http://www.interviewquestionspdf.com/2014/07/sql-queries-interview-questions-answers.html

1. **select 15**

Output: 15

1. **Select $**

Output: 0.00

1. **Select Count(\*)**

Output: 1

1. **Select Count('7')**

Output: 1

1. **Select Count(7)**

Output: 1

1. **Select 'Krish'+1**

Output: Throws an error (Conversion failed when converting the varchar value 'Krish' to data type int.)

1. **Select 'Krish'+'1'**

Output: Krish1

1. **Select (Select 'Krish')**

Output: Krish

1. **Select Select 'Krish'**

Output: Throws an error (Incorrect syntax near the keyword 'Select'.)

1. **Select \* from 'Country'**

Output: Throws an error (Incorrect syntax near 'Country'.)

1. **Select \* from Country,Employee**

Output: Cross Join of the both tables

1. **Select count(\*)+Count(\*)**

Output: 2

1. **Select 'Krish' from Country**

Output: Displays 'Krish' as many as rows in country table

1. **Select sum(1+2\*3)**

Output: 7

1. **Select Max(1+2\*3)**

Output: 7

1. **Select Max(1,2,3)**

Output: Throws an error (The Max function requires 1 argument(s).)

1. **Select Max('Krish')**

Output: Krish

1. **Select Count(Select Orderid from Kr\_Copybook\_Strcture)**

Output: Throws an error

1. **Select 1+'1'**

Output: 2

1. **Select '1'+1**

Output: 2

1. **Select NULL+5**

Output: NULL

1. **Select '5'+NULL**

Output: NULL

1. **Select 1 where null=null**

Output: Nothing will be return by this (0 rows will return by this because condition is false)

1. **Select SUM(1)**

Output: 1

1. **Select SUM('1')**

Output: Throws an error(Operand data type varchar is invalid for sum operator.)

1. **Select SUM(NULL)**

Output: Throws an error (Operand data type NULL is invalid for sum operator.)

1. **SELECT (6/0)**

Output: Throw error (Divide by zero error encountered.)

1. **SELECT (0/0)**

Output:Divide by zero error encountered.

1. **SELECT (0/9)**

Output:0

1. **Write down the query to print the first letter in upper case and remaining letters in lower case ?**

Declare @firsname Varchar(10)='KRISHNA'

Select UPPER(SUBSTRING(@firsname,1,1))+LOWER(SUBSTRING(@firsname,2,LEN(@firsname)))

1. **Write Down the query to display all the employee names in one cell seperated with comma , ?**

Select stuff((Select ','+Fname from employee for XML path ('')),1,1,'')

output: Krish,Kondal,Malika,Sushmitha

OR

Declare @name Varchar(max)=''

Select @name=@name+','+Fname From Employee

Select Stuff(@name,1,1,'')

1. **SELECT A.A FROM (Select 1 A, 2 B) A JOIN (Select 1 A, 1 B) B ON A.A=B.B**

Output: 1

1. SELECT B.A FROM (Select 1 A) A JOIN (Select 1 A, 2 B) B ON A.A=B.A

Output: 1

1. SELECT A.B FROM (Select 1 A) A JOIN (Select 1 A, 2 B) B ON A.A=B.B

Output: Invalid column name 'B'.

1. SELECT B.A FROM (Select 1 A) A JOIN (Select 1 A, 2 B) B ON A.A=B.B

Output: No records

1. Select \* from (Select 1 A UNION ALL Select 2 B) A JOIN (Select 1 A, 2 B UNION ALL Select 1 A, 1 B)B ON A.A=B.B

Output:

A A B

2 1 2

1 1 1

1. Select \* from (Select 1 A UNION ALL Select 2 B) A

JOIN (SELECt 1A, 2B)B ON A.A=B.B

Output:

A A B

2 1 2

Create Table tbl\_1 ( id int )

Create Table tbl\_2 ( id int )

Insert into Tbl\_1 select 1

Insert into Tbl\_1 select 1

Insert into tbl\_2 select 1

Insert into tbl\_2 select 1

Insert into Tbl\_2 select 1

Select t1.id,t2.id from tbl\_1 t1 JOIN tbl\_2 t2 on t1.id=t2.id

Output: (on same records it will returns cross join output)

id id

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

Select t1.id,t2.id from tbl\_1 t1 Left outer JOIN tbl\_2 t2 on t1.id=t2.id

Output: (on same records it will returns cross join output)

id id

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

Select t1.id,t2.id from tbl\_1 t1 Right outer JOIN tbl\_2 t2 on t1.id=t2.id

Output: (on same records it will returns cross join output)

id id

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

Select t1.id,t2.id from tbl\_1 t1 FULL outer JOIN tbl\_2 t2 on t1.id=t2.id

Output: (on same records it will returns cross join output)

id id

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

Select t1.id,t2.id from tbl\_1 t1 CROSS JOIN tbl\_2 t2

Output:

id id

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

1 1

Create Table Table\_1

(

id int,

Name varchar(20)

)

Create Table Table\_2

(

id int,

Name varchar(20)

)

insert into Table\_1 select 1,'Vikas Ahalwat'

insert into Table\_1 select 2,'Sachin Agarwal'

insert into Table\_1 select 3,'Manoj Kumar'

insert into Table\_2 select 1,'Vikas Ahalwat'

insert into Table\_2 select 4,'Sanjay Agarwal'

insert into Table\_2 select 5,'Sachin Agarwal'

insert into Table\_2 select 3,'Sandeep Kumar'

Select A.ID, A.Name,B.ID,B.name From Table\_1 A JOIN Table\_2 B ON A.id!=B.ID

Output:

ID Name ID name

1 Vikas Ahalwat 4 Sanjay Agarwal

1 Vikas Ahalwat 5 Sachin Agarwal

1 Vikas Ahalwat 3 Sandeep Kumar

2 Sachin Agarwal 1 Vikas Ahalwat

2 Sachin Agarwal 4 Sanjay Agarwal

2 Sachin Agarwal 5 Sachin Agarwal

2 Sachin Agarwal 3 Sandeep Kumar

3 Manoj Kumar 1 Vikas Ahalwat

3 Manoj Kumar 4 Sanjay Agarwal

3 Manoj Kumar 5 Sachin Agarwal

Select A.ID, A.Name,B.ID,B.Name From Table\_1 A JOIN Table\_2 B ON NOT A.id=B.id

Output:

