



SQL

Structured Query Language

SQL

- Write a question a computer can understand
- Express what you mean explicitly
- Often a series of smaller questions
- Adopted into many database products

Pronunciation of SQL

Language is called SQL. It was originally called SEQUEL (Structured English Query Language).

Pronunciation varies by application.

SQL is generally used when referring to the language.

'Sequel' is often used in product names, to make it easier to say.



```
/* Statement */

SELECT first_name, last_name FROM quiz_results WHERE state
= 'CA' ORDER BY last_name ASC;
```



```
/* SQL is whitespace independent. */

SELECT first_name, last_name
FROM quiz_results
WHERE state = 'CA'
ORDER BY last_name ASC;
```



```
/* Statements are composed of clauses. */

SELECT first_name, last_name      -- clause
      FROM quiz_results           -- clause
      WHERE state = 'CA'          -- clause
      ORDER BY last_name ASC;     -- clause
```



```
/* Field and table names specify where to look and what to
look for. */
```

```
SELECT first_name, last_name
  FROM quiz_results
 WHERE state = 'CA'
 ORDER BY last_name ASC;
```



```
/* Predicates are conditions, and expressions represent  
values. */  
  
SELECT first_name, last_name  
  FROM quiz_results  
 WHERE state = 'CA'          -- 'CA' is the expression  
 ORDER BY last_name ASC;
```

Other Aspects of SQL

- Operators allow comparisons.
- Keywords are often written in upper case. Examples:

SELECT

ORDER BY





```
/* Statements must end with a semicolon. */

SELECT first_name, last_name
FROM quiz_results
WHERE state = 'CA'
ORDER BY last_name ASC;
```