Week 6 - Aidan Linerud

Chapter 4 Review Questions, #2-18 even, page 128-129

2. How do you form a simple condition?

Column name followed by a comparison operator, and then another column name or a value.

4. In SQL, which operator do you use to determine whether a value is between two other values without using an AND condition?

The BETWEEN operator.

6. In which clause would you use a wildcard in a condition?

The LIKE clause.

8. How do you determine whether a column contains one of a particular set of values without using an AND condition?

Use the IN operator.

10. How do you sort data on more than one sort key? What is the more important key called? What is the less important key called?

List the sort keys in order of importance. The major/primary sort key is the more important, and the minor/secondary sort key is the less important.

12. What are the SQL aggregate functions?

COUNT - number of rows, MAX/MIN/AVG - maximum/minimum/average value in a column, SUM - total of all values in a column

14. How do you avoid including duplicate values in a query's results?

Use the DISTINCT operator on the column.

16. When grouping data in a query, how do you restrict the output to only those groups satisfying some condition?

Use the HAVING clause on the group, similar to how the WHERE clause is used on the row.

18. Use the Internet to research the SQL [charlist] wildcard that is available in Oracle and SQL Server. Using the information you find, complete the following SQL command to find all cities that begin with the letters "C" or "G".

```
SELECT CUSTOMER_NAME, CITY
FROM CUSTOMER
WHERE CITY LIKE
```

Be sure to cite the URL(s) that provided the information.

```
SELECT CUSTOMER_NAME, CITY
FROM CUSTOMER
WHERE CITY LIKE '[CG]%';
```

https://www.w3resource.com/sql/wildcards-like-operator/wildcards-charlist.php