1. Retrieve or Read  
   Insert  
   Delete  
   Update
2. It is a standard language for database management systems.
3. SELECT – returns a result based on specified FROM and WHERE clause.  
   FROM – confines the SELECT result from a specified table.  
   WHERE – logic based check for which entitles to return for a table.
4. To return the desired entity that contains the data needed.
5. The idea between them is exactly the same. They both return the results by filtering and specifying certain conditions. The only difference is that all of the entities of a specific table is wanted in the Project and the join returns all the attributes of 2 tables of more.
6. Query mode is down by the user directly to the database and displays the output to the user. The embedded mode does this inside of a program and returns the result to the program itself to learn what to do with it.
7. SELECT – The attribute you want to see from the entity  
   FROM - the table to select from  
   WHERE – the conditional logic for narrowing down the results.
8. Specify the attributes you would like returned with the select function, then list the table you want to look through. Lastly specify any condition you would like to narrow down your result such as “Data=11/11/11”.
9. Do the same process as before but since you want all of the entities in a table remove the where clause.
10. Since the relational project is essentially seeing multiple columns of specific fields and the relation select is about selecting the entities of a specific field using the where clause in a way that will give you multiple entities will give you this result.
11. To narrow down the results returned so that it only shows what is actually desired.
12. =,<,>,!= or <>, AND, OR, BETWEEN, IN, LIKE
13. 1. When you want to specify and return results that have 2 true conditions.
    2. When you want the results were either one or another condition is true.
    3. Return results between the two values.
    4. Allows you to list a set of options that are considered valid. Is often substituted with OR.
    5. Returns a result that contains some similar characters or character layout. It uses \_ and % to help specify what the result will be.
14. Distinct only returns duplicate results once.
15. Order by returns the result in a specified order base on a specified attribute.
16. COUNT - counts the results that are selected.   
    SUM - adds number based attributes that are selected.   
    AVG - gets the average value of a number based attribute.   
    MAX - obtains the maximum value of an attribute in a table.   
    MIN - obtains the minimum value of an attribute in a table.
17. Count gets the number of entities selected, sum adds a number based attribute of all of those entities.
18. For grouping function results based a on a similar attribute, such as summing a sales total based on a product number.
19. For only returning the desired values in a group by clause. Deciding to use WHERE or HAVING is based on where you want to return a set of results based on their attributes or the returned function of that group by.
20. You can perform a join statement by including 2 tables in you search or using a subquery.
21. A subquery is a second SQL SEARCH that runs inside the table for each attribute requested.
22. When you are trying to get the value of something using a where clause and a function for another attribute.
23. It examines the SELECT statement and performs the operation in the most efficient manner. This can be vital for large tables or with tables of varying sizes as the return speed all depends on methodology used to get the result.
24. Based on the table and the select statement it uses different methods to see which is the quickest.
25. It uses the table information from the FROM clause and info from the select statement itself to see what’s the based method to get the result the quickest.
26. Nested Loop join and Merge Scan join.