1. Diference between Truncate and Delete

Truncate Delete

1.Truncate is a auto commit 1)Delete is not an auto commit

2.its a table level commond 2)its a row level commond

3.in truncate we are not 3)in delete we can use the where clause

mention the where clause

4.by using the truncate 4 )by using delete commond data was temporerly deleted

commond data was perminantly

truncated

5)in truncate we can not use 5)in the delete we can use the rollbaclk commond

the rollback command

2)which one is faster

Truncate is faster than delete

3)what is the difference between union and join?

Union join

1)union combine data into 1)Join combine data into columns

rows

2)union is same enumber 2)join have only one common column

of columns in two tables between two tables

3) 1)Rank : Syntax : select col1,col2,col3,

rank() over(order by colname desc) as rank1 from tablename

2)Dens\_Rank : Syntax : select col1,col2,col3,

Dens\_rank() over(order by colname desc) as Dens\_rank

3)Row\_Number : select col1,col2,col3,

rownumber() over(order by colname desc) as rownumber

what is the index in sql?

indexess are somthing which we use to create to get the data faster and improve a query performrnce

indexess is creating in any of the column

Main purpose of creating indexess is retrive the data faster

Indexessare two types

1)Clusterd index

2)Non Clustred index

: CTE (common table expression) -- it will be created on run time and you will have to run both the WITH clause and select statement together

it wil create the dynamically and it will exicuted dynamicallly and not store the data physically

you can run the both statements can't run by individually CTE run with the WITH clause.

l3)Temp table -- It will be created on that session wise, we can run the statement individually, but it will work out side the session.once the create temp table we can use anyware in the session

Temp table we can create by #tablename You can run the statement individualy.

find heighest salary in department wise

>select max(Sal),deptno from emp group by deptno;

display 2 heighest salary in each depatment.

>select \* from (select e.\*,dense\_rank() over(partition by deptno order by sal desc) r from emp e )where r=2;

How to delete duplicate records?

>delete from vb1 where rowid not in(Select min(rowid) from vb1 group by vno,vname,vadd );

What is AUTO\_INCREMENT?

AUTO\_INCREMENT is used in SQL to automatically generate a unique number whenever a new record is inserted into a table.

Since the primary key is unique for each record, we add this primary field as the AUTO\_INCREMENT field so that it is incremented when a new record is inserted.

The AUTO-INCREMENT value starts from 1 and is incremented by 1 whenever a new record is inserted.

What are some common clauses used with SELECT queries in SQL?

There are many SELECT statement clauses in SQL. Some of the most commonly used clauses are:

FROM

The FROM clause defines the tables and views from which data can be interpreted. The tables and views listed must exist at the time the question is given.

WHERE

The WHERE clause defines the parameters that would be used to limit the contents of the results table. You can test for basic relationships or for relationships between a column and a series of columns using subselects.

GROUP BY

This GROUP BY clause is commonly used for aggregate functions to produce a single outcome row for each set of unique values in a set of columns or expressions.

ORDER BY

ORDER BY clause helps you to choose the columns on which the table’s result should be sorted.

HAVING

By using an aggregate function, the HAVING clause filters the results of the GROUP BY clause.

What do you know about Joins? Define different types of Joins.

The Join clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them. There are various types of Joins that can be used to retrieve data, and it depends upon the relationship between tables.

There are four types of Joins:

Inner Join: Inner Join basically returns records that have matching values in both tables.

Left Join: Left Join returns rows that are common between the tables and all the rows of the left-hand-side table, i.e., it returns all the rows from the left-hand-side table even if there are no matches available in the right-hand-side table.

Right Join: Right Join returns rows that are common between the tables and all the rows of the right-hand-side table, i.e., it returns all the rows from the right-hand-side table even if there are no matches available in the left-hand-side table.

Full Join: Full Join returns all the rows from the left-hand-side table and all the rows from the right-hand-side table.

What are the types of relationships in SQL Server databases?

Relationships are developed by interlinking the column of one table with the column of another table. There are three different types of relationships which are as follows:

One-to-one relationship

Many-to-one relationship

Many-to-many relationship