1. What is a primary key constraint? What two other constraints is it equivalent to?
   * Primary key constraint defines each data in a table to identify it. Primary keys can’t contain any NULL values. The two other constraints it equivalent to are Foreign Key and Alternate Key which both uniquely defines a data in a table.

Reference:

<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_constraints.asp>

1. What is a nullability constraint? What does it prevent?
   * A nullability constraint or NOT NULL prevents your query from returning any NULL values from your database.

Reference:

<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_notnull.asp>

1. What is a unique constraint? What does it prevent?
   * Unique constraints ensures that all values in a column are different. It prevents your data from having duplicate values in your table. You can have as many unique constraints on your database but only one primary key.

Reference:

<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_unique.asp>

1. What is a foreign key constraint? What does it allow?
   * A foreign key is used to link two tables together. It refers to a primary key from another table. It allows you to refer some data from a different table in your database.

Reference:

<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_foreignkey.asp>

1. What is a check constraint? What does it allow?
   * The CHECK constraint is used to limit the value range that can be placed in a column. If you define a CHECK constraint on a single column it allows only certain values for this column. If you define a CHECK constraint on a table it can limit the values in certain columns based on values in other columns in the row.

Reference:

<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_check.asp>

1. What is a default constraint? What does it allow?
   * The DEFAULT constraint is used to provide a default value for a column. It allows you to set a specific value on your table.

Reference:

<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_default.asp>

1. What is domain integrity? This is not in your text book, but it’s important.
   * Domain integrity simply means that a column accepts only valid values, as dictated by the set of rules given on the database.

Reference:

<https://www.techrepublic.com/article/how-do-i-enforce-domain-integrity-for-sql-server-data-using-check-constraints/>

1. What is the difference between the where and the having clauses? How are they alike?
   * The WHERE clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition. While HAVING enables you to specify conditions that filter which group results appear in the results.

Reference:

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-having-clause.htm>

1. What SQL operator has the highest precedence? What SQL operator has the lowest precedence?
   * In SQL operator the highest and lowest precedence are determined by the PEMDAS (Parenthesis, Exponential, Multiplication, Division, Addition and Subtraction) function in math. It depends on the expressions that needs to be evaluated. The operator that has the highest precedence is Multiplication and the lowest is subtraction.

Reference:

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/plsql/plsql_operators_precedence.htm>

1. Yes or no: In the SQL standard, is NULL equal to NULL? Why or why not?
   * No, the expression NULL = NULL is invalid in SQL because it evaluates to false and it does not exists in the database.