**TEST**

1. **What is DevOps**

**DevOps**

**Dev + Ops------ Development + Operations**

It is used culture that improves Deliver applications

* It is combination of developer team and operation team.
* It is the way of software development.
* It is also known as methodology.
* DevOps it is a set of tools in this.
* It is the way of the automate things.

It is the process of delivering the product/project by ensuring the automation in the place. Ensuring the quality with continuous monitoring and continuous testing.

1. **Why DevOps**

* It used to deliver the software or project/product in time to them.
* It is used to time savings.
* It is used CI/CD (continuous integration/continuous deployment)
* It will delivery very fast into the market.
* It has scalability and flexibility and it will improve collaboration
* It has the higher efficiency through.

1. **What is need of DevOps**

* It is fast collaboration between development team and operation teams.
* For time saving we use DevOps.
* It will delivery fast into the market.
* It has scalability and flexibility and it will improve collaboration
* It has the higher efficiency through.
* It will used for to reduces costs.

1. **What are the DevOps tools.**

**We will use this tools in DevOps they are**

1. Planning/Coding -------- Git, Jira
2. Building ---------- Maven, Gradle, Apache, ANT
3. Testing --------- Selenium testing with python
4. Integration ---------- Jenkins (CI/CD)
5. Deployment --------------Dockers, Kubernetes
6. Operation ------------- Ansible (managing)
7. Monitoring -------------- Terraform
8. **Difference b/w break, continue and pass**

**Break:** It is used for immediate terminate loop and exiting it regardless of the iteration condition.

**Continue:** It is used to skip the remaining code in the current iteration and proceed to the next iteration of the loop.

**Pass: It is null statement that does nothing**

It is used for empty that is block/functions gives error in programming language so to avoid errors we will use pass keyword.

1. **D/w remove, delete, pop and write an example program in python to demonstrate 3 of them.?**

**Remove ():** it will remove a specific element from the set if the element is not available it raises an exception key error.

a = {1, 2, 3}  
a.remove(2)  
print(a)

Output: {1,3}

**Pop ():** it is used to remove the element which placed as last element from the list.

a = {1, 2, 3,4}  
element = a.pop()  
print(element)  
  
print(a)

Output:

1

{2, 3, 4}

**Delete ():** It is used to delete the elements in the list.

a = [1,2,3,4,5]  
del a[2]  
print(a)

Output: [1, 2, 4, 5]

1. **D/w Append and Extend.**

**Append:** It is the method to add a single element to end of a list. The elements can be in any datatype.

Eg: int, string, list…etc

Syntax: list.append

a=[1,2,3,4]  
a.append(5)  
print(a)

Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

**Extend:** It is a method to add all the elements from the iterable (like 🡪 list, tuple, string).

Syntax: list.extend

a=[1,2,3]  
a.extend([6,9])  
print(a)

Output: [1, 2, 3, 6, 9]

1. **Write a python program to print the element in the array with negative elements (ex: print the element which is present in -2 positions)**

arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]  
print("element of number -2:", arr[-2])

Output:

element of number -2: 5

**Explain about LAMDA function**

LAMBDA: It is used for simple functions in python and contains multiple arguments for single expression. These functions are also called lambda functions.

**Syntax: lambda arguments: expression**

add = lambda x, y : x + y  
result = add(27, 31)  
print(result)

Output: 58

**10.What is cloud.? explain top 10 cloud providers.?**

**Cloud:** It is a platform to produce the processes of data and uses for the applications.

* It refers to a network of servers that will provide various computing services over the internet
* It is online storage space where people and businesses to store files and applications, and we can accessible from anywhere with an internet access connection.
* It is enables the users to access the same files and the applications from the all devices from anywhere.
* It is stored on the servers in off-site locations.
* In cloud we can save any kind of data like files, videos, images or business date etc.

We can install almost all the applications like Linux, windows, Jenkins, MySQL, Git etc.

