SQL -Structured Query Languages

-storing, manipulating and retrieving data

-Basically info from multiple **related** data bases to give out a specific query.

-A Relational Database Management Systems (**RDBMS**): MySQL, MS, Access, Oracle, postgres ect. -Dif systems can have slightly different language.

-Data base- collection of table

-Tables – rows(Record)- observations of the samples; and columns(Field) characteristics about observations

Data Types-

*-Columns must be same data type*

-String – combo or letters (input it with quotes or will not work)

-Integer- whole number

-Floating point- decimal numbers

- Boolean- True and False

Writing SQL statements (query)

* Not case sensitive. Only MySQL- type table names as they exist in databases
* Keywords cant be split across lines or abbreviated.
* Keywords usually in uppercase – looks nice.
* Clauses usually in sep lines for readability and ease of editing
* Tabs and indents to enhance readably
* Semicolon to end query

Ex:

SELECT \*

FROM (table) Jobs

WHERE Min\_salary > 1000

ORDER BY Job\_title;

Keywords and Clauses- used to find specific data

**Distinct**- Brings only distinct values in table. (no dups)

**Where**- Filters data from Columns

* Can be combined with **AND**(All need to be TRUE)**, OR**( One needs to be TRUE)**, NOT**(NOT TRUE) operators.
* If using 2 different operators in one query, use ( ) to separate the statements.