1. COUNT(column name) vs. COUNT(\*)

COUNT(column name) only counts non-null value rows, while COUNT(\*) count all rows.

1. VARCHAR2 vs. VARCHAR

VARCHAR doesn’t distinguish between a NULL and empty string, while VARCHAR does.

1. UNION vs. UNION ALL

When two sets merge together, UNION removes duplicate rows, while UNION ALL doesn’t.

UNION returns rows in sorted order, while UNION ALL doesn’t.

1. WHERE vs. HAVING

WHERE is used to check the condition before aggregation takes place, whereas, HAVING is used after aggregation.

WHERE can be used in select, insert, update statement, while HAVING can be used only in select statement.