SQL

1. How do you retrieve all records from a table named "employees" in SQL?

To retrieve all records from a table named "employees" in SQL, you can use the SELECT statement without any specific conditions. Here's the SQL query to do that:

SELECT \* FROM employees;

1. What is the difference between the SQL statements SELECT and UPDATE?

The SELECT statement is used to retrieve data from one or more database tables. It doesn't modify the data in the tables; instead, it reads and presents the data to the user or application.

SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM employees WHERE department = 'HR';

The UPDATE statement is used to modify existing data in a database table. It allows you to change the values of one or more columns in existing rows based on specified conditions.

UPDATE employees SET salary = 55000 WHERE employee\_id = 101;

1. How do you perform a SQL JOIN operation between two tables?

Performing a SQL JOIN operation between two tables allows you to combine data from both tables based on a related column. SQL offers different types of JOINs, including INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN (or LEFT OUTER JOIN), RIGHT JOIN (or RIGHT OUTER JOIN), and FULL OUTER JOIN. Here, I'll explain how to use an INNER JOIN as it's one of the most commonly used JOIN operations.

INNER JOIN

SELECT employees.employee\_id, employees.first\_name, employees.last\_name, departments.department\_name

FROM employees

INNER JOIN departments ON employees.department\_id = departments.department\_id;