

SQL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Difference between Drop, Truncate, Delete

Drop	Truncate	Delete
1. It's under DDL	1. It's under DDL	1. It's under DML
2. If we are using the drop structure as well as the data gone.	2. we could not able to Truncate Row by Row.	2. It is Possible to delete Row by Row.
3. we Could not able to Rollback.	3. we can't able to do the Roll back.	3. we can able to do the Roll back.

2. Difference between where and Having ? Filter function

Where Clause	Having Clause
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. where clause can be used with or without group by clause. 2. It is used for the Row operation. 3. It cannot use aggregate function [Sum, Average, Min, Max etc]. 4. It can be used on Select, update and delete statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Having clause using only After in the group by function. 2. It is used for the Column operation. 3. It will be used on the aggregate function. 4. Only used on the Select Statement.

3). Diff between Union and Union all?

Union Append	union all
1. Eliminated Duplicate Records.	1. Keep the duplicate Records.
2. In Performance tuning Union not preferable because its time to take delimited duplicate Records.	2. In Performance tuning union all will preferable.
4). Diff b/w Primary Key and Foreign Key.	

Primary Key	Foreign Key
1. Primary key cannot accept the Null Value.	1. Foreign key can't accept the multiple value.
2. In table we have only one primary key.	2. Multiple foreign keys allowed in a table.
3. It is always unique.	3. Foreign key refers the other table Primary key.

union - APPEND Same → Rows | column
 Joins - Merge Same

5). Diff bw Rank, Dense Rank and Row Number.

Rank	Dense Rank	Row Number
Value will be skip in the Rank.	The Values didn't skip.	Like a Primary Key. No Duplicates will allow.

what is RDBMS?

- Relational Database Management System.
- we can implement degree of cardinality.
- Degree of cardinality means [One to one, One to Many, Many to Many].
- we can implement the Normalization.

what is Constraints? Data Rules is Constraints

- Constraints means Rules on the Data.
 - Integrity Check
1. Unique
 2. Not Null
 3. Primary Key [Combination of unique Not null]
 4. Foreign Key [Primary Key in other table]
 5. Check - create table

What is Normalization?

→ Process of Minimizing the data

Retendancy.

→ Data Retendancy means removing the Duplicates. ↳ Fact table Converted into the multiple Dimensional table.

Types

1. First Form of Normal
2. Second Form of Normal
3. Third Form of Normal

BCNF Form of Normal

B- Boyce C- CODES

Fourth Form of Normal

Fifth Form of Normal.

In N/S Exists

IN

→ Multi

3. Binary key [combination of more than one]

1. Foreign key [binary key in other table]

2. Check