ASSIGNMENT 1:

Research:

1. Difference between delete and truncate?

**DELETE:**

Removes specific rows based on a condition.

Slower because it logs each row deletion.

Activates triggers.

Does not reset auto-increment values.

**TRUNCATE:**

Removes all rows in the table.

Faster because it uses less logging.

Does not activate triggers.

Resets auto-increment values.

1. Execution order for query processing?

FROM: Identifies the tables involved in the query.

WHERE: Filters rows based on a condition.

GROUP BY: Groups rows that have the same values in specified columns into summary rows.

HAVING: Filters groups based on a condition.

SELECT: Selects the columns to be included in the result.

ORDER BY: Sorts the result set based on specified columns.

LIMIT/OFFSET: Limits the number of rows returned.

1. Difference between union and union all ?

UNION combines results of two queries and removes duplicates, generally slower.

UNION ALL combines results of two queries and keeps all duplicates, generally faster.

EXERCISE:

1. Create two tables

Products: columns (product\_id,product\_name,category and price)

Orders : columns( order\_id, customer\_name, product\_id, quantity, order\_date)

QUESTIONS:

1. perform CRUD
2. Calculate the total quantity ordered for each product category in the orders table.
3. Find categories where the total number of products ordered is greater than 5.