1. Please tell me about your SQL Server Development Experience and experience with stored procedures).

    I have over 6 of SQL Server Experience. I have done everything from Database design to loading the database (Stage/Data warehouse) all the way to Reporting.  I have created several SPS to load the Data warehouse and for reporting purposes.

2. Without using SSIS how would you move data from a legacy system to a new system?

 There are several other ETL tools that we can use. Example: MuleSoft and Data Sync Tool. Other than that, we can also use BCP utility to perform the operation.

3. Have you worked with Triggers, Functions, Indexes?

    I have created and modified several Triggers and Functions. I have added indexes to the table as needed. We have to very careful while creating triggers, function and indexes as unnecessary objects in Database will cause performance issues.

4. Have you written Stored Procedures? How many?

     Yes, this is what takes up most of the time apart from designing the database. Easily over 100 procs if I have to give a number, because not only I have to create new Procs but also have to alter existing one based on business requirements/changes.

5. What percentage of your time is spent coding?

 85% time is spent on coding and other 15% is distributed around business requirements, unit testing and peer review and occasional demo to the clients.

6. What are few ways to return data from multiple tables in a single query? What would you use?

 You can use joins to bring in data to one single data set from multiple tables. Using of union all /union is another option as well. As long as we are bringing same number of columns from all tables and of the same data types.

What I would use will be totally based on requirements. Over the years I have used both.

7. Can you explain to me the difference between a clustered and non-clustered index?

Clustered – Here the data is arranged in physical order. Since the data is sorted across a particular column we can only have one clustered index in a table.

Would there ever be a time you wouldn’t want to have a clustered – for staging table which is truncate and load, we won’t need clustered index, or any index for that matter.

Non-clustered index – this index is more like, it set up a pointer in the table across the columns you specify in the index. This basically points to the clustered index key for faster retrieval of data.