ID Name ID Name

1 Vikas Ahalwat 4 Sanjay Agarwal

1 Vikas Ahalwat 5 Sachin Agarwal

1 Vikas Ahalwat 3 Sandeep Kumar

2 Sachin Agarwal 1 Vikas Ahalwat

2 Sachin Agarwal 4 Sanjay Agarwal

2 Sachin Agarwal 5 Sachin Agarwal

2 Sachin Agarwal 3 Sandeep Kumar

3 Manoj Kumar 1 Vikas Ahalwat

3 Manoj Kumar 4 Sanjay Agarwal

3 Manoj Kumar 5 Sachin Agarwal

-- Inner JOIN With IN Operator

Select A.ID, A.Name,B.ID,B.Name From Table\_1 A JOIN Table\_2 B ON A.id IN (1)

Output:

ID Name ID Name

1 Vikas Ahalwat 1 Vikas Ahalwat

1 Vikas Ahalwat 4 Sanjay Agarwal

1 Vikas Ahalwat 5 Sachin Agarwal

1 Vikas Ahalwat 3 Sandeep Kumar

Select A.ID, A.Name,B.ID,B.Name From Table\_1 A JOIN Table\_2 B ON A.id NOT IN (1)

Output:

ID Name ID Name

2 Sachin Agarwal 1 Vikas Ahalwat

2 Sachin Agarwal 4 Sanjay Agarwal

2 Sachin Agarwal 5 Sachin Agarwal

2 Sachin Agarwal 3 Sandeep Kumar

3 Manoj Kumar 1 Vikas Ahalwat

3 Manoj Kumar 4 Sanjay Agarwal

3 Manoj Kumar 5 Sachin Agarwal

3 Manoj Kumar 3 Sandeep Kumar

Select A.ID, A.Name,B.ID,B.Name From Table\_1 A Left Outer JOIN Table\_2 B ON A.id=B.id

Output:

ID Name ID Name

1 Vikas Ahalwat 1 Vikas Ahalwat

2 Sachin Agarwal NULL NULL

3 Manoj Kumar 3 Sandeep Kumar

Select A.ID, A.Name,B.ID,B.Name From Table\_1 A Left Outer JOIN Table\_2 B ON A.id=B.id Where B.ID IS NULL

Output:

ID Name ID Name

2 Sachin Agarwal NULL NULL

Select A.ID, A.Name,B.ID,B.Name From Table\_1 A Left Outer JOIN Table\_2 B ON A.id!=B.id

Output:

ID Name ID Name

1 Vikas Ahalwat 4 Sanjay Agarwal

1 Vikas Ahalwat 5 Sachin Agarwal

1 Vikas Ahalwat 3 Sandeep Kumar

2 Sachin Agarwal 1 Vikas Ahalwat

2 Sachin Agarwal 4 Sanjay Agarwal

2 Sachin Agarwal 5 Sachin Agarwal

2 Sachin Agarwal 3 Sandeep Kumar

3 Manoj Kumar 1 Vikas Ahalwat

3 Manoj Kumar 4 Sanjay Agarwal

3 Manoj Kumar 5 Sachin Agarwal

Select A.ID, A.Name,B.ID,B.Name From Table\_1 A Left Outer JOIN Table\_2 B ON A.id=1

Output:

ID Name ID Name

1 Vikas Ahalwat 1 Vikas Ahalwat

1 Vikas Ahalwat 4 Sanjay Agarwal

1 Vikas Ahalwat 5 Sachin Agarwal

1 Vikas Ahalwat 3 Sandeep Kumar

2 Sachin Agarwal NULL NULL

3 Manoj Kumar NULL NULL

Select A.ID, A.Name,B.ID,B.Name From Table\_1 A Left Outer JOIN Table\_2 B ON A.id!=1

Output:

ID Name ID Name

1 Vikas Ahalwat NULL NULL

2 Sachin Agarwal 1 Vikas Ahalwat

2 Sachin Agarwal 4 Sanjay Agarwal

2 Sachin Agarwal 5 Sachin Agarwal

2 Sachin Agarwal 3 Sandeep Kumar

3 Manoj Kumar 1 Vikas Ahalwat

3 Manoj Kumar 4 Sanjay Agarwal

3 Manoj Kumar 5 Sachin Agarwal

3 Manoj Kumar 3 Sandeep Kumar

Select A.ID, A.Name,B.ID,B.Name From Table\_1 A Full Outer JOIN Table\_2 B ON A.id=B.ID

Output:

ID Name ID Name

1 Vikas Ahalwat 1 Vikas Ahalwat

2 Sachin Agarwal NULL NULL

3 Manoj Kumar 3 Sandeep Kumar

NULL NULL 4 Sanjay Agarwal

NULL NULL 5 Sachin Agarwal

Select A.ID, A.Name,B.ID,B.Name From Table\_1 A Full Outer JOIN Table\_2 B ON A.id=B.ID Where A.ID=1

Output:

ID Name ID Name

1 Vikas Ahalwat 1 Vikas Ahalwat

Select A.ID, A.Name,B.ID,B.Name From Table\_1 A Full Outer JOIN Table\_2 B ON A.id=1

Output:

ID Name ID Name

1 Vikas Ahalwat 1 Vikas Ahalwat

1 Vikas Ahalwat 4 Sanjay Agarwal

1 Vikas Ahalwat 5 Sachin Agarwal

1 Vikas Ahalwat 3 Sandeep Kumar

2 Sachin Agarwal NULL NULL

3 Manoj Kumar NULL NULL

Select A.ID, A.Name,B.ID,B.Name From Table\_1 A Full Outer JOIN Table\_2 B ON A.id!=1

Output:

ID Name ID Name

1 Vikas Ahalwat NULL NULL

2 Sachin Agarwal 1 Vikas Ahalwat

2 Sachin Agarwal 4 Sanjay Agarwal

2 Sachin Agarwal 5 Sachin Agarwal

2 Sachin Agarwal 3 Sandeep Kumar

3 Manoj Kumar 1 Vikas Ahalwat

3 Manoj Kumar 4 Sanjay Agarwal

3 Manoj Kumar 5 Sachin Agarwal

3 Manoj Kumar 3 Sandeep Kumar

1. How you will make cursor fast?
2. Forwarding Pointer?
3. How to select Random record from a table ?

Select top 1 \* from Table\_2 Order by NEWID()

