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1. What does SQL stand for? **Structured Query Language**
2. What does DDL stand for? What kind of SQL statements fall in this category? Give one example. **Data definition language (DDL) statements, which are used for creating and altering tables, relationships, and other structures, and used to insert, modify, and delete data in the tables.**
3. What does DML stand for? What kind of SQL statements fall in this category? Give one example**. Data Manipulation Language; statements, which are used for querying, inserting, modifying, and deleting data. One component of SQL DML is SQL views. Views are used to create predefined queries.**
4. Which constraint in the SQL CREATE statement allows us to create a primary key**? “PRIMARY KEY”**
5. Which constraint in the SQL CREATE statement allows us to create a surrogate key in MySQL? **IDENTITY (start, increment) aka IDENTITY (M,N)**
6. Which clauses are absolutely required in a SQL SELECT statement? **SELECT clause and the FROM clause are the only required clauses in the statement. We will have a complete query by simply telling SQL which columns should be read from which table. Using an asterisk, \*, selects all the rows from the table**
7. What other optional clauses can be used in a SQL SELECT statement?

**All of these other clauses, however, are optional, such as the WHERE clause, that can be used as part of an SQL SELECT statement. The ORDER BY clause is optional, but allows for sorting by ASC (ascending) and DESC (descending) orders. AND, OR, and NOT allow for conditionals within the WHILE clause. There is also a GROUP BY clause to group rows by column values, and a HAVING clause to apply conditions to the groups that are formed.**