**SQL Notes**

**SQL –** Structured Query Language – designed to organize and manage data in a **relationship database.** Utilizes simple, declarative statements in order to keep data accurate and secure while maintaining the integrity of the database regardless of the size.

**Primary Key** – column in the original record in a database of information that can be drawn from and implemented on another table, can be known as fields or attributes as well

**Foreign Key** – the reference of a Primary Key in another table

**Records** – the rows of information

**Relational Databases** – data is structured in table format, being made up of rows and columns. Multiple tables have different relationships depending on the values in the key columns. They are known for being an efficient and flexible way of accessing structured information. Usually maintained by a form of SQL.

**Statement –** text that is recognized as a valid command by the data base. It will always end in a semicolon **;**

**Clause –** perform specific tasks, they are written in all caps, also known as commands

**Parameter –** list of columns, data types, or values that are passed into a clause as an argument

**CREATE–** creates a new table

**INSERT -**  adds new record

**SELECT -**  usually used to retrieve data from database

**ALTER TABLE –** adds ne column to a desired table

**UPDATE –** edits rows in table

**SET –** indicates what column is to be edited

**WHERE –** indicate which row you are wanting to change

**DELETE FROM –** deletes desired rows from a table

**IS NULL –** sets and returns a value as null

**Constraints –** rules applied to the values of a column, adding information on how the data in a column can be used, by specifying the type of data for the column