SQL or Structured Query Language is a standardized language used for interacting with relational databases. SQL itself is further divided into several different command types including Data Manipulation Language, Data Definition Language, transaction controls, and security measures. Something I didn’t know is that SQL is no case sensitive meaning I didn’t have to use all caps for some of the commands for this week’s assignment. That actually would have made my typing much more efficient and I’m glad I can use this information for future assignments/projects. It also ignores all unnecessary white space meaning that it is highly capable of being neatly formatted and easy to read. Each statement ends with a semicolon (which I kept forgetting in this week’s SQL terminal assignments). It’s important to note (as the textbook notes) that not all relational databases have identical syntax in their SQL language meaning that talking to one database might be slightly different than talking to another relational database. This is in spite of its being adopted by the International Organization of Standardization in 1987, and before that the American National Standards Institute in 1986. Another interesting thing is that you can use the double hyphen “—” to write comments in SQL. I believe this is especially helpful when you are writing a file with many SQL commands that will be used by many people as opposed to when you are writing command to the terminal on the fly (which is currently what I’m most familiar with).

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/Structured-Query-Language-SQL>

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/structured-query-language/>