1. Write a query in sql server to print 1 to 100 without loop ?

; with CTE AS

(

Select 1 Number

UNION ALL

Select Number+1 From CTE Where Number<100

) Select \* from CTE

1. **Write a query to return number of a in following string Vikasaaaaaavv?**

Select Len('Vikasaaaaaavv')-Len(Replace('Vikasaaaaaavv','A',''))

Create Table Table1 ( Name Varchar (10) )

Create Table Table2 (Name Varchar(10))

Insert into Table1 Select 'Krishna'

Insert into Table1 Select ''

Insert into Table2 Select ''

Insert into Table2 Select ''

Select T1.\* , T2.\* From Table1 T1 Join Table2 T2 on T1.Name=T2.Name

Output: Blank Space-> 2 record

Name Name

1. **How Fixed lenghth and variable length data types affect performance explian with example ?**

Create Table LargeRows ( Id int not null, CompDesc Char(2000) Null)

Create Table SmallRows(Id int not null, CompDesc VarChar(2000) Null )

-- Insert Records

;With N1(C) As (Select 0 Union All Select 0) -- Two Records

,N2(C) As (Select 0 From N1 As T1 Cross Join N1 As T2 ) -- 4 rows

,N3(C) As (Select 0 From N2 As T1 Cross Join N2 As T2 ) -- 16 rows

,N4(C) As (Select 0 From N3 As T1 Cross Join N3 As T2 ) -- 256 rows

,N5(C) As (Select 0 From N4 As T1 Cross Join N4 As T2 ) -- 65536 rows

,Ids(id) As (Select ROW\_NUMBER() Over (Order by C) From n5)

Insert into LargeRows

Select id,' Placeholder' from Ids

;With N1(C) As (Select 0 Union All Select 0) -- Two Records

,N2(C) As (Select 0 From N1 As T1 Cross Join N1 As T2 ) -- 4 rows

,N3(C) As (Select 0 From N2 As T1 Cross Join N2 As T2 ) -- 16 rows

,N4(C) As (Select 0 From N3 As T1 Cross Join N3 As T2 ) -- 256 rows

,N5(C) As (Select 0 From N4 As T1 Cross Join N4 As T2 ) -- 65536 rows

,Ids(id) As (Select ROW\_NUMBER() Over (Order by C) From n5)

Insert into SmallRows

Select id,' Placeholder' from Ids

SET statistics time on

SET statistics io on

Select \* from LargeRows

Select \* from smallrows

SET statistics time off

SET statistics io off

Messages:

SQL Server Execution Times:

CPU time = 0 ms, elapsed time = 1 ms.

(65536 row(s) affected)

Table 'LargeRows'. Scan count 1, logical reads 16384, physical reads 0, read-ahead reads 0, lob logical reads 0, lob physical reads 0, lob read-ahead reads 0.

SQL Server Execution Times:

CPU time = 328 ms, elapsed time = 40349 ms.

(65536 row(s) affected)

Table 'SmallRows'. Scan count 1, logical reads 235, physical reads 0, read-ahead reads 0, lob logical reads 0, lob physical reads 0, lob read-ahead reads 0.

SQL Server Execution Times:

CPU time = 31 ms, elapsed time = 1159 ms.

1. What is Slot Array ?

Ans: A data page consist of three sections. Page Header ,actual data and row offSET array. A schematic diagram of data pages looks like as below.

• The Page Header – this contains the page ID other page information. This consumes 96 bytes of the 8KB page size.

• The Page Body – where the records are stored. This is 8KB minus the page header and whatever space the slot array takes.

• The Slot Array/ Row OffSET – an array stored at the end of the page to manage the location of the records on the page. It indicates the logical order of the data rows on the page.

Sql Server Data Types Interview Questions ?

1. What is useful data type intoduced in SQL server 2016 ?

Ans: JSON DataType

1. What are two Types of character data Sql server supports ?

Regular and Unicode

1. What are Regular character data types ?

Char and Varchar

1. What are Unicode character data types ?

NChar and NVarcHar

1. How are literal strings expressed with Regular character Column?

Single Quote 'text'

1. How are literal strings expressed with Unicode character Column?

Must start with N'text'

1. What does a parse function do ?

Parse a value as a requested type and indicate a culture

Syntax: select Parse ('Date' as DateType Using 'Culture')

select Parse ('23-10-2016' as date Using 'en-in')

Output: 2016-10-23

1. **What happens when you only wants to works with time in DATETIME datatype?**

Ans: Sql server stores date as Jan 1 1900

1. How many columns a table can have with timestamp data type ?

Ans: A table can contain only one time stamp column

1. Lets Suppose today is 2016-09-02 what will happen when you run bellow code?

Select 1+Getdate()+1

Output: 2016-09-04 (it will add two days to current date)

1. What you understand timestamp data type and what is difference between timestamp and datetime ?

Ans: Timestamp/Rowversion Is a data type that exposes automatically generated, unique binary numbers within a database.

Timestamp/rowversion is generally used as a mechanism for version-stamping table rows. The storage size is 8 bytes.

The rowversion data type is just an incrementing number and does not preserve a date or a time.

Each database has a counter that is incremented for each insert or update operation that is performed on a table that contains a timestamp/rowversion column within the database.

1. What do you understand row version data type ?

Rowversion is same as Timestamp its synonym of timestamp.

1. What are differences between DATETIME and DATETIME2 data types ?

ANs: DATETIME2 provides higher date range when compared to DatetIme.

DateTime: 1753-01-01 00:00:00 - 0001-01-01 00:00:00

DateTime2: 0001-01-01 00:00:00 - 9999-12-31 23:59:59.9999999

Datetime storage is 8 bytes and Datetime2 storage is 6-8 bytes.

1. What is SwitchOffSET Function?

Ans: Returns a datetimeoffSET value that is changed from the stored time zone offSET to a specified new time zone offSET.

SWITCHOFFSET ( DATETIMEOFFSET, time\_zone )

Select SWITCHOFFSET ( Getdate(), +5.30 )

1. What is User defined data types?
2. What is Sparse data option introduced in SQl server 2008 When to use it ?
3. What are advantages and disadvantages of Sparse column?

