T-SQL Chapter 2a

1. What is a primary key constraint? What two other constraints is equivalent to?

It enforces the uniqueness of rows and disallows NULLS in the constraint attributes.

2. What is a nullability constraint? What does it prevent?

3. What is a unique constraint? What does it prevent?

It enforces the uniqueness of rows, it is not restricted to columns defines as NOT NULL.

4. What is a foreign key constraint? What does it allow?

It enforces referential integrity.

5. What is a check constraint? What does it allow?

Use it to define a predicate that a row must meet to be entered into the table or to be modified.

6. What is a default constraint? What does it allow?

It is associated with a particular attribute.

7. What is domain integrity? It is not on our textbook.

8. What is the difference between where and the having clauses? How are they alike?

In the where clause, one specify a predicate or logical expression to filter he rows returned by the FROM phase. It has significance when it comes to query performance.

9. What is SQL operator at the highest precedence? What is SQL operator at the lowest precedence?

10. Yes or no: In the SQL standard, is NULL equal to NULL? Why or why not?