Questions

1. What is data types in MySQL and difference between char and varchar
2. What is view and uses and types of view in MySQL?
3. What is constrains and types of constraints?
4. How to define foreign key ()
5. What is MySQL and sub constraints of it and explain types also?
6. DDL(5),DML(3),DQL(1),DCL(2),TCL(3)
7. How to change column name (alter table tb\_name Change column\_name new name with datatype)
8. What is different clauses in MySQL.
9. Difference between where clause and having
10. A screenshot of a black screen

    Description automatically generatedWhat is relational operators(in,like,not in,between, mod,max,min,upper,lower,substring)

**Normalization in Simple Terms:**

Normalization is a process used in databases to organize data efficiently. The main goal is to **reduce redundancy** (duplicate data) and **improve data integrity** by breaking down large tables into smaller, related tables.

SQL is a programming language, but MySQL is a database.

SQL is used to create database management systems, whereas MySQL allows data handling, storage, deletion, and modification

In SQL, **GRANT** is used to give users specific privileges on database objects, while **REVOKE** is used to remove those privileges.

GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON Employee TO 'HR\_Manager';

Later, if their role changes and they should no longer be able to update records, you would use **REVOKE** to remove that privilege:

REVOKE UPDATE ON Employee FROM 'HR\_Manager';