* Amazon Web Services (AWS) ---- 36%.
* Microsoft Azure ----- 27%.
* Google Cloud ------- 15%.
* IBM Cloud ------------- 10%.
* Oracle Cloud----------------- 3%
* Alibaba Cloud ------------- 10%.
* Salesforce -----------------11%
* Tencent Cloud -------------- 7%
* Digital Ocean -------- 0
* VMware Cloud ------------- 0

**11. what is cloud computing and explain types.**

**Cloud computing:** It is the study of cloud services like storage, servers, databases, networking, software in the cloud computing.

There are two types of cloud computing:

1. Services Mode
2. Deployment mode

**Services Mode:**

**Deployment mode:** It is one of the cloud computing. It is moved (or) shifted from the local server to the global server**.**

**12. what are the different levels of cloud storages.?**

Cloud storage services are typically divided into different levels or types based on the specific use case, performance requirements, and cost considerations. These levels are often categorized by the frequency of access, retrieval times, and durability of the data.

**1. Hot Storage (Active Storage)**

• It refers to cloud storage solutions designed for frequently accessed or actively used data.

**2. Cool Storage (Cold Storage)**

**•** It is designed for infrequently accessed data. This storage tier is cost-effective for data that doesn't need to be accessed frequently but still needs to be readily available when necessary.

**3. Cold Storage (Archive Storage)**

**•** Cold storage or archive storage is designed for long-term storage of data that is rarely or never accessed. This tier is the most cost-effective, but retrieval times can be long, and there might be additional retrieval costs.

**4. Object Storage**

• It is a highly scalable storage model that manages data as objects, as opposed to blocks or files. Data can be stored at any level (hot, cool, cold), but object storage is ideal for handling large amounts of unstructured data.

**5. File Storage**

**•** File storage (also known as file-level storage) is a traditional storage model where data is stored in a hierarchical file system with directories and files. It is typically used for applications requiring file-based storage access.

**6. Block Storage**

• It provides high-performance storage, where data is stored in fixed-size blocks. It’s often used for applications that require low latency and high throughput, such as databases and virtual machines.

**13. explain the architecture of service model with real time**

**examples?**

**Services Mode:** In these services mode there are four types they are

* 1. **Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)**

It will provide the virtualized computing resources like servers and storage.

Ex: AWS, Microsoft Azure

* 1. **Platform as a Service (PaaS)**

It will give the platform to develop, test, and deploy applications.

Ex: AWS Elastic Bean stack

* 1. **Software as a Service (SaaS)**

It uses to allow the cloud based apps to software applications over the internet like email and other tools.

Ex: Zoom, Goole application

* 1. **Function as a service (FaaS)**

It will allow the developers to create and run the functions in the cloud**.**

**14. explain deployment model?**

**Deployment mode:** It is one of the cloud computing. It is moved (or) shifted from the local server to the global server**.**

**In these are four types they are**

1. **Private cloud**
2. **Public cloud**
3. **Hybrid cloud**
4. **Community cloud**

**Private cloud:** In the private cloud we can only access the data or information and it is a single user and it is more security and control.

* It is local server area network
* It only free servers
* System are running with the private ip’s address only

**Public cloud**: In the public cloud any one can access the date or information from any one it can access each and every one from where every they want. It can use multiple users.

* It is an open source and internal access
* It only paid servers
* By defaults access it’s running on the VPC’S
* It is owned by third party cloud provides.

**Hybrid cloud:** It is combination of the private cloud and public cloud any one can access this hybrid cloud

* It is a private cloud + public cloud

**Community cloud**: It is combined with the two organization and that allows the system and services to be accessibility by the group.

**15. Mention few differences b/w AWS, MICROSOFT AZURE, and GCP.**

**AWS (Amazon web service):** It is secure cloud services platform offering compute power, database storage, content delivery, and other functionalities to help businesses scale and grow.

**Key Features:**

* EC2(virtual server)
* S3 (scalable object storage)
* Lambda (serverless computing)
* RDS (Managed Databases)

**Microsoft Azure:**

Azure is a cloud computing platform and infrastructure created by Microsoft. It provides a range of services for building, deploying, and managing applications across a global network.

Microsoft Azure is a cloud platform offering services such as virtual machines, storage, databases, and developer tools to meet business needs for scalability and security.

