Query execution plan. check which step is resource intensive and also check if there are table scans etc.  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Afzal***   1. Hi this is kumar,   Is there any function/any procedure to know the exact location of a cursor in the result set?  Advance Thanks Kumar  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Kumar***   1. Hi Syed,   use select \* from sysobjects where xtype=’v’  This helps to find all the views within a Database  Thanks Kumar  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Kumar***   1. Query that second largest salary to display? ======================= SELECT MAX(salary) FROM TRY ORDER BY AMOUNT WHERE AMOUNT NOT IN(SELECT MAX(salary) FROM TRY)   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***SAYED FAROOQ ALI***](http://www.datacomp.com)   1. Query that second largest salary to display? ======================= SELECT MAX(salary) FROM TRY WHERE salary NOT IN(SELECT MAX(salary) FROM TRY)   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***SAYED FAROOQ ALI***](http://www.datacomp.com)   1. Which command using Query Analyzer will give you the version of SQL server and operating system? Ans: type the command EXEC\_msver in the query analyzer and then press either F5 or click the green triangle on the analyzer.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Novice***   1. Hi All,   Is there a way to find out max(salary) and min(salary) from a query. i.e i mean i want the output as below in MS Access  Name Salary xyz 50,000/- ‘Maximum Salary zzz 5,000/- ‘Minimum Salary  i tried this way but in vain  Select Name,Salary from table1 where Salary in(select max(Salary),min(Salary) from table1);  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Ravi***   1. hi Ravi Query to find out max(salary) and min(salary) from a query?   Name Salary xyz 50,000/- ‘Maximum Salary zzz 5,000/- ‘Minimum Salary =======================  Select Name,Salary from table1 where Salary =(select max(Salary) from table1) UNION Select Name,Salary from table1 where Salary =(select min(Salary) from table1)  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***imtiaz mohammed***   1. for the Que no 65 2)Can we create cursors on views? yes we can create cursor on the views.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Varsha***   1. 1. What is Minimal logged transaction ? which actions in database are minimally logged ? what are the advantages and disadvantages of minimally logged transactions   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Shyam***   1. Q: What is the difference in SET & SELECT?   — Jaspreet Nagra  Ans: SET is used to assign value to a variable but SELECT is used to retrieve value from either a variable or table.  Hope it will help you understand the use of SET and SELECT.  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Nitin Garg***   1. Query that second largest salary to display? =======================   select MIN(salary)from try where salary in(select top2 salary from try order by salary desc)  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***rajneesh***   1. Hi Q. What is the Difference between Primary key and Unique Key?   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***pravin***   1. Could anyone please tell me that what will be the output of following query   while (\*a++ = \*b++)  Where a and b are the string pointer  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***GOpendra***   1. thanks for sharing all those information. BUt i have one question to ask:   If there a way to linking two MS SQL database in different server? If yes, How it can be done? or How to export data between MS SQL database in two different server?  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Harry***   1. Diff’ between UNION and UNION ALL   UNION Gives the all the data without duplicate rows  ALL Option give data with duplicate rows  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Sekhar***   1. I have table with two columns(both are int columns). I want to fetch max value in each row comparing two columns, can any one tell me the simplest way for this.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Chalapathi***   1. I want to delete duplicate records from a table without using (3rd table,Unique key column). i want to use corelated query to do this. So plz help for same.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Dinesh Chauhan***   1. How to find who does not get last 3 months salary? in sql server query   Help me…  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Kalambasha***   1. How to find How many employee never will get last month salary? My table structure are Empno,Empname,Salary,Month   Help me  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Kalambasha***   1. What is difference between Sql server authetication and Windows authetication   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Sureshk***   1. To findout the Second Maximum Salary.   here employee is the table name. sal is the column name in that table  select sal from employee where sal=(select max(sal)-1 from employee)  it works….hope so….pls try it …. Mohammed Fareed, [fareedpearl@yahoo.co.in](mailto:fareedpearl@yahoo.co.in)  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Mohammed Fareed***   1. I am using SQL Server 7.0 in Windows XP Operating system at my house. The same, displayed a message for successfully installed in my machine for single PC.   