Advantages of Sparse Columns

1. If the value of a column is NULL, it doesn’t consume space at all.

2. Support of having 30000 sparse columns in a table.

3. It stores the data in a single xml column but for an external application it behaves like a normal column.

4. SPARSE column can take advantage of filtered Indexes, where data are filled in the row.

Limitations

1. All the data types cannot be sparse. Text, NText,Geometry, Geography, timestamp, user defined datatypes, varbinary(max), filestream attribute column.

2. Sparse Column doesn’t have IDENTITY or ROWGUIDCOL Property

3. Sparse Column cannot have a default value or rule or computed column.

4. Sparse column cannot be party of clustered index key. Also it cannot be added as an indexed column for unique index as well.

5. The maximum size of a row in a table will be decreased from 8060 bytes to 8012 bytes if a table contains a sparse column.

Note: To save Unicode we need to take datatype as Nvarchar and String must be with "N" like N'Krishna'.

1. Can Primary Key be a Sparse Column?

Ans: NO

1. Can we use user defined data types in table variables ?

NO

1. **Can we alter user defined data types?**

Ans: NO, If you want chage it first need to drop and recreate with changes.

1. **What is the only data type in Sql server which can stores GPS data that has been defined by the OGC()?**

Ans: GEOGRAPHY Data Type

1. **What is the function which returns the closest path between two Geography points in meters?**

Ans: STDistance()

1. **What is the difference between Varchar and Nvarchar?**

Ans: http://www.interviewquestionspdf.com/2015/08/sql-interview-question-difference.html

SQL server 2016 new features related questions

1. **What are new features in SQL server 2016?**

Ans:

QueryStore

Live Query Statistics

JSON Support

Temporal database support

Always Encrypted

Row level Security

Polybase into SQL server

Column store

BI for mobile devices

Data stretch to MS Azure

For more features:

http://www.interviewquestionspdf.com/2016/05/sql-server-2016-new-features-ssisbi-all.html

1. **What is Query store in SQL server 2016?**

http://www.interviewquestionspdf.com/2015/08/sql-server-2016-new-features-query.html

1. **What do you understand by Polybase in SQL server ?**

http://www.interviewquestionspdf.com/2016/05/what-do-you-understand-by-polybase-in.html

1. **What are the differences between SQL server 2014 and 2016?**
2. **SQL Server 2016 came with new way to drop object if exist explains it ?**

http://www.interviewquestionspdf.com/2016/05/sql-server-2016-new-feature-for-drop.html

SQL server View Related Interview Questions

1. **What do you understand by view in SQL server ?**
2. **What are the types of Views?**

Ans: 1.Indexed Views

2.Partitioned Views

3.System Views

- Information View

- Catalog View

- Data Management Views

4. User defined views

1. **How Many Columns a view Can contain ?**

Ans: 1024

1. **Can you create a view by using temporary table ?**

Ans: NO

1. **Can you create a view by using another view (Nesting Views)?**

Ans : Yes, You can create it up to 32 levels

1. **what is the purpose of with SchemaBinding clause ?**

When you use the SchemaBinding keyword while creating a view or function you bind the structure of any underlying tables or views.

So what does that mean? It means that as long as that schemabound object exists as a schemabound object (ie you don’t remove schemabinding)

you are limited in changes that can be made to the tables or views that it refers to.

1. **Can we use with SchemaBinding clause in StoredProcedures ?**

Ans: No

1. **Will below Script is Correct or not ?**

Create View SampleView

WITH SCHEMABINDING

AS

Select \* from SamlpeTable

ANS: If we are using With SchemaBinding then you can not use Select \* , You should have to declare column names . So above code is wrong.

1. **What are the purpose of creating View?**

Ans: 1. Security

2. Faster Response

3. Complex Query Solve.

Sql Server Index Interview Questions

1. **How many columns can we include in a non cluster index?**

Max 16 columns can be used in non cluSETerd index and entire row size is 900 bytes

Sql Server Stored Procedures Interview Questions

1. **Explain about recursive stored procedures?**

Recursive Stored procedures are used to perform repetitive taks.Recursive feature is disabled by default but can be activated by using the following command on the server

max\_sp\_recursion\_depth .

1. **How will you execute the stored procedure as a different user?**

Ans: I will execute as

Execute as user='Special\_user'

Execute YourProcedure

SQL Interview Questions on Triggers

1. **Suppose you have a View that is formed by joining two tables together , What database object would you allow to insert data into both of the two tables?**

Ans: An INSTEAD OF TRIGGER

1. **If there is an after insert trigger on a table how many times will that trigger fires if you insert 50 rows using single insert ?**

Ans: Trigger will fire once.

1. **If a trigger aborts due to runtime error and no exception handler exists, What will occuer?**

Ans: The transaction is rolled back and controll passed to calling environment.

1. **Which TSQL statement can you include in the code of the trigger to indicate a normal exist from the trigger?**

Ans: Return

1. **If DML trigger fires and executes another DML statement also contains a trigger , What will happen to second trigger it will execute or not ?**

Ans: the second Trigger will fire

1. **What command explicitly fires a trigger , Means can we force a trigger forcefully ?**

Ans: None there is no command , you can not fire trigger forcefully, A trigger implicitly fires when trigger event occurs.

1. **How many triggers are possible on a table ?**

Ans: One instead of Trigger and many After Triggers.

You have created a DML trigger that fires when UPDATE operation is performed . you want ensure that this dml trigger does not fire in the evnet of no rows are affected by update operation. What you will do to implement this?

Ans: I will use @@RowCOUNT

Ex: If @@ROWCOUNT=0 Return

1. **Is it possible to create trigger on Views?**

Ans: Yes , You can create only INSTEAD OF TRIGGER on views.

After tigger created only on tables.

1. **You are working with some TSQL code that causes an error. You want to determine the name of the procedure or trigger to cause that particular error?**

Ans: I can use the ERROR\_PROCEDURE() System function to determine the name of the object.

1. **SQL Server Temp Tables interview questions ?**

Can you create Foreign key constraint on Temporary tables?

Ans: No

1. **What are the types of data integrity?**

In relational database there are three types of data integrity

1.Domain Integrity (Data type, Check constraints)

2.Entity Integrity (Primary key, Unique Constraints)

3.Refrential Integrity (Foreign Key)

1. **If you does not want to check referential integrity at the time of creating Foreign key then which keyword will you use?**

Ans: WITH NOCHECK

1. **SQL server interview questions for space and size ?**

How many (maximum) number of columns can be created in MS Sql server table ?