**Key Features:**

* Azure Virtual Machines
* Azure DevOps (development tools)
* Azure AI and Machine Learning
* Azure Blob Storage

**3. GCP (Google Cloud Platform)**

GCP is a suite of cloud computing services offered by Google. It is known for its advanced big data, machine learning, and AI capabilities, along with strong networking and containerization tools.

Google Cloud Platform provides infrastructure as a service (IaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), and serverless computing environments to solve complex business challenges.

**Key Features:**

* Compute Engine (virtual machines)
* Big Query (data analytics)
* Kubernetes Engine (container management)
* Cloud Storage (object storage)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Feature** | **AWS** | **Microsoft Azure** | **GCP** |
| **Market Share** | Largest (33%) | Second largest(22%) | Growing (9%) |
| **Launched Year** | 2006 | 2010 | 2008 |
| **Owned By** | Amazon | Microsoft | Google |
| **Strengths** | Extensive  Services | Microsoft  Ecosystem | AI,  Big Data |
| **Ease of use** | Moderate | Good with Microsoft tool | Developer  Friendly |
| **Monitoring** | Stackdiver Monitoring Services | Azure application Insight | Cloud watch |
| **Storage Domain** | S3 | Blocked Storage | Cloud Storage |
| **Location** | 22Regions (61 zones) | 60 Regions | 22 Regions |

**16. Write a python program to print your name, designation, technology 100 times.**

name = "Sravya"  
designation = "Software Developer"  
technology="IT"  
for i in range(100):  
 print(f"{name} - {designation} - {technology}")

Output:

Sravya - Software Developer - IT

Sravya - Software Developer - IT

Sravya - Software Developer - IT

Sravya - Software Developer - IT

Sravya - Software Developer - IT

Sravya - Software Developer - IT

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**17. D/W agile and waterfall models.**

**Waterfall model:** It is a sequential project management methodology in it where it will one phase is completely finished then it will goes to the another phase and it being then.

* It is also called as “Linear Sequential Development Model”
* This model does not allow the developers to go back to the previous steps.
* It is non-iterative process.

life cycle model:

Requirement analysis 🡪 System design 🡪 Implementation 🡪

Deployment 🡪 Maintenance.

**Requirement analysis:** we will collect the all information about the product or project from the client. After gathering the requirements will prepare the document Business Requirements Specifications(BRS). After sending requirements to forward to analysis**.** After complete the understanding they will prepare the document is Software Requirement Specification(SRS). And also planning the team, schedules, strategy etc...

**System Design:** Then we will prepare the blue print for the application. And the work or the tasks will be assig to them. In this there are two terms

1. High level
2. Low level

**Implementation**: In this they will start the coding what the clients need.

**Deployment:** They will check the all the coding and document whether all are ok or not. And they will test the coding also.

**Maintenance:** At last we have to hand over that all project to the client.

**Agile model:**

* It is mean the ability to respond to the changes from the requirements, technology & people.
* In each & every s/w directly (or) indirectly will linked with the Agile model.

Ex: For shopping ----- Amazon, Flipkart, Myntra, Ajio etc…

For social media ------ FB, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter etc…

* It is an incremental model and it will deliver the output very fast compares to the waterfall model
* It is an iterative process to develop a s/w or application. And it is a re-cycling model.
* Here we can release the product at any stage. And we can remodel the changes b/w the process also.

**18. explain about arithmetic an relational operators with example.?**

**Arithmetic Operators:**

These operators perform basic on mathematical operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc.

* + (Addition): Adds two operands.
* - (Subtraction): Subtracts the second operand from the first.
* \* (Multiplication): Multiplies two operands.
* / (Division): Divides the first operand by the second.
* // (Floor Division): Divides and returns the largest integer smaller than or equal to the result.
* % (Modulus): Returns the remainder when the first operand is divided by the second.
* \*\* (Exponentiation): Raises the first operand to the power of the second.

