1. Three types of join in SQL are:

* INNER JOIN: Returns the rows that match in both tables.
* LEFT JOIN (or LEFT OUTER JOIN): Returns all the rows from the left table and the matching rows from the right table, and if there's no match, it will return NULL.
* RIGHT JOIN (or RIGHT OUTER JOIN): Returns all the rows from the right table and the matching rows from the left table, and if there's no match, it will return NULL.

1. NULL, 0, and blank are all different in SQL:

* NULL represents an absence of data and indicates that a value does not exist for that particular field.
* 0 is a numerical value and represents an explicit value.
* A blank or empty string is also a distinct value and represents a value of an empty string.

1. HAVING and WHERE clauses are used to filter the data returned in a query:

* WHERE clause is used to filter data at the row level before grouping.
* HAVING clause is used to filter data after it has been grouped and aggregated.

1. In SQL, data can be sorted by using the ORDER BY clause. The syntax is:

SELECT column1, column2 FROM table\_name ORDER BY column1 [ASC|DESC], column2 [ASC|DESC];

1. A table in SQL is a database object that stores data in rows and columns.

* A view is a virtual table that does not physically store data, but instead provides a SELECT statement that retrieves data from one or more tables.
* A stored procedure is a pre-compiled set of SQL statements that can be executed repeatedly with different parameters.

1. Looping through records in a SQL statement can be done using a cursor, which allows you to retrieve a row of data at a time and perform actions on it.
2. In SQL, a decimal is a floating-point number with a decimal place, while a whole number is an integer without a decimal place. For example, decimal data type can be defined using DECIMAL(precision, scale), where precision is the total number of digits and scale is the number of digits after the decimal point. Whole numbers can be defined using INT, BIGINT, or SMALLINT data types.
3. A stored procedure is a pre-compiled set of SQL statements that can be executed repeatedly with different parameters. It is stored in the database and can be called from various applications.
4. Auto Increment is a feature in SQL that automatically increments the value of a field in a table for each new record that is inserted. For example, the primary key field of a table can be defined as AUTO\_INCREMENT to automatically assign unique values to each new record.
5. To select unique records from a table, you can use the DISTINCT keyword in the SELECT statement:

SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2 FROM table\_name;

1. To query elements stored in a JSON object, you can use the **->** operator in SQL. For example:

SELECT JSON\_EXTRACT(json\_column, '$.field\_name') FROM table\_name;

1. The LIKE operator is used in SQL for pattern matching. The syntax is:

SELECT column1, column2 FROM table\_name WHERE column1 LIKE 'pattern';

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