

1. Three types of join used in SQL:

Inner join - selects records that have matching values in both tables

Right join - returns all records from the right table, and the matching records from the left table.

The return is 0 records from the left side should there be no match.

Left join - returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table

2. A NULL value indicates a lack of a value and is unquantifiable while 0 is a value in itself. A blank value indicates there is a value for a record and this value is empty for a numeric or string value.

3.

WHERE	HAVING
WHERE clause is used to filter the records from the table or used while joining more than one table. Only those records will be extracted who are satisfying the specified condition in WHERE clause. It can be used with SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE statements.	HAVING clause is used to filter records from groups based on the given condition in the HAVING clause. Those groups who satisfy the given condition will appear in the final result. HAVING clause can only be used with a SELECT statement only.

4. ORDER BY keyword is used to sort data in SQL.

5.

Table	View	Stored Procedure
Is formed up of rows and columns that store information of any object and can be used to retrieve that data anytime.	Is a result of a SQL query	Is a prepared SQL code that you can save. The code can be used over and over again. It is stored in executable form and this reduces memory requirements since it is automatically cached and shared among users.

6. I would use a WHILE loop to loop through records in a SQL statement.

7. DECIMAL(p, 0) and DECIMAL(p, 4)

8. A stored procedure is a set of executable statements that perform defined actions and can be reused frequently.

9. Auto increment is a feature that is applied to a field so that it can automatically generate and provide a unique value to every record that you enter into a SQL table.

10. The DISTINCT keyword is used in a SELECT clause to select unique records since it eliminates duplicate records and only displays unique records.

11. We can use the Square brackets property access: `object['property']` to query elements stored in a JSON object.

12. The LIKE operator is used in query for pattern matching.