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| **Batch ID: ESAD/C#/SCSL-A/58** | **(MODULE- 02)** | | ***Date***:- |
| **Name:** | **Obtained Marks:** |  | **Time:** |
| **Student ID:** | **Full Marks:** |

**[Answer the following Questions:]**

**1. What does SELECT statement do?**

The basic SELECT statement is used to retrieve the columns specified in the SELECT clause from the base table specified in the FROM clause and store them in a result set..

**2. What is the use of WHERE Clause?**.

The WHERE clause is used to filter the rows in the base table so that only those rows that match the search condition are included in the result set

**3. What will happen if ORDER BY Clause is included in a query?**

If ORDER BY clause is included in a query the rows in the result set are sorted in the specified sequence. Otherwise, the rows are returned in the same order as they appear in the base table that means that they're returned in primary key sequence.

**4. What is Expression?**

An expression is a combination of column names and operators that evaluate to a single value. In the SELECT clause, we can code **arithmetic expressions**, **string expressions**, and expressions that include one or more functions.

**5. What is column alias?**

A column in the result set is given the same name as the column in the base table. But we can specify a substitute name for the column using the AS phrase as although the AS keyword is optional or by using an equal sign and the column specification. It is called Column alias. If an alias includes spaces or special characters, we must enclose it in double quotes or squire brackets([]).

**6. What is string expression?**

A string expression can consist of one or more character columns, one or more literal values, or a combination of character columns and literal values. The columns specified in a string expression must contain string data

**7. What is Function?**

A function consists of the **function name**, followed by a **set of parentheses** that contains any parameters, or arguments, required by the function. If a function requires two or more arguments, they are separated by using commas.

**8. What is use of DISTINCT keyword?**

The DISTINCT keyword **prevents duplicate** (identical) rows from being included in the result set. It also causes the result set to be sorted by its first column. To use the DISTINCT keyword, we should code it immediately after the **SELECT** keyword.

**9. What is use of ALL keyword?**

The ALL keyword causes all rows matching the search condition to be included in the result set, regardless of whether rows are duplicated.

**10. What is use of TOP clause?**

The TOP clause within a SELECT clause is used to limit the number of rows included in the result set. When TOP clause is used the first n rows that meet the search condition are included, where n is an integer. **ORDER BY** clause should be used with the TOP keyword.

**11. What is the use of WITH TIES?**

**WITH TIES** Clause includes additional rows if their values match, or tie, the values of the last row.

**12. Define compound condition?**

When SQL Server evaluates a compound condition, it evaluates the operators in this sequence:

**(I) NOT, (2) AND, and (3) OR**. We can use parentheses to override this order of precedence or to clarify the sequence in which the operations will be evaluated.