SQL Revision

Agenda

01 Exception Handling

02 Triggers

03 Indexes

Exception Handling

Exception handling in SQL Server is the process of dealing with errors or exceptions that occur during the execution of SQL code.

- ERROR_LINE()
- ERROR_MESSAGE()
- ERROR_PROCEDURE()
- ERROR_NUMBER()
- ERROR_SEVERITY()
- ERROR_STATE()

Triggers

A trigger is defined to activate when a statement inserts, updates, or deletes rows in the associated table.

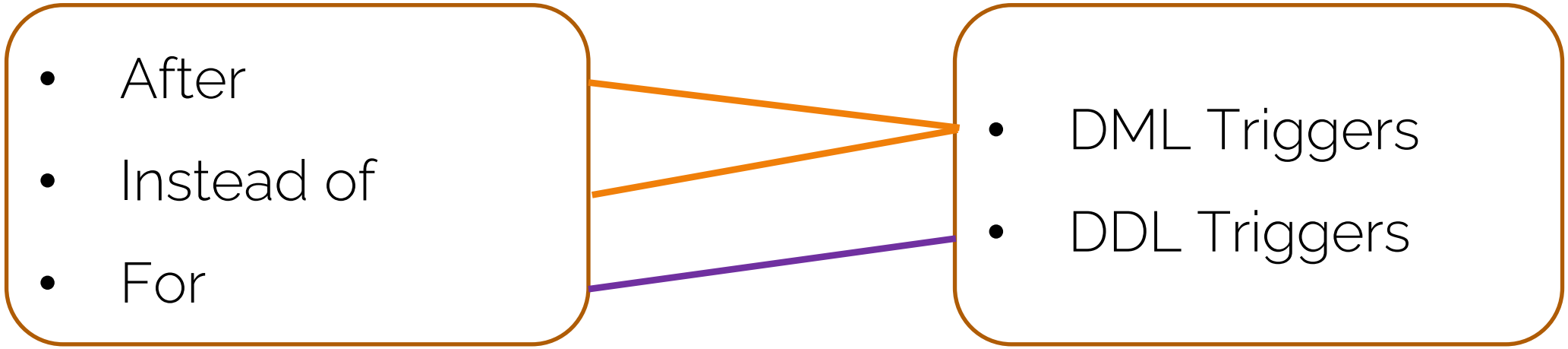
Points to Remember

- Triggers cannot be manually invoked or executed.
- There is no chance that triggers will receive parameters.
- A transaction cannot be committed or rolled back inside a trigger.
- Trigger should not commit and cannot commit.

Triggers

DML - Insert, Update, Delete

DDL - Create, Alter, Drop, Logon



Indexes

Difference between Clustered & Non-Clustered Indexed

Clustered Index	Non-Clustered Index
It determines the physical order of data rows in a table.	It is a separate data structure that contains a copy of the indexed columns in a specific order.
Each table can have only one clustered index.	A table can have multiple non-clustered indexes.
Since a table can have only one clustered index, it is often chosen for the primary key of the table.	Non-clustered indexes store a reference to the clustered index or the actual data row.

Any Questions?

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