1. Regular and Unicode
   1. Specifies the attributes that data can hold
   2. We give numbers type attributes to view data
   3. Regular data types include CHAR and VARCHAR, Unicode data types include NCHAR and NVARCHAR.
   4. 1 bit of data stored for regular
   5. 2 bits of data stored for Unicode
   6. VAR is variable length, without VAR is fixed at 25 characters no matter the true amount stored.
2. Collation is a property of character data that encapsulates several aspects: language support, sort order, case sensitivity, accent sensitivity, and more.
3. use the result of one function as the input to the other
   1. SELECT RTRIM(LTRIM('   abc   '));
4. Select \* from college where name like “%instit%”;
5. SELECT CHARINDEX(' ','Barrack Hussein Obama');
   1. Sqlite equivalent is instr
   2. Sqlite select instr(“Barack Obama”, “ “)
6. Select substr(“Cal College”, 1, instr(“Cal College”, “ “));
7. Logic operator precedence
   1. NOT
   2. AND
   3. OR
   4. = assignment
8. Order or math operators
   1. () Parentheses
   2. \* multiplication, / division, % modulo
   3. + positive, - negative, + addition, + concatenate, - subtraction
   4. =, >, <, >=, <=, <>, !=, !>, !< (Comparison operators)
9. You use the simple form to compare one value or scalar expression with a list of possible values and return a value for the first match.
   1. SELECT, WHERE, HAVING, and ORDER BY clauses and in CHECK constraints.
10. select lastname, firstname from names orderby firstname, lastname;
11. SELECT empid, firstname + N'-' + lastname AS fullnameFROM HR.Employees;
12. Select sales.customers CONCAT(country, N'-' + region, N'-' + city) AS location FROM Sales.Customers;