**WStored Procedures**

1. **What is a stored procedure?**  
   A stored procedure is a prewritten set of SQL commands stored in the database that can be executed multiple times.
2. **Why do we use stored procedures?**  
   Stored procedures help to improve performance, promote reusability, and enhance security by controlling access to data.
3. **Can a stored procedure take parameters?**  
   Yes, stored procedures can take input and output parameters to pass and return values.
4. **What is the difference between a stored procedure and a normal SQL query?**
   * A stored procedure is precompiled and stored for reuse, making it faster.
   * A normal SQL query is written and executed directly without being saved.

**Functions**

1. **What is a function in SQL?**  
   A function is a reusable object in SQL that performs a specific task and returns a value.
2. **What are the types of functions in SQL?**
   * **Scalar Functions**: Returns a single value.
   * **Table-Valued Functions**: Returns a table.
3. **Can a function modify data in a table?**  
   No, functions cannot perform INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE operations.
4. **Why do we use functions in SQL?**  
   Functions simplify calculations and allow reusability in queries.

**Difference Between Stored Procedure and Function**

| **Feature** | **Stored Procedure** | **Function** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Purpose** | Used to perform actions or operations. | Used for calculations and returning results. |
| **Return Value** | Can return multiple values through output parameters. | Returns only a single value or table. |
| **DML Operations** | Can perform INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE. | Cannot perform INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE. |
| **Execution** | Executed with EXEC or EXECUTE. | Called in a query or expression. |
| **Transactions** | Can include transactional logic. | Cannot include transactional logic. |
| **Usage in Queries** | Cannot be used in SQL queries. | Can be used directly in queries. |

**Triggers**

1. **What is a trigger in SQL?**  
   A trigger is a type of procedure that is automatically executed when a specific event occurs in a table (like INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE).
2. **Why are triggers used?**  
   Triggers are used for enforcing business rules, logging changes, and maintaining data integrity.
3. **What are the types of triggers in SQL?**
   * **AFTER Trigger**: Executes after the event.
   * **INSTEAD OF Trigger**: Executes instead of the event.