Ans: Nonwide Table: 1024

Wide Table: 30000

1. **What is the difference between wide and nonwide tables in SQL server ?**

Ans: 1) wide tables can contains 30000 columns non wide tables contains 1024 columns.

2)Wide tables are considered to be de-normalized tables and Non-wide tables are normalized tables.

3) wide tables are used in OLAP systems and Non wide tables are used in OLTP.

4) Wide table is new feature in sql server 2008. To over come the problem of having only 1024 columns in narrow tables.

5)Wide tables does not work with transactional or merge replication but Non wide tables can work.

1. **What is the maximum size of the Varchar(max) Variable?**

Ans: Maximum size f Varchar(max) is 2 GB (2^31-1 or 2147483647)

1. **Differences between Varchar(Max) and Varchar(8000)**

Ans: 1)Varchar(8000) stores maximum 8000 charecters and Varchar(max) stores maximum 2GB.

2)VARCHAR(MAX) uses the normal data pages until the content fills the 8k of data, When over flow happens it will uses th LOB dataPages.

3)LOB data type columns can not specified as key columns for indexes.

4)Varchar(Max) has some ambiguity if the size of the row is <=8000. It would be treaed as row data.If it is >8000 treated as LOB for storage purpose.

1. **Difference between Len() and datalength() ?**

Ans: DataLength() returns th lenght of the string with trailing spaces.

Len() returns th lenght of the string without trailing spaces.

EX : Select Len ('krish ') O/P: 5

Select DataLength ('krish ') O/P: 8

1. **Can we use RAnd() function in User defined functions (UDF)**

Ans: NO - Invalid use of side-effecting operatior 'rand' within a function.

How to Split a comma separeated values as a columns? Ex ('First, Second, Third')

Ans:

Declare @S Varchar(100)='First,Second,Third'

Select CHARINDEX(',',@s,0),SubString(@S,0, CHARINDEX(',',@s,0)),

Substring(@S,(CHARINDEX(',',@s,0))+1,(CHARINDEX(',',@s,(CHARINDEX(',',@s,0)+1)))-(CHARINDEX(',',@s,0))-1),

Substring(@S,(CHARINDEX(',',@s,(CHARINDEX(',',@s,0)+1)))+1, Len(@S))

1. **Write a function to convert decimal number to binary in SQL Server ?**

Create Function UDF\_DecimalTOBinary

( @NUM INT )

RETURNS VARCHAR(30)

AS BEGIN

Declare @Quot INT,@Rem int

Declare @REs varchar(30)=''

Select @Quot=@num

While (@Quot>1)

Begin

SET @Rem=@quot%2

SET @Quot=@Quot/2

SET @Res=Convert(Varchar(30),@rem)+@res

END

SET @Res=(Convert (Varchar(30),@quot)+@res)

RETURN @RES

END

SELECT [DBO].[UDF\_DecimalTOBinary] (5)

1. **What is the Filter Index ?**

Filtered Index is a new feature in SQL SERVER 2008. Filtered Index is used to index a portion of rows in a table that means it applies filter on INDEX

which improves query performance, reduce index maintenance costs, and reduce index storage costs compared with full-table indexes.A filtered Index is an

optimized non clustered Index which is one of the great performance improvements in SQL SERVER 2008 reducing the Index storage cost and reduces maintenance cost.

Example: If we want to get the Employees whose Title is “Marketing Manager”, for that let’s create an INDEX on EmployeeID whose Title is

“Marketing Manager” and then write the SQL Statement to retrieve Employees who are “Marketing Manager”.

CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX NCI\_Department ON HumanResources.Employee(EmployeeID) WHERE Title= 'Marketing Manager'

http://blog.sqlauthority.com/2008/09/01/sql-server-2008-introduction-to-filtered-index-improve-performance-with-filtered-index/

SP\_HelpStats 'DOCD\_Metadata.Letter\_Images'

There are multiple ways to identify the dead locks. i.e Profile Dead lock graph, DMV- sys.dm\_tran\_locks and Extended Events.

1. **Row Data size updates ?**

•Table row can have more than 8060 bytes. (2GB Max)

•varchar, nvarchar, varbinary, sql\_variant, or CLR user-defined type columns can have max 8000 bytes.

• varchar(max), nvarchar(max), varbinary(max), text, image or xml data type columns have no restrictions.

•All the other data type columns (other than mentioned in above three points) width addition must be still under 8060 byte row limit.

•Index can only be created which falls with-in 8060 byte row limit.

OUTPUT Clause: The Output clasue can be used with Insert, Update, Delete, Merge to identify the actual rows affected by these statements.

http://blog.sqlauthority.com/2007/10/01/sql-server-2005-output-clause-example-and-explanation-with-insert-update-delete/

NonClustered Index automatically rebuild When:

1.An existing cluster index on a table was droped.

2.A clustered index on a table was created.

3.A column covered by the nonclustered index was changed

If you dont want to check the existing data at the time yu create a foreign ket , then specify With NoCheck.

1. **SQL Service Broker ?**

Service Broker is a message Queuing Technology in SQL server that allows developers to integrate SQL server fully into distributed applications.

Service broker is a feature which provides a functionality to SQL server to be able to send asynchronous and Transactional messages.It allows a database to send

a message to another database with out waiting for the response. So the application will continute to function if the remote database is temporarily unavailable.

1. **What is Difference between Getdate(), SysDateTime() ?**

With the Getdate() function the precession is in milliseconds.SysdateTime()function precession is in nano seconds.

1. **What is difference between GetUTCDate () and SYSUTCDATETIME ()?**

These functions returns a data as UTC time (Coordinated Universal time.)

GetUTCDate (): the Precession is in milli seconds.

SYSUTCDATETIME (): has a default precession of 7 digits after the seconds (aka nanoseconds).

1. **How do you check automatic static enabled bya database ?**

Select is\_auto\_create\_Stats\_on,Is\_Auto\_Update\_Stats\_On from sys.databases where name='docd\_metadata'

Output : 1 1

Enable Auto Creation of Statistics is : ALter Database <DBName> SET Auto\_create\_Statistics ON;

Enable Auto Update of Statistics is : ALter Database <DBName> SET Auto\_Update\_Statistics ON;

Update Statistics for whole database : EXEC Sp\_UpdateStats

1. **What is the difference between Seek predicate and predicate ?**

Seek Predicate is the operation that describes the b-tree portion of the Seek. Predicate is the operation that describes the additional filter using non-key columns.