Add(+)  
a=8  
b=5  
result=a+b  
print(result)

Output: 13

Sub(-)  
a=8  
b=5  
result=a-b  
print(result)

Output:3

Mul(\*)

a=8  
b=5  
result=a\*b  
print(result)

Output: 40

Div(/)

a=8  
b=5  
result=a/b  
print(result)

Output:1.6

FloorDiv(//)  
a=8  
b=5  
result=a//b  
print(result)

Output: 1

Modulus(%)

a=8  
b=5  
result=a%b  
print(result)

Output: 3  
  
Exponentation(\*\*)

a=8  
b=5  
result=a\*\*b  
print(result)

Output: 32768

**Comparison (Relational) Operators**

These operators compare two values and return a boolean result (True or False) (0 or 1).

* == (Equal to): It returns True if two values are equal.
* != (Not equal to):It returns True if two values are not equal.
* > (Greater than): It returns True if the first value is greater than the second value.
* < (Less than): It returns True if the first value is less than the second value.
* >= (Greater than or equal to): It returns True if the first value is greater than or equal to the second value.
* <= (Less than or equal to): It returns True if the first value is less than or equal to the second value.

a=30  
b=18  
print(a<b)  
print(a>b)  
print(a<=b)  
print(a>=b)  
print(a==b)  
print(a!=b)

Output: False

True

False

True

False

True

**19. compares b/w set, list, tuple and dictionary.**

**List:** It is most commonly used datatype and it allows us to store the data in multiple items in a single variable and it is a **mutable**. We can modify the data.

It’s just like an array, It can add the data or delete the data in list and we use square brackets [ ] in list.

a=[1,2,3,4]  
result=a  
print(result)

Output: [1, 2, 3, 4]

a=['sravya','LP','kallu','sageetha']  
result=a  
print(result)

Output: ['sravya', 'LP', 'kallu', 'sageetha']

a=['sravya',7,"8.58"]  
result=a  
print(result)

Output: ['sravya', 7, '8.58']

**Tuple:** It is same like list but List is a mutable and Tuple is an **Immutable** it is used to store group of elements in single entity.

For tuple we use parentheses brackets ( ).

a=(6,"sravya",15.25)  
result=a  
print(result)

Output: (6, 'sravya', 15.25)

**Dictionary:** It is also a collection of elements. It can store the values like key values and it will store as a pair value. And it is also written in curly brackets{ }. It is mutable datatype.

Syntax: key : value

a={"rollno":58,"name":'sravya'}  
result=a  
print(result)

Output: {'roll no': 58, 'name': 'sravya'}

Set: It can define group of unordered elements. We use curly brackets to them { }. In set there is a drawback the output will come in sequence order. We can add, remove the values. It is mutable datatype.

a={10,20,30,40,50}  
result=a  
print(result)

Output: {50, 20, 40, 10, 30}

**Union (|):** The union combines all the elements from set1 and set2, but it removes duplicates (since sets only store unique elements).

**Syntax**: set1 | set2 or set1.union(set2)

**Intersection (**&**)**: The intersection finds the common elements between set1 and set2

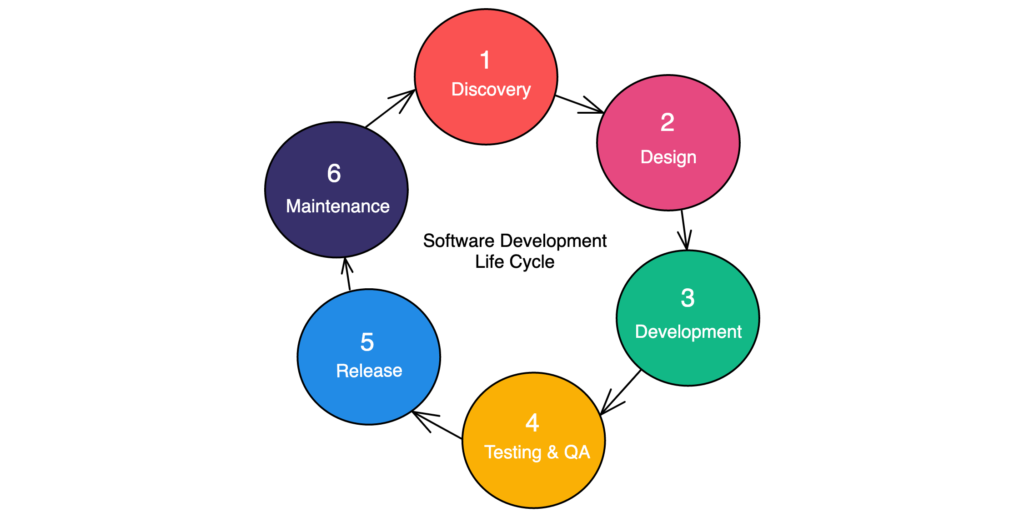
**Syntax**: set1 & set2 or set1.intersection(set2)

