­­1all. The five data types. Integer, null, blob, real, text.

Integer is any whole number positive or negative.

Null is nothing. No data in the field

Blob is anything, it is a field that can hold anything, like pictures.

Real is the same as float and is any real number including decimals.

Text is letters , forming words, places, names, etcetera.

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2. In the file

3. True, False or Unknown. A value is unknown because of a null, missing or unentered data

Example, birthdate missing properly entered dhttps://math.stackexchange.com/questions/1470765/how-to-proofs-work-in-three-valued-kleene-logicata. Or null.

4. tutorialspoint.com/ https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql\_operators.asp

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| --- | --- |
| Name of operator | Function |
| all | TRUE if the subquery values meet the condition |
| and | TRUE if the conditions separated by and is TRUE |
| any | TRUE if any subquery values meet the condition |
| between | TRUE when the operand is within the range of comparisons |
| exists | TRUE whenthe subquery returns one or more records |
| In | TRUE when the operand is equal to one of a list of expressions |
| like | TRUE if the operand is equal to one of a list of expressions |
| + ( ADDITION) | ADDS VALUE TO EITHER SIDE OF THE OPERATOR. |
| * (SUBTRACTION) | WILL SUBTRACT THE LEFT OPERAND FROM THE RIGHTHAND OPERAND. |
| \*(MULTIPLCATION) | MULTIPLIES THE VALUES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE OPERATOR. |
| /(DIVISION) | DIVIDES THE LEFT OPERAND BY THE RIGHT OPERAND |
| % (MODULUS) | DIVIDES THE LEFT BY THE RIGHT OPERAND THEN RETURNS THE REMAINDER. |
| == | CHECKS THAT THE VALUES OF TWO OPERANDS ARE EQUAL OR NOT, IF YES THE CONDITION BECOMES TRUE. |
| = | CHECKS IF THE TWO VALUES ARE EQUAL OR NOT IF YES THE CONDITION IS TRUE |
| != | CHECKS IF BOTH VALUES OF OPERANDS ARE EQUAL, IF THEY ARE NOT EQUAL, THE CONDITION BECOMES TRUE |
| <> | CHECKS TWO OPERANDS IF THE VALIUES ARE NOT EQUAL, THE CONDITION BECOMES TRUE. |
| > | IF THE VALUES OF THE LEFT OPERAND IS GREATER THAN THE RIGHT OPERAND,THEN THE CONDITION BECOMES TRUE. |
| < | IF THE VALUES TO THE LEFT OPERAND IS LESS THAN THE RIGHT OPERAND, THEN THE CONDITION BECOMES TRUE |
| >= | CHECK THAT THE VALUE OF THE LEFT OPERAND IS GREATER OR EQUAL TO THE VALUE OF THE RIGHT. IF YES, THE CONDITION BECOMES TRUE |
| <= | CHECKS THAT THE LEFT OPERAND IS LESS THANOR EQUAL TO THE RIGHT OPERAND, IF YES THEN THE CONDITION BECOMES TRUE |
| !< | CHECKS THAT THE VALUE OF THE LEFT OPERAND IS NOT GREATER THAN THE VALUE OF THE RIGHT. IF SO, THE CONDITION BECEOMES TRUE |
| !> | CHECKS THAT THE VALUE OF THE LEFT OPERATOR IS NOT GREATER THAN THE RIGHT,, IF YES, THE CINDITION BECOMES TRUE. |
| NOT IN | A NEGATION OF THE IN OPERATER, USED TO COMPARE A LIST OF LITERAL VALUES TO A VALUE THAT HAS BEEN SPECIFIED. |
| GLOB | GLOB OPERATOR IS USED TO COMPARE SIMILAR VALUES USING WILDCARD OPERATORS. ALSO, IT IS CASE SENSITIVE, UNLIKE LIKE |
| NOT | REVERSES THE MEANING OF THE LOGICAL OPERATOR WITH WICH IT IS USED /NOT EXISTS , NOT BETWEEN, NOT IN. |
| OR | USED TO COMBINE MULTIPLE CONDITIONS IN A SQL STATEMENT’S WHERE CLAUSE. |
| IS NULL | IS USED TO COMPARE A VALUE WITH NULL. |
| IS | THE IS OPERATOR IS LIKE = |
| IS NOT | WORKS LIKE != |
| & | BITWISE AND |
| | | BITWISE OR |
| ^ | BITWISE EXCLUSIVE OR |
| += | ADDS EQUALS |
| -= | SUTRACTS EQUALS |
| \*= | MULTIPLY EQUALS |
| /= | IT DIVIDES EQUALS |
| %= | EQUALS MODULO |
| &= | BUTWISE AND EQUALS |
| ^-= | BITWASE EXCLUSIVE EQUALS |
| |\*= | BITWISE OR EQUALS |
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