SQL ANY :-

It is also a Comparison operator.
It returns true if the value is true for
at least one element.

Types of Error In SQL

- **Syntax Errors:-** These occur when SQL statements do not follow the correct syntax and structure of the language.

- **Semantic Error :-** These occur when the SQL statement is grammatically correct, But does not produce the desired result due to Incorrect Logic.

- **Constraint Voilations :-** These Occur when the SQL violates one or more constraints on the database.

- **Datatype Errors :-** These occurs when data is inserted in a way that does not match the expected data type.
For Example:- Insert a String into a numeric field.

- Transaction Error :- These occur when a transaction fails due to problems with locking.
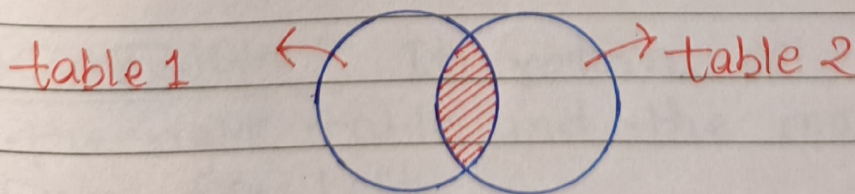

SQL JOINS

SQL JOINS :-

These statements allows us to access information from two or more tables at once. They also keep our database normalized.

Types of Joins :-

- INNER JOIN
- LEFT JOIN
- RIGHT JOIN
- FULL JOIN

ATUL KUMAR (LInkedin / Twitter)
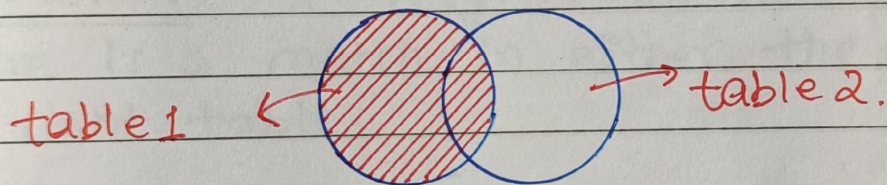NOTES GALLERY / CODING BUGS (Telegram)

INNER JOIN :- It returns dataset that have matching values in both tables.

table 1 ←   → table 2

```
SELECT   Column_name
FROM   table 1
INNER JOIN  table 2
ON table. Column_name = table 2. Column_name;
```

LEFT JOIN

LEFT JOIN :- It returns all records from the left table and matched records from the right.

table 1 ← ... → table 2.

```
SELECT   column_name
FROM  table 1
LEFT JOIN  table 2.
ON table1. Column_name = table 2. Column_name.
```

RIGHT JOIN

RIGHT JOIN :- It returns all records from the right table and the match records from the left.