**20. Explain the phases involved in software development life cycle.?**

**Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)**

It is a structured process used to design, develop, test, and deploy software applications. It provides a systematic approach to software development, ensuring high-quality products that meet user requirements. The SDLC typically consists of a series of well-defined stages, each with specific goals and deliverables.

**SDLC DIAGRAM**



* Gathering
* Analysis & Planning
* Design
* Coding
* Testing
* Deployment
* Maintance
* Relase the output or final product

**Gathering:** It is collection of all the requirements what should we want to a program and want the requirements did the client want to that project. This all document is done for the business requirements specification (BRS). And it will send to the client to analysis the document.

**Analysis & Planning:** In this we will study and we will understand the document and what is the requirements will do or not. After that we will prepare the document in the SRS (software requirements specification) form and also plane the team, and the plane will be also schuldules.

**Design:** After we analysis the plan we have draw the blue print to check whether we are getting the process wright or wrong.

**Coding:** In the first we will start write the code according to the client requirements and after writing the coding it will send to the testers.

**Testing:** In this the testers follows the verification and it will be verify by the validiation. And then after it will be goes to the deploy.

**Deployment:** In this they will check all the document will check the software application to client the application is for there client requirements are there or not and all are correct order or not or there is any errors in that document**.**

**Maintenance:** In this we have to give the updates for the client side requirements. We have to show the all the process to the clients.

**Release the output or final product:** If the all is correct then we will final product.

**21. what is database.? what is DBMS and explain types of DBMS.?**

**Database:** It is an application which we can store the collection of data or information.

Ex: Files, Images, Videos, Numbers like this etc…

Each database has one (or) more distinct API’S (it is for creating data, manging data, and searching data).

**DBMS: Database Management System**

* We can store the data in the form of tables

**There are some challenges in this DBMS:**

* Relations is not possible for the accessing the data in this.
* **RDMS (Relational database management system**) it is used to store and manage the data.
* We can store the data in the form of tables and we can also map them from one location to the another location
* It will retrive the data very fastly.
* It is operation will be very effective (we have come the exact o/p)

Databases are two types:

1. RDMS
2. NON-RDMS

**RDMS means:** **RDMS (Relational database management system**) it is used to store and manage the data.

**NON-RDMS:** It is used to store the data in the form of key-values (J-son format).

**22. what are DDL and DML commands mention example of each one.?**

MySQL uses are of two types of commands:

1. DDL command ------- Data Definition Language
2. DML command ------ Data Manipulation Language

**Data Definition Language (DDL): It is used to change the structure of the table like creating the table, altering the table, and deleting the table.**

1. **Create:** It is used to create a database and tables

**Ex:** create table employee ()

1. **Alter:** It is used to change or modify and to update (to add rows/columns)

**Ex:** Alter table employee ()

Add phone number bigint();

(Or)

Alter table employee ()

Modify column first name varchar (10);

1. **Drop:** It is used to delete the records from the database

**Ex:** Drop table employee;

1. **Truncate:** It is used to remove the records from the tables

**Ex:** truncate table employee;

1. **Rename:** we can rename the tables or records in the existing database

**Ex:** rename table employee to manager;

**Data Manipulation Language (DML):**

1. **Insert:** It is used to insert the data into the table.

Ex: insert into employee values ();

1. **Update:** It is used to update the existing date with in a table.

**Ex:** update employee

Where employee name=”sravya”

1. **Delete:** it is used to delete the records from the database of the table.

Ex: delete from employee

Where employee id = 1;

1. **Call:** It is used in the programming language like SQL, JAVA programming in them.
2. **Select:** It is used to retrieve data from one or more tables.