After , I will go to configure the server then the following error occurred.  SQL Server Query Analyser  Unable to connect to server ” “. Server: Msg 17,Level 16,state 1 [MICROSOFT][ODBC SQL SERVER DRIVER] [SHARED MEMORY] SQL SERVER DOES NOT EXIST OR ACCESS DENIED.  Please give me the solution for the above problem.  Thanking you in anticipation  Regards, R.Sivakumar  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Sivakumar R***   1. to find second max salary:::::::   QUERY TO GET SECOND MAX VALUE OF A TABLE  Select Max(salary) From Employee Where salary NOT IN (Select max(salary) From Employee)  *Tech Interviews comment by* [***cool***](http://rediffmail.com)   1. how to find a third highest salary from a salary table?   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***Hashim SH***](http://www.techinterviews.com)   1. Hi all   can any one tell me how to insert multiple record into the table using single insert stmt & also how to select alternative records from the table.  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***K.S.Subba Rao***   1. hi vinay to get the table names from a database SELECT TABLE\_NAME from information\_schema.tables   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***rb***   1. Query to get Nth max salary of the table   SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees WHERE salary NOT IN (SELECT TOP (N-1) salary FROM employees ORDER BY salary DESC)  thx  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***rb***   1. What are the new features introduced in SQL Server 2000? What changed between the previous version of SQL Server and the current version?   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***ANILKUMAR***](http://www.citadelh.com)   1. Hi i am Yogesh What are the new Feature of SQL server 2005 (Yukon) which are not in SQL 2000?   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***yogesh***   1. To find third largest number from a table   select min(employeeid) from employees where employeeID in(select top 3 employeeid from employees order by employeeID desc)  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Muruganandam***   1. hi, here is stored procedure to select any record for example to get second largest salary give input as 2 for fifth largest give 5 and execute it   alter procedure uspparticular ( @a int ) as begin set rowcount @a declare @zy table ( nBOOkid int ) insert into @zy select nBOOkid from books order by nbookid desc select min(nbookid) from @zy end  – exec uspparticular 36  from mayur gupta  *Tech Interviews comment by* [***mayur gupta***](http://zeuslearning.com)   1. answer for 101 th question   if (@@error 0) select @@error will be help ful to know error and work as error trapping to get no of row afected by last statement use select @@rowcount  *Tech Interviews comment by* [***mayur gupta***](http://zeuslearning.com)   1. many to many relation ship are implemented between two table having foreign keys that have that key as primary key in third table   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***mayur gupta***](http://zeuslearning.com)   1. hi tell me how can i convert xls file to sql table using sql command not by using dts i want particular sql command that can transport my data in xls file to sql table   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***mayur gupta***](http://zeuslearning.com)   1. hi delete will delete one by one row and also return the no of row deleted but truncate will drop table and recreate it it will not return the no of rows deleted hence truncate is faster then delete   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***mayur gupta***](http://zeuslearning.com)   1. hi deepak to get query text in sql execute stored procedure called sp\_texthelp nameofquery this will work for stored procedure, view , function and user defined data types   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***mayur gupta***](http://zeuslearning.com)   1. hi jason to copy data from one table to another jst use select \* into table2 from table1   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***mayur gupta***](http://zeuslearning.com)   1. Hi U can Store The result in a table of Stored Procedure Which Is returning 1 recordSet as   insert into tavlename exec spname  /\* first u have to create the table for that \*?  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Amit Khurana***   1. select top 1 \* from (select top m \* from employee order by job\_id desc) job order by job.job\_id   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***Rahul***](http://www.yahoo.com)   1. hi select top 1 \* from (select top 2 \* from employee order by job\_id desc) job order by job.job\_id   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***Rahul***](http://www.yahoo.com)   1. Q No. 64:   Referential intigrity is achieved with the help of foreign key.  cheers,  Balaji. A  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Balaji. A***   1. Answer to query about searching second largest record from a table -   select \* from item where prize in(select max(prize) from item where prize not in(select max(prize) from item));  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Akshay Kris. Sinha***   1. What is the use of state parameter in Raise Error function in SQL?   *Tech Interviews comment by* [***Vidhya***](http://yahoo.co.in)   1. Second larget Salary Query:   SELECT MAX(a.Salary) AS SecondLargestSalary FROM Employee a WHERE a.Salary NOT IN (Select MAX(b.Salary) FROM Employee b)  Hope this helps!  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Priyadarshan***   1. The another diff between Truncate and Delete is that Trucate reset the idendity column while delete not.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***shivraj***   1. What is a table called, if it does not have neither Cluster nor Non-cluster Index?   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Kejal***   1. can u explain all the joins with an example   this site is very usefull for the jobseekers  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***muthu***   1. Select \*,amount From fees X Where 10 = ( Select Count(Distinct amount) From fees Where amount >=X.amount )   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Prashant Mittal***   1. Second larget Salary Query: select max([colName]) as s from [tblName] where [colName] All (select max([colName]) as s from [tblName])   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***sadu***   1. Hi Jason,   You can insert/update into #temp table only when you create one. Create a temp table using the Create statement and you can do all the data manipulation as a regular table. Here is an example.  create table #temp (empNum int, Name varchar(20))  Insert into #temp (empNum,Name) values (1,’Madhavi’)  Hope this helps. Madhavi  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Madhavi***   1. Hi all,   I tried to find a method to get the indexes for a particulat table. What i got is given below. I want to know whether this method is correct or not.  SELECT name FROM sysindexes WHERE id = (SELECT id FROM sysobjects WHERE name = ‘Customers’)  This query gets the index names for the table ‘Customers’ of the Northwind database.  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Vaishali***   1. People are making fun rather than giving appopriate answer to the query to find the second largest salary in a table.Other viewers will be confused with that.Please answer to the questions correctly/or keep on reading Question rather than answering.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Sarat***   1. Q-12: TRUNCATE is also a log operation however It logs the deallocation of Data Pages whereas DELETE logs the deletion of rows which makes it slower than TRUNCATE.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Prerak Patel***   1. Q-12: Moreover with DELETE we can specify WHERE clause to delete selective rows whereas with TRUNCATE we can’t.   *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Prerak Patel***   1. Hi Dev,   The basic differences between Primary Key and Unique key are as follows.  1) By default Primary Key will generate Clustured Index whereas Unique Key will Generate Non-Clustured Index.  2) Primary Key is a combination of Unique and NOT NULL Constraints so it can’t have duplicate values or any NUll Whereas for Oracle UNIQUE Key can have any number of NULL whereas for SQL Server It can have only one NULL  3) A table can have only one PK but It can have any number of UNIQUE Key.  Thanks.  *Tech Interviews comment by* ***Prerak Patel***   1. Explore hiring practices of: [Infosys](http://www.interviewat.com/infosys/), [Accenture](http://www.interviewat.com/accenture/), [Caritor](http://www.interviewat.com/caritor/), [Cognizant](http://www.interviewat.com/cognizant/), [Wipro](http://www.interviewat.com/wipro/), [Satyam](http://www.interviewat.com/satyam/), [Kanbay](http://www.interviewat.com/kanbay/), [Oracle](http://www.interviewat.com/oracle/), [Tata Infotech](http://infotech), [Verizon](http://www.interviewat.com/verizon/), [CTS](http://www.interviewat.com/cts/), [Virtusa](http://www.interviewat.com/virtusa/), [TCS](http://www.interviewat.com/tcs/), [Sasken Communication](http://communication), [Microsoft](http://www.interviewat.com/microsoft/), [HCL](http://www.interviewat.com/hcl/), [Mindtree Consulting](http://consulting), [IBM](http://www.interviewat.com/ibm/), [Larsen & Toubro](http://toubro), [Siemens](http://www.interviewat.com/siemens/), [Patni](http://www.interviewat.com/patni/), [ICICI Bank](http://bank), [Covansys](http://www.interviewat.com/covansys/), [Hexaware](http://www.interviewat.com/hexaware/), [D. E. Shaw India Software](http://software), [Mascot Systems](http://systems), [Sonata Software](http://software), [Hewlett Packard](http://packard), [TCGIvega](http://www.interviewat.com/tcgivega/), [Syntel](http://www.interviewat.com/syntel/) 2. Some book recommendations:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |  [**Technical Interview Questions**](http://www.techinterviews.com/) **comment policy:**  * All requests for answers **will be deleted**. If we don't publish answers, it's because we don't have them. * Any personal attacks, obscenities, spam and inappropriate comments will be deleted. * Sometimes, if you're a new poster, your comment has to be approved by moderators.  **Leave a comment** Name (required)  Mail (will not be published) (required)  Website      Send new comments to my e-mail |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
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