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

ANS:

*SQL is one of the analyst's most powerful tools. In **SQL Superstar**, we give you actionable advice to help you get the most out of this versatile language and create beautiful, effective queries.*

Creating order

The steps you take in order to accomplish a goal matter!

When you're baking a cake, you have to preheat the over, grease the pan, and mix the ingredients in the proper order or else you're going to end up with a mess instead of a delicious treat. Picking the right SQL order of operations is also important if you want to run efficient, effective queries. This article will take you through some best practices to get you started on optimizing your SQL query order.

2. Explain the advantages of stored procedures and their

syntax in relation to recompiling stored procedures.

ANS:

The main advantages of stored procedure are given below:

- Better Performance – The procedure calls are quick and efficient as stored procedures are compiled once and stored in executable form.

- Higher Productivity

- Ease of Use

- Scalability

- Maintainability

- Security

3.Give an example of the derived table.

ANS:

A derived table is **an additional query whose result becomes another set of items available in the data source**. You can use the items in a derived table for

other operations on the data source, such as joining tables, defining a calculated field, or filtering.

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

ANS:

A trigger defines a set of actions that are performed in response to an insert, update, or delete operation on a specified table. When such an

SQL operation is executed, the trigger is said to have been activated. Triggers are optional and are defined using the CREATE TRIGGER statement. **There are three types of triggers in SQL Server.**

- DDL Trigger.

- DML Trigger.

- Logon Trigger.

5.What are the benefits and drawbacks of triggers?
ANS:

Advantages

Followings are the advantages of using MySQL triggers −

- **Integrity of data −** With the help of MySQL trigger we can check the integrity of data in the table. In other words, MySQL triggers are the alternative way to check the integrity of data.

- **Useful for catching errors** − MySQL triggers can catch errors in business logic in

the database layer.

- **Alternative way to run scheduled tasks** – Actually by using MySQL triggers we do not have to wait to run the scheduled tasks because the triggers are invoked automatically 'before' or 'after' a modification is done to the data in the table.

- **Auditing** – Actually MySQL triggers are very much useful for the purpose of auditing of the changes

made in the table.

- **Prevention of invalid transactions-** MySQL triggers are very useful in the prevention of invalid transactions.

- **Logging of event-** MySQL triggers can log an event and can also store the information on the access of table.

Disadvantages

Followings are the disadvantages of using MySQL triggers –

- **Cannot replace all validations** – Actually, MySQL triggers cannot replace all the validations and can only provide an extended validation.

- **Invisible from client applications** – Basically MySQL triggers are invoked and executed invisible from the client applications hence it is very much difficult to

figure out what happens in the database layer.

- **Impose load on server** – Triggers can impose a high load on the database server.

- **Not recommended for high velocity of data** – Triggers are not beneficial for use with high-velocity data i.e. the data when a number of events per second are high. It is because in case of high-velocity data the triggers get triggered all the time.

6.Create a stored procedure to call other stored procedures.
ANS:
In releases earlier than SQL Server 2000, **you can call one stored procedure from another** and return a set of records by creating a temporary table into which the called stored procedure (B) can insert its results or by exploring the use of CURSOR variables.

If you are trying to call the procedure get_manager_details inside test_procedure then you

first need to **create the test procedure**. Add create or replace procedure test_procedure . Then after creating the test_procedure you can execute it in an anonymous block which will call the get_manager_details procedure.