1. **When using INSERT, is the list of columns necessary? Why or why not?**

You do not have to use columns if the amount of data is the same number as columns, but they help identify the association of that value with a column. If no columns are used SQL server will use a default value. If no default was assigned and NULLS are permitted it will use a NULL but if there are no default value and NULLS are not permitted the INSERT statement will fail.

1. **When using INSERT SELECT, do you use a subquery (derived table)? Under what circumstances do you not use a subquery?**

Yes, you use a subquery. The standard INSERT SELECT statement inserts a set of rows returned by a SELECT query into a target table.

1. **What is the operand for the INSERT EXEC statement?**

The operand is the @ symbol. The INSERT EXECT statement returns results from a stored procedure or a dynamic SQL batch.

1. **How would you use the INSERT INTO statement?**

You use the SELECT INTO statement by selecting columns you want from one table syntax (INTO) the name of the table you want to insert them into and syntax (FROM) what table did you select columns from. It creates a target table and populates it with the result set of a query.

1. **What are the parameters to the BULK INSERT statement?**

The parameters are targeted table, the source file, and "options". Options can be data type, field terminator, row terminator, etc.

1. **Does IDENTITY guarantee uniqueness? If not, how do you guarantee uniqueness?**

IDENTITY does not guarantee uniqueness, if you want uniqueness then you need to define a primary key or unique constrain on that column, or explicitly enter their own values for the identity column by using IDENTYTY\_INSERT.

1. **How do you create a SEQUENCE object?**

You create a new SEQUENCE object by using the CREATE SEQUENCE command, or using the function NEXT VALUE FOR < the sequence name >.

1. **How do you use a SEQUENCE object?**

After you create the SEQUENCE object you INSERT INTO <name of table> VALUES (new values)

1. **How do you alter a SEQUENCE object?**

You can change any of the sequence properties except the data type with the ALTER SEQUENCE command.

1. **What is the difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE?**

DELETE has filters that select specific rows to delete, TURNICATE deletes all data from table. The truncate table is not as processor intensive as the DELETE command and will execute and complete faster than an DELETE command.

1. **What is the difference between DELETE and DROP TABLE?**

DELETE removes the rows of a table but keeps the table. DROP TABLE deleted the entire record of the table.