

SQL Theory Answers:

1. The three types of joins are:
 - The **inner-join** which displays all the records with matching values from both tables
 - The **right-outer join** which displays records from the right table and only matching values from the left table
 - The **left-outer join** displays the unmatched records from the left table
2. A **NULL value** is an indication of 'no value' in a database, unlike a **zero (0)** which is a numerical value. A **blank** indicates an unknown value – meaning the value is not present in the database.
3. The **WHERE** clause is applied to all rows in a table, whereas the **HAVING** clause is applied to the groups defined by the GROUP BY clause.
4. Sorting data can be done by using the **ORDER BY** clause which is by default in ascending order, however, the preferred order to sort data may be specified by the keywords 'ASC' or 'DESC'.
5. A **table** is a tuple and is made up of rows and columns of data stored in the database. A **view**, on the other hand, is a virtual table which is stored as a SQL statement. A **stored procedure** is programmed objects stored.
6. A cursor can be used to loop through records in a SQL statement.
7. A decimal datatype can be defined by using the keyword: **DECIMAL(N, D)**, where N is the maximum number of digits and D is the number of decimal places. A whole number can be defined with either **SMALLINT**, **INTEGER** or **BIGINT** depending on the size of the number.
8. A stored procedure is a ready SQL code saved to allow for that code to be reused time and time again.
9. Auto-increment is an automatically generated unique number which is used every time a new record is entered.
10. Unique records can be selected by using the **DISTINCT** keyword.
11. A **dot-notation** can be used to query elements stored in a JSON object.
12. The **LIKE** operator is used to match patterns in query.