Section – A: Theory Questions

1. What is the purpose of using the * symbol in a SELECT command?

The * symbol in a SELECT command is used to select all columns from a table.

2. What is a WHERE clause, and how is it used for single or multiple columns in a SELECT statement?

WHERE clause is used to filter the results of a SELECT statement.
It can be used for a single column by specifying a condition for that column,
or for multiple columns by specifying conditions for each column separated by AND or OR operators.

3. What is the purpose of using the LIMIT and OFFSET keywords in a SELECT statement? Can they be used together without using OFFSET?

LIMIT and OFFSET are used to limit the number of results returned by a SELECT statement.
LIMIT specifies the maximum number of results to be returned, and OFFSET specifies the starting point of the results.
They can be used together, but OFFSET is not necessary if you only want to limit the results.

4. What is the IN operator used for in a SELECT statement?

The IN operator is used to check if a value is within a set of values. For example, you can use it to check if a column value is in a list of values.

5. What are the AND and OR operators used for in a SELECT statement?

The AND and OR operators are used to combine conditions in a WHERE clause.
The AND operator returns true only if all conditions are true, while the OR operator returns true if any condition is true.

6. What is the purpose of using the NULL and NOT NULL keywords in a SELECT statement?

The NULL and NOT NULL keywords are used to check if a value is missing or not.
The NULL keyword is used to check if a value is missing, while the NOT NULL keyword is used to check if a value is not missing.

7. What are the wild card symbols "%" and "_" used for in a SELECT statement?

The wild card symbols "%" and "_" are used to perform a partial string match in a SELECT statement.
The % symbol represents zero, one, or multiple characters, while the _ symbol represents a single character.

8. What is the purpose of using the DISTINCT keyword in a SELECT statement?
The DISTINCT keyword is used to return only unique results from a SELECT statement. When used, it eliminates duplicates from the result set.