WEEK 9(Sep. 23th to 27th):

The BETWEEN operator selects values within a given range. The values can be numbers, text, or dates. The BETWEEN operator is inclusive: begin and end values are included.

A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

The INNER JOIN keyword selects records that have matching values in both tables.

The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all records from the left table (table1), and the matching records from the right table (table2). The result is 0 records from the right side, if there is no match.

The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table (table2), and the matching records from the left table (table1). The result is 0 records from the left side, if there is no match.

The FULL OUTER JOIN keyword returns all records when there is a match in left (table1) or right (table2) table records. FULL OUTER JOIN and FULL JOIN are the same.

The UNION operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements.

The GROUP BY statement is often used with aggregate functions (COUNT(), MAX(), MIN(), SUM(), AVG()) to group the result-set by one or more columns.

The HAVING clause was added to SQL because the WHERE keyword cannot be used with aggregate functions.

The EXISTS operator is used to test for the existence of any record in a subquery. The EXISTS operator returns TRUE if the subquery returns one or more records.

The ANY and ALL operators allow you to perform a comparison between a single column value and a range of other values.

The SELECT INTO statement copies data from one table into a new table.

The INSERT INTO SELECT statement copies data from one table and inserts it into another table.

Single line comments start with --. Multi-line comments start with /\* and end with \*/.