**TSQL Homework 08a**

**Question 1**

When using INSERT, is the list of columns necessary? Why or why not?

**Answer**

It is optional to include the target column names, but by doing so, you control the value-column associations instead of relying on the order of the columns in the CREATE TABLE statement.

**Question 2**

When using INSERT SELECT, do you use a subquery (derived table)? Under what circumstances do you not use a subquery?

**Answer**

Yes you do use a subquery to specify your values.

**Question 3**

What is the operand for the INSERT EXEC statement?

**Answer**

The operand is the = sign.

**Question 4**

How would you use the INSERT INTO statement?

**Answer**

It creates a target table and populates it with the result set of a query. Simply add INTO <target\_table\_name> right before the FROM clause of the SELECT query you want to use to produce the result set.

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS dbo.Orders;

SELECT orderid, orderdate, empid, custid

INTO dbo.Orders

FROM Sales.Orders;

**Question 5**

What are the parameters to the BULK INSERT statement?

**Answer**

In the statement, you specify the target table, the source file, and the options. You can specify many options including the data file type (for example, char or native), the field terminator, the row terminator, and others—all of which are fully documented.

BULK INSERT dbo.Orders FROM 'c:\temp\orders.txt'

WITH

(

DATAFILETYPE = 'char',

FIELDTERMINATOR = ',',

ROWTERMINATOR = '\n'

);

**Question 6**

Does IDENTITY guarantee uniqueness? If not, how do you guarantee uniqueness?

**Answer**

The identity property on a column does not guarantee uniqueness of the value. Uniqueness must be enforce by using a PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE constraint or UNIQUE index.

**Question 7**

How do you create a SEQUENCE object?

**Answer**

 CREATE SEQUENCE [schema.] sequence\_name [ AS datatype ] [ START WITH value ] [ INCREMENT BY value ] [ MINVALUE value | NO MINVALUE ] [ MAXVALUE value | NO MAXVALUE ] [ CYCLE | NO CYCLE ] [ CACHE value | NO CACHE ]; AS datatype.

**Question 8**

How do you use a SEQUENCE object?

**Answer**

Sequence object can be used to insert value for the primary key column. Let’s create a simple table with three columns ID, StudentName, and StudentAge. We will use sequence object to insert a value in the Id column whenever a new record is inserted into the table.

**Question 9**

How do you alter a SEQUENCE object?

**Answer**

Sequence objects are created by using the CREATE SEQUENCE statement. Sequences are integer values and can be of any data type that returns and integer. The data type cannot be changed by using the ALTER SEQUENCE statement. To change the data type, drop and create the sequence object.

**Question 10**

What is the difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE?

**Answer**

Delete and truncate both commands can be used to delete data of the table. Delete is a DML command whereas truncate is DDL command Truncate can be used to delete the entire data of the table without maintaining the integrity of the table.

**Question 11**

What is the difference between DELETE and DROP TABLE?

**Answer**

Delete statement performs conditional based deletion, whereas drop command deletes entire records in the table. Delete statement removes only the rows in the table and it preserves the table structure as same, and drop command removes all the data in the table and the table structure.