Seek Predicate is better than Predicate as it searches indexes whereas in Predicate, the search is on non-key columns –

which implies that the search is on the data in page files itself.

1. **What is a covered Index ?**

A nonclustered index has all index columns that satify the query. Example you have col1, col2 in your index and in query you are using col1,col2,col3 so if you

can add missing column col3 to existing index , the index satisfy the query. This index is called covered index.

Builtin Functions -> Sysyem Statistical Functions:

Select @@CONNECTIONS : Returns the number of attempted connections, either successful or unsuccessful since SQL Server was last started.

Select @@CPU\_BUSY : Returns the time that SQL Server has spent working since it was last started.

Select @@IDLE : Returns the time that SQL Server has been idle since it was last started.

@@IO\_BUSY :Returns the time that SQL Server has spent performing input and output operations since SQL Server was last started.

@@PACK\_SENT :Returns the number of output packets written to the network by SQL Server since it was last started.

@@PACKET\_ERRORS : Returns the number of network packet errors that have occurred on SQL Server connections since SQL Server was last started.

@@TIMETICKS :Returns the number of microseconds per tick.

Select @@TOTAL\_ERRORS : Returns the number of disk write errors encountered by SQL Server since SQL Server last started.

Select @@total\_write : Returns the number of disk writes by SQL Server since SQL Server was last started.

Select @@total\_Read : Returns the number of disk reads, not cache reads, by SQL Server since SQL Server was last started.

A server cluster requires at least two physically separate network cards.

A stored procedure can have 2100 parameters passed into it.

You can either use UPDATE(column\_name) or COLUMNS\_UPDATED(), to be know the value was altered on a specifc column.

Only sysadmins can raise severities greater than 18.

Truncate Commad use a table and page locks.

DECLARE @nstring nchar(12)

SET @nstring= N'SQL Server'

SELECT UNICODE(@nstring),NCHAR(UNICODE(@nstring))

Output: 83 S

The Unicode command returns the Unicode value of the first character of the Unicode string passed in.

If you do not specify a size during CAST and CONVERT options, what is the default length for the CHAR data type?

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SQL Server Transaction Locking and Row Versioning Guide

The number of users that access the data increases, it becomes important to have applications that use transactions efficiently.

Transaction Basics : A transaction is a sequence of operations performed as a single logical unit of work. A logical unit of work must exhibit four properties, called the atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability (ACID) properties, to qualify as a transaction.

VerifySignedByCert In Sql server ?

How to convert blank into null values in SQL server.

LEN(TRIM([ColumnName]))==0 ? NULL(DT\_WSTR, 10) : [ColumnName]

For Each loop file Numerators ?

1. **What are Indexed views inside SQL server ?**

Compute, Compute BY, Group BY All,RoWSET Functions

Full TExt Predicates (Contains, FreeText,ContainsTable,FreeTextTable)

Row\_overFlow\_Data allocation unit

1. What are sparse columns ?
2. **What are included columns with sql server indices ?**
3. **What sre XML Column SETs with Sparse column ?**
4. **Grouping SETs, With Rollup, With Cube, Grouping\_id,Grouping()**
5. **Row Constructor Inside SQL server ?**
6. **What is RAID?**
7. **Can a stored procedure call itself or another recursive stored procedure ? How many levels of stored procedure nesting is possible ?**

Geometry and geography Data types.

How to disable check constraint.

Checksum For Tempdb

RaiseError() function

1. **What do you mean by TableSample ?**
2. **What is Federated Database Servers ???**

Select @@RowCount, ROWCOUNT\_BIG()

1. **In Sql Server 2014 Integration Services, how do I code for Row\_number since Over is not supported ?**

How to split Excel file data into 30:70 ratio into two seperate excel file. ?

Here one approach.

1.Add an incrementing column(1,2,3,4...) in SSIS

2.Use a "Row Count" transformation to get row count.

3.Use a condition split column to separate the rows to two parts.(incrementing column<= 0.3\*rowcount)

4.Save the two parts into individual excel files.

File System Task Editor Operations ?

1. copy Directory, 2. Copy File., 3.Create Directory

4. Delete Directory , Delete File, Move File, Delete Directory Content

Move file, Move directory , SET Attributes

File System Task Editor SOurce/ Destination connection ?

Destination Connection: Is Destination Path Variable : True /False

Destionation Connection/Variable :

OverRiteDestionation/ True/False

Source Connection: Is source path VAriable: True/ False

Source Connection/Variable :

bcp DOCD.DBO.smallRows IN C:\Users\u517196\Desktop\Bcpsample.txt -C -T, -S DOCD-DEV-ND1/11001 -U DOCD -P 36LAkT$M

--sp\_tables '%message%'

--Select \* from ops.[SystemEventData\_MESSAGE-LOGGED] where message\_type\_id=4 order by 4 desc

--select Checksum\_AGG(A) from (

--Select 5 A

--Union all

--select 10

--Union all

--select 10

--Union all

--select 11

--) A

Select

--avg(A),STDEV(A),STDEVP(A) ,

A,CUME\_DIST() OVER( order by A),A,A/12.0

--SQRT(SUM(SQUARE(A-7))/19.0)

from

(Select 9 A

UNION ALL

Select 2

UNION ALL

Select 5

UNION ALL

Select 4

UNION ALL

Select 12

UNION ALL

Select 7

UNION ALL

Select 8

UNION ALL

Select 11

UNION ALL

Select 9

UNION ALL

Select 3

UNION ALL

Select 7

UNION ALL

Select 4

UNION ALL

Select 12

UNION ALL

Select 5

UNION ALL

Select 4

UNION ALL

Select 10

UNION ALL

Select 9

UNION ALL

Select 6

UNION ALL

Select 9

UNION ALL

Select 4

)A

--Order by 1

--Select 7.0/7.0

--SP\_tables '%RST%'

--Select SUM(Rst\_ach\_draft\_amount),SUM(rst\_interest\_accrued),Datepart(YYYY,rst\_maturity\_date) from core.DocData\_LNDHQLISTM\_RST group by Datepart(YYYY,rst\_maturity\_date) order by 3

