SQL question

SQL

① what is constiunt
→ rules appled in colume or table to maintain data

② Explain cardinality / relationship in SQL
→ One to one
One to many
many to many

③ why forankey is considered as a constrain
→ constraint specifically ensure referinal between two tables

④ what is alter comand and why we use
→ alter comand is DDL comad
it is use to modyfy sturt of table & apply
& constrain apply time we you alter

⑤ explain Normalization and each type
with an example
→ Normalization organizes data to remove redunkar and ensure integity
• INF - Atomic ralues • 2NF :- INF + no partial dependent
• 3NF :-2NF tho transtive dependeny

⑥ How does Auto incemet behaver when perfoming
Trancate opeation
→ refest table records & refe and autoincemt
sbat ⊥

⑦ Deffare between Drop Delete Trancate
→ drop - drop table struct & record
Delete - onl specific record of Column
Trancat - refrest all table & delete all
record but Struct is present

⑧ Explain differce Subquery and Joins and when
to use which
→ ① Subquer is query inside another quer
and you can use select, where, Having
② Join combin rows from two or more tabt

⑨ why do we use GroupBy?
→ using aggragate functic & using having
after group by

⑩ why do we use aggregate function explain?
→ Count () ⇒ Number of rows
avg () ⇒ avrage
min/max () ⇒ minimum & maximum value
Sum () ⇒ Sum of Total of those rows value

⑪ Differen between where an Having?
→ - where use to data filter
- Having is use to groupby and afterfilter
data

⑫ what are differnt type of Join in SQL
→ Inner Join, Cross Join, left outer join, right oute
Join, full outer Join,

⑬ Explain Tcl in SQL
→ Transatin Quiry languge = comit, Rollback,
Save point

⑭ what is differt bet is not null and hotnull
→ not null is conshint it apply of all colume
intable & is not null is use to cheks
colume value is not null for filtering

⑮ cohat is the difference between union and
union All?
→ • union - Combines results, remove duuplicates
• union All :- Combines result, keeps duplicats

⑯ Differt between update and Alter
→ • upDare :- change data inside table
• Alter :- change table Structure

⑰ How do you rebire the tops highest Sularis from
for an employee tables?
→ Select salary from employees orD er By Salary DESk
Limits;

⑱ query to fetch employess Skipping first 3 and
Showing next 5
→ Select * from employees Limit 5 offset 3;

⑲ What does lift Join do?
→ matchin record from both tables + non matchin
record from left tabe with null values
for right table

20) what is the use of orDer By

→ Sort query result in ascedin order or desiding order

21) can you group by multipule colums

→ yes

Select department, Job title Count(*)
from employees
Group By department, Jobtitle;

22) what if a suquery return more then one rows?

→ yes But using "In, Any or All Keyword

23) How does CASE statment work inside a query

→ case provides conditions logic inside SQL

Example

Select name,
case
When salary >5000 Ther 'high'
cohen Salary Between 3000 and 5000 Then
'medium'
else 'low'
EnD AS Salary_level
from emplayees;