

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. What is SQL used for?

SQL is used to manage and manipulate databases by performing tasks such as querying data, updating records, and defining database structures.

2. What is the difference between SQL and MySQL?

SQL is a language for database interaction, while MySQL is an RDBMS that uses SQL.

3. What is the role of a Primary Key?

A Primary Key uniquely identifies each record in a table.

4. Can a table have multiple Primary Keys?

No, a table can have only one Primary Key.

5. What is a Foreign Key?

A Foreign Key creates a link between two tables by referencing the Primary Key of another table.

6. What does the **SELECT** statement do?

The **SELECT** statement retrieves data from a database.

7. What is the difference between **DELETE** and **TRUNCATE**?

DELETE removes specific rows, while **TRUNCATE** removes all rows from a table.

8. What is the default sorting order in SQL?

The default sorting order is ascending.

9. How is a **NULL** value different from a zero?

NULL represents missing or undefined data, whereas zero is a defined numerical value.

10. What does the **ORDER BY** clause do?

The **ORDER BY** clause sorts the result set by one or more columns.

11. What is a constraint in SQL?

A constraint is a rule applied to a column to ensure valid data entry.

12. What is a View in SQL?

A View is a virtual table created from a query.

13. What is the purpose of the **WHERE** clause?

The **WHERE** clause is used to filter records based on specified conditions.

14. Can you store images in SQL?

Yes, images can be stored as BLOB (Binary Large Object) data types.

15. What is the use of the GROUP BY clause?

GROUP BY groups rows with the same values in specified columns.

16. What is the difference between DROP and DELETE?

DROP removes the table and its structure, while DELETE removes rows but retains the table structure.

17. What is the purpose of the HAVING clause?

HAVING is used to filter grouped data after aggregation.

18. What is the difference between VARCHAR and CHAR?

VARCHAR stores variable-length strings, while CHAR stores fixed-length strings.

19. What is an Index in SQL?

An Index is used to speed up data retrieval from a database table.

20. How do you avoid duplicate records in a query result?

Use the DISTINCT keyword in the SELECT statement to remove duplicates.