--Select distinct SUM(rst\_interest\_accrued) OVER (partition by Datepart(YYYY,rst\_maturity\_date) ), Datepart(YYYY,rst\_maturity\_date) from core.DocData\_LNDHQLISTM\_RST

--order by 2

Create Table Kr\_product

(

Name Varchar(50),

ListPrice money

)

Insert into kr\_product select 'Patch Kit/8 Patches',2.29

Insert into kr\_product select 'Road Tire Tube', 3.99

Insert into kr\_product select 'Touring Tire Tube', 4.99

Insert into kr\_product select 'Mountain Tire Tube', 4.99

Insert into kr\_product select 'LL Road Tire', 21.49

Insert into kr\_product select 'ML Road Tire', 24.99

Insert into kr\_product select 'LL Mountain Tire', 24.99

Insert into kr\_product select 'Touring Tire', 28.99

Insert into kr\_product select 'ML Mountain Tire', 29.99

Insert into kr\_product select 'HL Road Tire' ,32.60

Insert into kr\_product select 'HL Mountain Tire' ,35.00

Create Table Kr\_employee (

JobTitle Varchar(50),

LastName Varchar(50),

VacationHours INT

)

Insert Into Kr\_Employee select 'Accountant', 'Moreland', 58

Insert Into Kr\_Employee select 'Accountant', 'Seamans', 59

Insert Into Kr\_Employee select 'Accounts Manager', 'Liu', 57

Insert Into Kr\_Employee select 'Accounts Payable Specialist', 'Tomic', 63

Insert Into Kr\_Employee select 'Accounts Payable Specialist', 'Sheperdigian', 64

Insert Into Kr\_Employee select 'Accounts Receivable Specialist', 'Poe' ,60

Insert Into Kr\_Employee select 'Accounts Receivable Specialist', 'Spoon' ,61

Insert Into Kr\_Employee select 'Accounts Receivable Specialist', 'Walton', 62

Select Name,ListPrice,FIRST\_VALUE(Name) Over ( Order by ListPrice ) LeastExpensive from Kr\_product

Select Name,ListPrice,FIRST\_VALUE(Name) Over (Partition by listprice Order by ListPrice ) LeastExpensive from Kr\_product

Select Name,ListPrice,Last\_Value(Name) Over ( Order by ListPrice ) from Kr\_product

Select Name,ListPrice,Last\_Value(Name) Over (Partition by listprice Order by ListPrice ) from Kr\_product

SELECT JobTitle, LastName, VacationHours, FIRST\_VALUE(LastName) OVER (PARTITION BY JobTitle ORDER BY VacationHours ASC ROWS UNBOUNDED PRECEDING) AS FewestVacationHours FROM Kr\_Employee AS e

SELECT BusinessEntityID, YEAR(QuotaDate) AS SalesYear, SalesQuota AS CurrentQuota,LAG(SalesQuota, 1,0) OVER (ORDER BY YEAR(QuotaDate)) AS PreviousQuota FROM SalesPersonQuotaHistory

CREATE TABLE T (a int, b int, c int);

GO

INSERT INTO T VALUES (1, 1, -3), (2, 2, 4), (3, 1, NULL), (4, 3, 1), (5, 2, NULL), (6, 1, 5);

Select \* from T

SELECT a,b, c,LAG(2\*c, b\*(SELECT MIN(b) FROM T), -c/2.0) OVER (ORDER BY a) AS i, Lag (C,1,10) Over (order by a) FROM T;

SELECT a,b, c,LEAD(2\*c, b\*(SELECT MIN(b) FROM T), -c/2.0) OVER (ORDER BY a) AS i, LEAD (C,1,10) Over (order by a) FROM T;

The ROWS UNBOUNDED PRECEDING clause specifies the starting point of the window is the first row of each partition.

select -3/2.0

SELECT COLLATIONPROPERTY('SQL\_Slovak\_CP1250\_CS\_AS', 'CodePage');

SELECT Name, Description FROM fn\_helpcollations()

Select @@DBTS [current timestamp data type for the current database]

,@@LANGID [local language identifier (ID) of the language that is currently being used]

,@@LANGUAGE [local language identifier (ID) of the language that is currently being used]

,@@LOCK\_TIMEOUT [Returns the current lock time-out setting in milliseconds for the current session.]

,@@MAX\_CONNECTIONS [Returns the maximum number of simultaneous user connections allowed on an instance of SQL Server.]

,@@MAX\_PRECISION [Returns the precision level used by decimal and numeric data types as currently set in the server]

,@@NESTLEVEL [Returns the nesting level of the current stored procedure execution (initially 0) on the local server]

,@@OPTIONS [Returns information about the current SET options.]

,@@remserver,@@SERVERNAME,@@SERVICENAME,@@spid,@@TEXTSIZE,@@VERSION

SELECT SYSDATETIME() [SYSDATETIME()],SYSDATETIMEOFFSET() [SYSDATETIMEOFFSET],SYSUTCDATETIME()[SYSUTCDATETIME],

CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP[CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP],GETDATE()[GETDATE],GETUTCDATE()[GETUTCDATE];

SELECT 'SYSUTCDATETIME() ', SYSUTCDATETIME();

SELECT 'CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP ', CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP;

SELECT 'GETDATE() ', GETDATE();

SELECT 'GETUTCDATE() ', GETUTCDATE();

select parse('10000' as MOney Using 'en-US')

SELECT PARSE('€345,98' AS money USING 'de-DE') AS Result;

SELECT PARSE('12/16/2010' AS date Using 'en-US') AS Result;

SELECT PARSE('12/16/2010' AS date Using 'zh-TW') AS Result;

select datalength('Krishna ' )

select len('Krishna ')

--Select type ('2017-06-30T00:00:00Z')

select cast(getdate() as datetime2)

select cast(getdate() as datetimeoffset)

SELECT PARSE('Monday, 13 December 2010' AS datetime2 USING 'en-US') AS Result;

Select @@DATEFIRST

Select CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP

SELECT SYSDATETIME()

,SYSDATETIMEOFFSET()

,SYSUTCDATETIME()

,CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP

,GETDATE()

,GETUTCDATE();

SELECT CONVERT (time, SYSDATETIME())

,CONVERT (time, SYSDATETIMEOFFSET())

,CONVERT (time, SYSUTCDATETIME())