**Ex:** select employee id, first name, last name

**From employee;**

**23. what are clauses and explain with example.?**

**SELECT Clause:** It is used to retrieve specific columns or rows of data from a table. The SELECT clause specifies which columns you want to retrieve.

**Syntax:** SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table\_name;

**FROM Clause:** Specifies the table(s) from which data is retrieved. The FROM clause indicates the source table. Without it, MySQL won't know where to fetch data from.

**Syntax:** SELECT columns FROM table\_name;

**WHERE Clause**: Filters rows based on a condition. The WHERE clause limits the rows returned based on the given condition.

**Syntax:** SELECT \* FROM orders WHERE status = 'Pending';

**GROUP BY Clause:** Groups rows that have the same values in specified columns and applies aggregate functions. The GROUP BY clause is used with aggregate functions (COUNT, SUM, AVG, etc.) to group rows into categories.

**Syntax:** SELECT column, aggregate\_function(column) FROM table\_name GROUP BY column;

**HAVING Clause:** Filters groups based on conditions after GROUP BY. Similar to WHERE, but used for filtering aggregated results.

**Syntax:** SELECT column, aggregate\_function(column) FROM table\_name GROUP BY column HAVING condition;

**ORDER BY Clause:** Sorts the result set in ascending or descending order. The ORDER BY clause organizes rows in the result set based on the specified column(s).

**Syntax:** SELECT columns FROM table\_name ORDER BY column [ASC|DESC];

**JOIN Clause:** It is Combines rows from two or more tables based on related columns.

**Types**:

**Inner Join:** Returns matching rows in both tables.

**LEFT JOIN:** Includes all rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table.

**RIGHT JOIN:** Includes all rows from the right table and matching rows from the left table.

**24. explain the concept of joins with examples.?**

**JOINTS:**

* It is used with select statement.
* It is combining data from two or more tables based on related columns.
* It is used to retrieve the data from multiple tabled from same databases.
* It is fetching the records from different tables will be very easy.

There are three joints they are:

1. Inner Join
2. Outer Join
3. Right join

**Inner Join:** It returns only the rows where there is a match in the both tables being joined.

🡪 Inner join is most commonly used join in MySQL.

Syntax: select\*from whatsapp inner join likes on whatsapp.name = views. name;

**Left Join:** It returns all rows from the left table & matched rows from the right table**.**

Syntax: select\*from whatsapp left join likes on whatsapp.name = views. name;

**Right Join:** It returns all rows from the right table and the matched rows from the left table.

Syntax: select\*from whatsapp right join likes on whatsapp.name = views. name;

**Self Join:** In a self join the table is joined with itself instead of with another table.

🡪 It is used when we want to combined rows from the same table based on a related column or condition.

**Syntax:** select column \_ name from the table1, table2 where condition;

**Cross Join:** It will return all the records from both the tables (table1 & table2)

🡪 It is also known as a Cartesian join.

🡪 It is a type of join that combines all the rows from one table with the all rows from another table.

use sravya;

create table whatsapp

(name varchar(10),pnumber int,likes int);

insert into whatsapp values('sravya',0987654321,8);

insert into whatsapp values('kallu',569874321,9);

insert into whatsapp values('LP',346654321,5);

insert into whatsapp values('sageetha',765432456,6);

select\*from whatsapp

=============================================================

use sravya;

create table views

(name varchar(10),views int);

insert into views values('sravya',35);

insert into views values('kallu',37);

insert into views values('LP',29);

select\*from views;

====================================

select\*from whatsapp;

select\*from views;

select\*from whatsapp inner join views on whatsapp.name=views.name;

select\*from whatsapp right join views on whatsapp.name=views.name;

select\*from whatsapp left join views on whatsapp.name=views.name;

select \* from whatsapp self join views;

select\*from whatsapp cross join views;

**25. create a trigger and explain.?**

**Trigger means:** It is a SQL server special types of stored procedures that are automatically executed in response to specific database event such as INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE operation on a table.

They are used to enforce business rules, maintain data integrity, and perform automated action.