1. Common SQL data types
   1. Different between number and decimal. Is that the number can take up the whole space.
   2. Don’t use decimal unless you know your number is going to be large
   3. Character
      1. Variable. Always better to use the VARCHAR() unless you know
   4. Date
      1. Stores in julian date format. Default way is 01\_May\_2018. If that give error then its a different settings. But on a test always use this format.
2. Create table
   1. Use the command ‘CREATE TABLE *tablename* ( … rest of shown in the slides
   2. NOT NULL means thats its not allowed to be null, it must have a value.
3. SQL Constraints
   1. Default
      1. If you don’t specify when you’re writing the code then it will assume its defaults ‘615’ (in the slide example)
4. Adding table rows
   1. Use INSERT
   2. E.g. can say INSERT INTO PRODUCT and then you need to specify the case in each column
5. Listing table rows
   1. Use the SELECT command to see what tables you INSERTED.
   2. If you wanna look at all the columns then just use **\*** (wildcard)
6. Alias
   1. Showing the alternative name in the columns
   2. Just say AS and then put in the new name that you want. E.g AS TOTVALUE.
7. Logical Operators: AND, OR, and NOT
   1. E.g looking for 2 different vendors and looking for the product for each. Using OR can give this command