|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | |
| **Batch ID: ESAD/C#/SCSL-A/58** | **(MODULE- 02)** | | ***Date***:- |
| **Name:** | **Obtained Marks:** |  | **Time:** |
| **Student ID:** | **Full Marks:** |

**[Answer the following Questions:]**

**1. What is the use DISTINCT Clause?**.

The **DISTINCT** keyword prevents duplicate (identical) rows from being included in the result set. It also causes the result set to be sorted by its first column.

**2. What is the use of BETWEEN Clauses in a query?**

The BETWEEN phrase is used to test whether an expression falls within a **range of values**. The **lower limit** must be coded as the first expression, and the upper limit must be coded as the second expression.

**3. What is the use of musk and Wildcard?**

The **LIKE** operator is used to retrieve rows that match a string pattern, called a mask. Within the mask, special characters are used that is called wildcards that determine which values in the column satisfy the condition.

**4. What is NULL?**

A Null value represents a value that's unknown, unavailable, or not applicable. It isn't the same as a zero, a blank space (' '), or an empty string (''). To test for a null value, we can use the **IS NULL** clause and the **NOT** keyword with this clause tests values that aren't null.

**5. What is use of ORDER BY?**

The ORDER BY clause specifies how we want the rows in the result set sorted. We can sort by one or more columns, and we can sort each column in either ascending (ASC) or descending (DESC) sequence. ASC is the default. By default, in an ascending sort, **nulls** appear first in the sort sequence, followed by **special characters**, then **numbers,** then **letters**.

**6. What is use of OFFSET clause?**

The OFFSET clause specifies the number of rows that should be skipped before rows are returned from the result set.

**7. What is use of FETCH keyword?**

The FETCH clause specifies the number of rows that should be retrieved after skipping the specified number of rows. If you omit the FETCH clause, all of the rows to the end of the result set are retrieved.

**8. What is JOIN in SQL?**

A join is used to combine columns from two or more tables into a result set based on the join conditions specified. For an inner join, only those rows that satisfy the join condition are included in the result set.

**9. What is ad hoc relationships?**

We join two tables based on the relationship between the primary key in one table and a foreign key in the other table. We can also join tables based on relationships not defined in the database. These are called **ad hoc relationships**.

**10. What is correlation names?**

When we name the tables to be joined in the FROM clause, you can assign temporary names to the tables called correlation names or table aliases. After we assign a correlation name, we use that name in place of the original table name throughout the query.

**11. Define fully-qualified object name?**

A fully-qualified object name is made up of four parts: the server name, the database name, the schema name (typically dbo), and the name of the object (typically a table). This syntax can be used when joining tables from different databases or databases on different servers..

**12. What is self-join?**

A self-join is a join that joins a table with itself. When we code a self-join, we must use correlation names for the tables, and we must qualify each column name with the correlation name.