

Introduction to SQL

SQL (Structured Query Language)

- Programming language for communicating with data in database
- Let us access, organize and analyze data with direct commands, known as queries

> Table

- · Database consist of tables
- Tables consist of rows (records) and columns (fields)
- Rows contain individual data
- Columns describe specific data

Name	Age	Gender	COLUMN Eye olor
ROW Kelly	26	Female	Blue
Jim	52	Male	Brown
Marge	87	Female	Green

Naming

Table

- Clear and refer to data
- Lowercase
- Use underscore not space
- plural



employees – products_supplier



student – product supplier – st_pt

Fields

- Singular
- Lowercase
- Different to the table and other fields



- NAME
- names
- name
- Product_id

Data Types

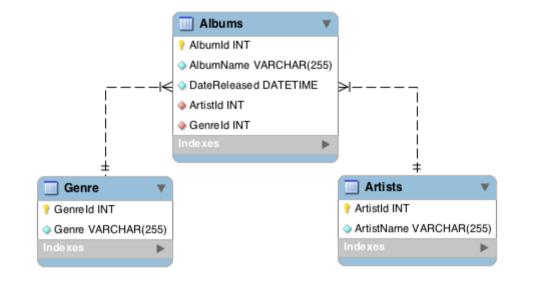
Data Types change for database to another

Main Types

- String: sequence of characters such as letters, numbers(ASCII), or punctuation
- Integers: store numbers
- Floats: store fractional numbers

Schema

Shows database's design such as tables, relationships between tables and datatype of each field



Querying

Query Main Keywords

Used to Indicate what operations to perform

- 1. **SELECT:** which fields to be selected
- 2. FROM: indicates the table which these fields are located

All fields using wildcard character (*)

SELECT *
FROM books;

Select multiple fields

SELECT author, title
FROM books;

Select one field

SELECT author FROM books;

Select limit number of records

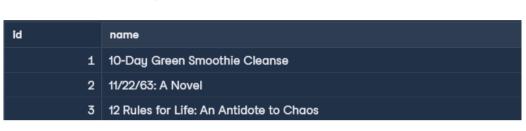
Select the first (n) records

```
SELECT id, title AS name FROM books
LIMIT 5;
```

Aliasing

Rename columns in result set using keyword AS

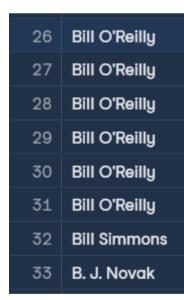
```
SELECT id, title AS name
FROM books;
```

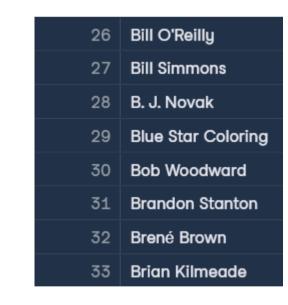


Unique values

SELECT author FROM books;

SELECT DISTINCT author FROM books;





Views

Saved SQL query acts like a virtual table

```
CREATE VIEW authors_publish_year AS
    SELECT authors, year
    FROM books;
```

Query from view as a normal table after creating

```
SELECT *
FROM authors_publish_year ;
```