Question1:

Inner join, Outer join, and SELF join

Inner join returns records that have matching values in both tables

Outer join returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table

The SELF JOIN is used to join a table to itself.

Question 2

When a data value is not present in the database, a NULL value in SQL is used as a special marker to indicate this. It differs from actual values that have been assigned to a field, such as zero or blank values.

Question 3

The difference is before aggregate functions are implemented, rows can be filtered using the WHERE clause, and after they have been applied, they can be filtered using the HAVING clause.

Question4

By using the ORDER BY keyword which is used to sort the result in ascending or descending order.

Question 5

A table is a database object that contains data, a view is a virtual table that enables access to data from one or more tables, and a stored procedure is a set of pre-compiled SQL statements that may be called to perform an action.

Question 6

A cursor

Question 7

A decimal number is a form of numeric data that may hold decimal values like numbers containing a fractional component, with either fixed or variable accuracy, whereas decimal numbers are mostly used to represent numerical values or values that call for a lot of precision.

Question 8

A stored procedure is a pre-compiled set of SQL statements that are kept in a database and can be run by a client application. It's a technique for combining a collection of SQL commands into a single, named object that can be called repeatedly in a program.

Question 9

Auto increment allows a column to automatically generate a unique value when a new row is inserted into a table

Question 10

use the SELECT DISTINCT statement

Question 11

SELECT JSON_VALUE(json_column, '$.property_name') AS property_value

FROM table_name;

Question 12

The LIKE operator is used in SQL for pattern matching.