**8) What is the significance of “%” and “\_” operators in the LIKE statement?**

* The % symbol represents **zero or more characters**.  
  Example: WHERE name LIKE 'A%' finds names starting with 'A'.
* The \_ symbol represents **a single character**.  
  Example: WHERE name LIKE '\_a%' finds names with 'a' as the second letter.

**9) Explain normalization in the context of databases?**  
Normalization is the process of organizing data in a database to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity. It involves dividing tables into smaller, related tables and using relationships to link them. It follows normal forms (1NF, 2NF, 3NF, etc.).

**10) What does a join in MySQL mean?**  
A **JOIN** in MySQL combines rows from two or more tables based on a related column. It allows you to retrieve data that spans multiple tables.

**11) What do you understand about DDL, DCL, and DML in MySQL?**

* **DDL (Data Definition Language):** Deals with structure (e.g., CREATE, ALTER, DROP).
* **DML (Data Manipulation Language):** Deals with data (e.g., INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE).
* **DCL (Data Control Language):** Deals with permissions (e.g., GRANT, REVOKE).

**12) What is the role of the MySQL JOIN clause in a query, and what are some common types of joins?**  
The JOIN clause allows combining records from two or more tables based on a related column.  
**Common types of joins:**

* **INNER JOIN**: Returns matching rows from both tables.
* **LEFT JOIN**: Returns all rows from the left table, and matching rows from the right.
* **RIGHT JOIN**: Returns all rows from the right table, and matching rows from the left.
* **FULL OUTER JOIN** (not directly supported in MySQL, but can be emulated): Returns all rows when there is a match in either table.