⇨ Where clause vs having clause

1. Where Clause – filter before aggregation
   Having Clause – filter after aggregation
2. Where Clause – used for filtering individual rows
   Having Clause – used for filtering grouped data
3. Where Clause – works on column values
   Having Clause – works on aggregate functions (sum(),avg())
4. Where Clause – used with select, from, join
   Having Clause – used with group by

⇨ Order of execution of statement in sql

1. FROM – Choose the table(s)
2. JOIN – Merge tables if needed
3. WHERE – Filter rows before aggregation
4. GROUP BY – Group rows
5. HAVING – Filter grouped data
6. SELECT – Pick and compute columns
7. DISTINCT – Remove duplicates
8. ORDER BY – Sort the result
9. LIMIT / OFFSET – Get specific number of rows

⇨ what is keys and type of keys

Keys are the unique tags which help us to organize and connect data in a database. They ensure that each piece of information is stored correctly and can be retrieved efficiently.
Types of keys:
1.   Primary Key -> A unique identifier for each row in a table and prevents duplicate records and helps us to find quickly.
2.   Foreign Key -> A link between two tables and maintain relationships between tables and ensured data consistency.
3.   Candidate Key -> A column or combination of column that could be a primary key but only one is chosen.
4.   Unique Key -> Ensure that all values in a column are unique and can contain null value.
5.   Composite Key -> A combination of two or more columns used together to create a unique identifier.
6.   Super Key -> Any key that can uniquely identify a row.