,CONVERT (time, CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP)

,CONVERT (time, GETDATE())

,CONVERT (time, GETUTCDATE());

SELECT DATEADD(YY,1,'2006-07-31');

select getdate()

SELECT DATEFROMPARTS ( 2010, 12, 31 )

SELECT DATENAME(year, '2018-01-05 03:53:19.623')

2018

,DATENAME(month, '12:10:30.123')

,DATENAME(day, '2018-01-05 03:53:19.623')

,DATENAME(dayofyear, '2018-01-05 03:53:19.623')

,DATENAME(weekday, '12:10:30.123');

SELECT DATETIME2FROMPARTS ( 2010, 12, 31, 23, 59, 59, 10, 4 ) AS Result;

SELECT DATETIMEFROMPARTS ( 2010, 12, 31, 23, 59, 59, 0 )

DATETIMEOFFSETFROMPARTS ( year, month, day, hour, minute, seconds, fractions, hour\_offset, minute\_offset,precision )

SELECT DATETIMEOFFSETFROMPARTS ( 2010, 12, 31, 14, 23, 23, 0, 12, 0, 7 )

SELECT DATETIMEOFFSETFROMPARTS ( 2010, 12, 31, 14, 23, 23, 10, 12, 2, 7 )

SELECT DAY('2015-04-30 01:01:01.1234567');

DECLARE @date DATETIME = GETDATE();

SELECT EOMONTH ( @date ) AS 'This Month';--2018-01-31

SELECT EOMONTH ( @date, 1 ) AS 'Next Month';--2018-02-28

SELECT EOMONTH ( @date, -1 ) AS 'Last Month';--2017-12-31

GO

Difference between CurrentTimestamp and Datetime

Select GETUTCDATE()

SELECT SMALLDATETIMEFROMPARTS ( 2010, 12, 31, 23, 59 )

SELECT CHOOSE ( 2, 'Manager', 'Director', 'Developer') AS Result;

SELECT IIF ( 45 > 30, 1,0 )

--------------------------------- STRING functions ------------------------------------------

ASCII

CHAR

CHARINDEX

SELECT CHARINDEX('is', 'This is a string', 4); --6

SELECT CHARINDEX('is', 'This is a string');

CONCAT

SELECT CONCAT ( 'Happy ', 11, '/', '25' );--Happy 11/25

CONCAT\_WS

SELECT CONCAT\_WS(',','Way',NULL,98052);

DIFFERENCE

SELECT SOUNDEX('Green'), SOUNDEX('Greene'), DIFFERENCE('Green','Greene');--G650 G650 4

FORMAT

SELECT FORMAT( Getdate(), 'dd/MM/yyyy', 'en-US' ),FORMAT(123456789,'###-##-####');-- 05/01/2018 123-45-6789

LEFT

SELECT LEFT('abcdefg',2);--ab

LEN

LOWER

LTRIM

NCHAR

Select NCHAR(20) -- \_\_

PATINDEX

SELECT PATINDEX('%en\_ure%', 'please ensure the door is locked');-- 8

QUOTENAME

SELECT QUOTENAME('abc def'); -- [abc def]

SELECT QUOTENAME('abc def','{'); -- {abc def}

REPLACE

REPLICATE

REVERSE

RIGHT

RTRIM

SOUNDEX

SPACE

STR

STRING\_AGG

STRING\_ESCAPE

SELECT STRING\_ESCAPE('\ /

\\ " ', 'json') AS escapedText;

STRING\_SPLIT

STUFF

SUBSTRING

TRANSLATE

TRIM

SELECT TRIM( '.,! ' , '# test .') AS Result;

UNICODE

UPPER

Difference btween CharIndex and PATINDEX ?

PATINDEX is wildcard search

DBCC CHECKALLOC

Select Convert(bit,10)

SET ANSI\_DEFAULTS

SET ANSI\_NULL\_DFLT\_OFF

SET ANSI\_NULL\_DFLT\_OFF ON;

CREATE TABLE t2 (a TINYINT);

INSERT INTO t2 (a) VALUES (NULL); -- NULL INSERT Fails beacuse table column created as NOT NULL by default

SET ANSI\_NULL\_DFLT\_OFF OFF;

CREATE TABLE t3 (a TINYINT) ;

-- NULL INSERT should succeed. because by default column created as NULL

INSERT INTO t3 (a) VALUES (NULL);

GO

SET ANSI\_NULL\_DFLT\_ON

SET ANSI\_NULLS OFF

Select \* from t3 where a !=2

SET ANSI\_PADDING

SET ANSI\_WARNINGS

SET ARITHABORT

SET ARITHIGNORE

SET CONCAT\_NULL\_YIELDS\_NULL

SET CONTEXT\_INFO

SET CURSOR\_CLOSE\_ON\_COMMIT

SET DATEFIRST

SET DATEFORMAT

SET DEADLOCK\_PRIORITY

SET FIPS\_FLAGGER

SET FMTONLY

SET FORCEPLAN

SET IDENTITY\_INSERT

SET IMPLICIT\_TRANSACTIONS

SET LANGUAGE

SET LOCK\_TIMEOUT

SET NOCOUNT

SET NOEXEC

SET NUMERIC\_ROUNDABORT

SET OFFSETS

SET PARSEONLY

SET QUERY\_GOVERNOR\_COST\_LIMIT

SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER

SET REMOTE\_PROC\_TRANSACTIONS

SET ROWCOUNT

SET SHOWPLAN\_ALL

SET SHOWPLAN\_TEXT

SET SHOWPLAN\_XML

SET STATISTICS IO

SET STATISTICS PROFILE

SET STATISTICS TIME

SET STATISTICS XML

SET TEXTSIZE

SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL

SET XACT\_ABORT

SET TRUNCATE TABLE

SET UPDATE STATISTICS

-------------------------------------------Notes -----------------------------------------------------

Difference between Concat\_WS and String\_Agg

purpose of SET QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER ON. ?

If the QUOTED\_IDENTIFIER option has been set OFF for a connection, character strings can also be enclosed in double quotation marks

The below functions

DATALENGTH

PATINDEX

SUBSTRING

TEXTPTR

TEXTVALID

READTEXT

SET TEXTSIZE

UPDATETEXT

WRITETEXT

DBCC SQLPERF (LOGSPACE);

SP\_Tables '%RST%'