1. What is View? What are the benefits of using views?

Ans:

View is a virtual table. Views are good for defining a table without using extra storage, accelerating data analysis and can provide your data extra security.

1. Can data be modified through views?

Ans: Yes. The data modified through views will apply to the base table.

1. What is stored procedure and what are the benefits of using it?

Ans: Stored Procedure is prepared SQL queries that we can save and reuse over and over.

Advantages:

1. Response is quick since stored procedures are compiled and stored.
2. Avoid repetition of code.
3. A stored procedure can be used in any number of applications. If any changes are needed, we can just change the procedures without touching the application code.
4. What is the difference between view and stored procedure?

Ans:

1. Parameters: View does not accept parameters. Stored procedure accepts parameters.
2. View can contain only one single SELECT query. Stored procedure can contain several statements.
3. View Can be used as the target for INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE queries while stored procedure cannot.
4. View can be used as a building block in large query, stored procedure cannot.
5. What is the difference between stored procedure and functions?

Ans:

1. Usage: stored procedure used for DML; Functions are used for calculations.
2. How to call: stored procedure must be called by its name; Functions should be called in SELECT/FROM statement.
3. Stored procedure may or may not have input, function must have input.
4. Stored procedure may or may not have output, function must return some values.
5. Stored procedure can call functions, but functions cannot call stored procedure.
6. Can stored procedure return multiple result sets?

Ans: Yes.

1. Can stored procedure be executed as part of SELECT Statement? Why?

Ans:

No. Because stored procedure may return multiple result sets. SQL Server cannot know which result sets should be used for selecting.

1. What is Trigger? What types of Triggers are there?

Ans: A trigger is a special type of stored procedure in database that automatically invokes/runs/fires when an event occurs in the database server.

There are three types of triggers: DDL Trigger, DML Trigger, Logon Trigger.

1. What are the scenarios to use Triggers?

Ans:

Triggers can be invoked in response to the DDL statements (DELETE, INSERT, or UPDATE), or DML statements (DELETE, INSERT, or UPDATE) or, to some database operations (SERVERERROR, LOGON, LOGOFF, STARTUP, or SHUTDOWN).

1. What is the difference between Trigger and Stored Procedure?

Ans:

1. Basic: A trigger is a special type of stored procedure. Trigger executes automatically on occurrences of an event whereas the Procedure is executed when it is explicitly invoked.
2. Calling: Triggers can not be called inside a procedure, but you can call a procedure inside a trigger.
3. Parameter: We cannot pass parameters to trigger but we can pass parameters to procedures.
4. Return: Trigger never return value on execution, but procedure may return values on execution.

Graphical user interface, text, application

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