1.	We can Create read update and delate tables. Data is retrieved with a select statement of the tables that you want to get the record from. We can use user premissions to only allow the data we want to get returned to the user.
	Example would be — Select project_name from project where project_id = 1; this is a select statement that allows us to get a project from the project table where it equals the id of 1.
2.	We have what to select where to select and what conditions we want to meet as our constructs to retrieve data. We can have and constructs or constructs equals, and not equals, contains and those are just a few we can have with the where construct.
	Example - Select project_name from project where project_id < 10 and actual_hours > 80; this is a simple select statement that will get the projects that are in the top 9 and have more than 80 actual hours assigned to them.
3.	Some interesting facts I learned are that we can manipulate that data with users permissions, we can put strings together in the return statement and that we can also manipulate the data in the actual sql statement itself.
4.	I enjoyed learning how to setup a database table properly this week.