**Significance of “%” and “\_” Operators in the LIKE Statement**

* %: Represents zero or more characters. It can match a string of any length (including zero length).
  + Example: LIKE 'abc%' matches any string that starts with 'ABC.'
* \_: Represents a single character. It can be used to match exactly one character.
  + Example: LIKE 'a\_c' matches any three-character string that starts with 'a' and ends with 'c.'

9. Describe normalization to databases.  
The practice of structuring data in a database to minimize redundancy and enhance data integrity is known as normalization. The primary goals are:  
  
Get rid of duplicate data by, for example, keeping it in many tables.  
Make sure that the data dependencies make sense (by keeping relevant data in a table, for example).  
A database is usually divided into two or more tables, and their relationships are established during the normalization process. Typically, the procedure is broken down into many standard forms (NF), each dealing with a distinct dependence or redundancy.

10. What Is the Meaning of a Join in MySQL?  
In MySQL, a join is used to merge rows from one or more tables according to a shared column. Among the join types are:  
  
An inner join returns records that have matching values in both tables that have matching values in matching values in both tables are returned by an inner join.  
All records from the left table and the matched records from the right table are returned via a left join (also known as a left outer join). If there is no match, the result is NULL from the right side.  
All records from the right table and the matched records from the left table are returned via a right join (also known as a right outer join). If there is no match, the result is NULL from the left side.  
All records are returned by FULL JOIN (FULL OUTER JOIN) when a match is on either the right or left table. Although not explicitly supported by MySQL, UNION may be used to approximate it.

11. MySQL's DDL, DCL, and DML  
Database structure design and schema are handled using DDL (Data design Language). DROP, ALTER, and CREATE are a few examples.  
Data Control Language, or DCL, manages the database system's rights, permissions, and other restrictions. Examples include REVOKE and GRANT.  
Most typical SQL queries are in DML (Data Manipulation Language), which deals with data manipulation. SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE are a few examples.

12. MySQL's Function Query's JOIN Clause and Typical Join Types  
You may merge records from two or more tables in a database using the JOIN clause in MySQL based on a relevant field. This is essential for building linkages between several datasets and querying data across numerous tables. Typical join types consist of:  
  
Records with matching values in both tables are selected using an inner join and an inner join; records with matching values in both tables are selected.  
All records from the left table and the matching records from the right table are selected using the left-join method. The outcome is NULL from the right side if there is no match.  
All records from the right table and the matching records from the left table are selected in a right join. The outcome is NULL if there is no match. From the side that is left.

FULL JOIN: When there is a match in the left or right table, it selects all records. Although MySQL does not explicitly allow this, UNION may be used to imitate it.  
CROSS JOIN: Provides all possible row combinations by taking the Cartesian product of the two tables.