Terms

1. Keyword – Microsoft SQL Server uses reserved keywords for defining, manipulating, and accessing databases. Examples: AS, AND, OR, ANY, FETCH, BY, IN, BETWEEN, LIKE, JOIN, WHERE, SELECT etc.
2. Filter – limiting rows in the result set using the WHERE clause
3. Boolean Expression – expression that tests true or false, often represented using 0 for false and 1 for true
4. Expression – calculated column that uses arithmetic operators OR a column created by concatenating columns or text
5. Order of precedence (or algebraic order of evaluation) – the order that mathematical expressions are processed (anything in parenthesis is first, exponents are second, multiplication and division are next and if both exist, they are evaluated left to right, addition and subtraction are last and if both exist, they are evaluated left to right)
6. Column Alias – same thing as a substitute name. Created using the AS keyword
7. Concatenate – combining data using the + operator
8. Literal Value – anything within single quotes (you can have date literals, string(text) literals, Boolean literals or numeric literals
9. String constant – text that doesn't change. Example: ',' The comma is a constant
10. Function – routine that performs a specific task
11. Argument – data passed to the function when the function is called
12. Parameter – data used within the function that was passed to the function when it was called

Example:

SELECT UPPER('I love database class!');

- UPPER is the **function name**
- UPPER('I love database class!') is the **function call** AND 'I love database class!' is the **argument**
- When the function itself receives the argument and processes the argument, it becomes a parameter
13. Comparison operators: =, >, <, <=, >=, <>
14. Logical operators: AND, OR, NOT
15. Compound Condition – one that uses AND or OR
16. Mask – string pattern used with the LIKE operator
    a. % - matches any string
    b. _ - matches 1 character
    c. [] – matches a single character listed in the brackets (you can have 1 or more characters in brackets
    d. [c - c] – where c is a character, it matches characters in a range. Example: [1-9] or [L-Z]
    e. [^c] – where c is a character, it matches anything but the character(s) listed after ^
17. Wildcard – symbol that represents 1 or more characters, such as the _ or the %

18. Null value – null means nothing, so it is a value that has not been entered. A zero or space are not considered null values because they have been entered