

## FAQ

1. **What is the purpose of SQL functions?** SQL functions are used to perform operations on data, such as calculations, transformations, and aggregations, to return desired results.
2. **What is the difference between SUM( ) and COUNT( )?**
  - SUM( ) adds numeric values in a column.
  - COUNT( ) counts the number of rows.
3. **What is the use of LEN( ) in SQL?** LEN( ) is used to calculate the length of a string.
4. **What does the NOW( ) function do?** NOW( ) returns the current date and time.
5. **What is the difference between CURDATE( ) and NOW( )?**
  - CURDATE( ) returns only the current date.
  - NOW( ) returns both the current date and time.
6. **What is the purpose of ROUND( ) in SQL?** ROUND( ) is used to round a numeric value to a specified number of decimal places.
7. **When is a Self Join used?** A Self Join is used to compare rows within the same table.
8. **What is the purpose of INNER JOIN?** INNER JOIN returns rows that have matching values in both tables.
9. **What is the difference between LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN?**
  - LEFT JOIN returns all rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table.
  - RIGHT JOIN returns all rows from the right table and matching rows from the left table.
10. **What does FULL OUTER JOIN do?** FULL OUTER JOIN returns all rows from both tables, with NULLs for unmatched rows.
11. **What is a Cross Join?** A Cross Join combines every row from one table with every row from another table.
12. **How can you concatenate two columns in SQL?** Use the CONCAT( ) function to combine two columns into one string.
13. **What is the purpose of the SUBSTRING( ) function?** SUBSTRING( ) extracts a portion of a string.
14. **What is the difference between MAX( ) and MIN( )?**
  - MAX( ) returns the highest value in a column.
  - MIN( ) returns the lowest value in a column.

- 15.**How does SQL handle NULL values in aggregate functions?** Aggregate functions ignore NULL values.
- 16.**What is the purpose of relationships in databases?** Relationships link data between tables using keys to maintain data integrity.
- 17.**What is the use of a Primary Key?** A Primary Key uniquely identifies each row in a table.
- 18.**What is a Foreign Key?** A Foreign Key establishes a relationship between two tables by referencing the Primary Key of another table.
- 19.**Can you use WHERE with aggregate functions?** No, aggregate functions require HAVING for filtering results.
- 20.**What is the default sorting order in SQL?** The default sorting order is ascending.