**Common queries:**

1. Find duplicate

Select name, count(\*) from employee groupby name having count(\*) > 1

1. Find nth row of a table

Select \* from

(Select \*, row\_number over(order by modification\_program\_id asc) as rn from

Modification\_program) a

Where a.rn = 9

1. Find second highest salary

select MAX(modification\_program\_id) from Modification\_Program

where Modification\_Program\_ID <>

(select MAX(modification\_program\_id) from Modification\_Program)

1. Copy data from table t1 to table t2

Insert into t2 (select \* from t1)

1. Difference between clustered and nonclustered indexes
   1. Only one clustered index; can have more than one non-clustered index
   2. The leaf level in Clustered index is actual data (stored as B-tree); Non-clustered index stores pointer to the actual data
   3. Clustered index maintains order during insert, fast retrievals
   4. Select on a table with clustered index returns rows ordered by the column mentioned in clustered index (guaranteed)