1. What is SQl?
2. What difference b/W primary key & unique key
3. What is join and how many types of join ?

what is difference between unique key and primary key

The main difference between a primary key vs unique key is that a primary key is a key that uniquely identifies each record in a table but cannot store NULL values. In contrast, a unique key prevents duplicate values in a column and can store NULL values.

What is a view in SQL?

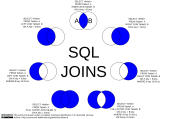
A view is a database object that has no values. It is a virtual table that contains a subset of data within a table. It looks like an actual table containing rows and columns, but it takes less space because it is not present physically. It is operated similarly to the base table but does not contain any data of its own. Its name is always unique. A view can have data from one or more tables. If any changes occur in the underlying table, the same changes reflected in the views also.

What are the different types of joins in SQL?

Joins are used to merge two tables or retrieve data from tables. It depends on the relationship between tables. According to the ANSI standard, the following are the different types of joins used in SQL:

* INNER JOIN
* SELF JOIN
* LEFT OUTER JOIN
* RIGHT OUTER JOIN
* FULL OUTER JOIN
* CROSS JOIN

What is difference between left and right join



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Left Join** | **Right Join** |
| Left Join matches the data of the first table or the left table with the data in second table. If the data is matched, the records are combined; otherwise, NULL is recorded. | Right Join matches the data of the second table or right table with the data in first table. If the data is matched, the records are combined; otherwise, NULL is recorded. |
| If the first table has less rows than the second table, extra unmatched rows from the second table are discarded. | If the second table has less rows than the first table, extra unmatched rows from the first table are discarded. |
| This Join is also known as Left Outer Join | This Join is also known as Right Outer Join |
| \*= is used in Transact SQL, instead of using the LEFT JOIN or LEFT OUTER JOIN query. | =\* is used in Transact SQL, instead of using the RIGHT JOIN or RIGHT OUTER JOIN query. |

### What is a "TRIGGER" in SQL?

A trigger is a set of SQL statements that reside in a system catalog. It is a special type of stored procedure that is invoked automatically in response to an event. It allows us to execute a batch of code when an insert, update or delete command is run against a specific table because the trigger is the set of activated actions whenever DML commands are given to the system.

SQL triggers have two main components one is action, and another is an event. When certain actions are taken, an event occurs as a result of those actions.

what is difference between group by and order by

A GROUP BY statement sorts data by grouping it based on column(s) you specify in the query and is used with aggregate functions. An ORDER BY allows you to organize result sets alphabetically or numerically and in ascending or descending order

### What is the difference between the RANK() and DENSE\_RANK() functions?

The **RANK function** determines the rank for each row within your ordered partition in the result set. If the two rows are assigned the same rank, then the next number in the ranking will be its previous rank plus a number of duplicate numbers. For example, if we have three records at rank 4, the next rank listed would be ranked 7.

The **DENSE\_RANK** function assigns a unique rank for each row within a partition as per the specified column value without any gaps. It always specifies ranking in consecutive order. If the two rows are assigned the same rank, this function will assign it with the same rank, and the next rank being the next sequential number. For example, if we have 3 records at rank 4, the next rank listed would be ranked 5