2.When must you qualify names in SQL commands. How do you qualify a column name?

When two tables have identical column names and for any potential ambiguity. For the column you want to select you would use TABLE.COLUMN\_NAME to show the column, COLUMN\_NAME, that belongs to the table, TABLE.

4.What is a nested subquery? In which order does SQL evaluate nested subqueries?

A subquery inside another subquery can be multiple nested subqueries. SQL evaluates the inner most subquery first and works out to the next subquery until reaching the outer query.

6.How do you join a table to itself in SQL?

Calling the same table two aliases. Using a normal join referencing the 2 different aliases.

8.What does it mean for two tables to be union compatible?

They have the same number of columns and those columns have identical datatypes and length.

10.How do you use the ANY operator with a subquery?

Type ANY then a subquery to return a single column of numbers. The condition is true if any value is true produced by the subquery.

12.Which rows are included in a left outer join? What clause can you use to perform an inner join in SQL?

All rows from the table on the left are included. The WHERE clause is used for inner joins

14.What is the formal name for the product of two tables? How do you form a product in SQL?

The product of two tables is formally called a Cartesian product. Omit the WHERE clause.