SQL Theory Questions

1. Inner Join – Returns all the records that have matching values from two tables

Left Join – Returns all records from the left table and their matching records from the right table, this returns null values from the left table as well

Right Join - Returns all records from the right table and their matching records from the left table, this returns null values from the right table as well

1. Null indicates that there is no value within the database field, 0 indicates that there is a value within the database field and that value is 0, Blank indicates that there is a value within the database field and that field is blank.
2. WHERE is able to filter through the records in the table based on a specific condition, HAVING filters through the records of a specified group using a specific condition
3. You can sort through data in SQL by using the ORDER BY keyword, and you can sort the data based on ascending or descending order using ASC or DESC.
4. Views represent virtual tables where you can join multiple tables and have them viewed or represented as one table.

A stored procedure uses parameters to do a function such as updating or inserting into a table

Tables are database objects that store and arrange all of the data in a database.

1. WHILE loop or cursor
2. Whole numbers are strict and require the exact value of the number without any additional decimals, A decimal is less strict and allows for more numbers than stated including decimals.
3. A stored procedure uses parameters to do a function such as updating or inserting into a table
4. Auto Increment generates a unique number to be inserted into a field when a new record is added.
5. By using the keyword DISTINCT in the SELECT statement e.g. SELECT DISTINCT
6. JSON\_QUERY()
7. LIKE operator.