1)

a) Having clause specifies that a select statement should return only those values that the aggregate values meet the specific conditions. It was added to the sql language because the where keyword could not be used with aggregate functions.

Eg select count(CID), City

from Customer

group by City

having count(CID) >2;

b)The order by keyword is used to sort the result set in ascending or descending order.

e.g. select \* from Customer

order by City;

c) A group by clause is used with select statements to arrange identical data into groups.

Eg select count(CID), City

from Customer

group by City;

2)

a) truncate table customer;

b) alter table Account rename to Customer\_Account;

c) drop table Customer;

d) drop table Customer\_Account;