

SQL stands for Structured Query Language. It is a standard language used for accessing and manipulating databases. Most of the actions you need to perform on a database are done with SQL statements.

Syntax:

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE name="Mary";
```

Above is an example of a simple SQL statement to display all customer information in the Customers table with a name of Mary. Notice that it ends with a semicolon (;).

Tips:

- SQL is **NOT** case sensitive: select is the same as SELECT
- Database systems require semicolon (;) after each SQL statement. So two SQL statements can be written in one line as long as you separate them with a semicolon.

```
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 5
Server version: 5.6.25 Source distribution
```

```
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```

```
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```

```
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

```
mysql> █
```

- 1 After opening MySQL in your terminal write the SQL statement written below to show the list of databases.

```
SHOW databases;
```

```
mysql> SHOW databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| phpmyadmin |
+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> █
```