1. What does SELECT * do?
SELECT * retrieves all columns from a table.

2. How do you filter rows?
You filter rows using the WHERE clause.
Example:
SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary > 30000;

3. What is LIKE '%value%'?
LIKE '%value%' is used for pattern matching.
It finds rows where the text contains the given value anywhere.
Example:
SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE EmpName LIKE '%an%';

4. What is BETWEEN used for?
BETWEEN is used to select values within a range (inclusive).
Example:
SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE Salary BETWEEN 30000 AND 50000;

5. How do you limit output rows?
Using LIMIT.
Example:
SELECT * FROM Employees LIMIT 5;

6. Difference between = and IN
 Operator Purpose

 =   Compares with one value

 IN   Compares with multiple values

Department = 'IT';
Department IN ('IT', 'HR', 'Finance');

7. How to sort in descending order?
Use ORDER BY column DESC.
Example:
SELECT * FROM Employees ORDER BY Salary DESC;

8. What is aliasing?

Aliasing means renaming a column or table using AS to make results clearer.
Example:
SELECT EmpName AS Name, Salary AS MonthlySalary FROM Employees;

9. Explain DISTINCT.
DISTINCT removes duplicate values from result set.
Example:
SELECT DISTINCT Department FROM Employees;

10. What is the default sort order?
The default sort order is ASC (Ascending).