**Chapter 3 Review Questions**

1) Creating a table in SQL is pretty much creating a place to describe the table’s layout to the DBMS.

2) The Where clause is to input specific criteria to maniple the date within the table. Some examples of comparison operators which may be used within the WHERE clause are <, >, and =.

5) To use the LIKE clause, it must be used in the WHERE clause to look for specific patterns in a columns.

8) Some SQL bult-in functions are COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, and, MIN. They are mainly used when grouping data.

10) To group data in SQL you must use the GROUP by statement to arrange identical data into groups. While grouping, you may only include fields which you are grouping, in the SELECT clause.