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

A primary-key constraint enforces the uniqueness of rows and also disallows NULLs in the constraint attributes. Each unique set of values in the constraint attributes can appear only once in the table—in other words, only in one row. Equivalent to unique and foreign key constraints.

1. **What is a nullability constraint? What does it prevent?**

Null means that the user entered no data. It does not equal zero. Nullability constraint prevents users from entering null values where a null value would cause errors.

1. **What is a unique constraint? What does it prevent?**

A unique constraint enforces the uniqueness of rows, allowing you to implement the concept of alternate keys from the relational model in your database. Unlike with primary keys, you can define multiple unique constraints within the same table. Also, a unique constraint is not restricted to columns defined as NOT NULL

1. **What is a foreign key constraint? What does it allow?**

A foreign-key enforces referential integrity and allows NULL. This constraint is defined on one or more attributes in what’s called the referencing table and points to candidate-key (primary-key or unique-constraint) attributes in what’s called the referenced table. Note that the referencing and referenced tables can be one and the same. The foreign key’s purpose is to restrict the values allowed in the foreign-key columns to those that exist in the referenced columns.

1. **What is a check constraint? What does it allow?**

You can use a check constraint to define a predicate that a row must meet to be entered into the table or to be modified.

1. **What is a default constraint? What does it allow?**

A default constraint is associated with a particular attribute. It’s an expression that is used as the default value when an explicit value is not specified for the attribute when you insert a row.

1. **What is domain integrity? This is not in your text book, but it’s important.**

Domain integrity ensures that all the data items in a column fall within a defined set of valid values. Each column in a table has a defined set of values

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

The main difference between WHERE and HAVING clause comes when used together with GROUP BY clause, In that case WHERE is used to filter rows before grouping and HAVING is used to exclude records after grouping.

1. **What SQL operator has the highest precedence? What SQL operator has the lowest precedence?**

Highest precedence is bitwise NOT (~)

Lowest precedence is assignment operator (=)

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

No, null does not equal null because null is unknown and one unknown does not necessarily equal another unknown.