SQL (structured Query Language)

What we'll cover ⟶ Tables
⟶ Relationships
⟶ Joins
⟶ Subqueries
⟶ Regular Expressions

* Data-base : Database is a collection of data stored in a format that can easily be accessed.
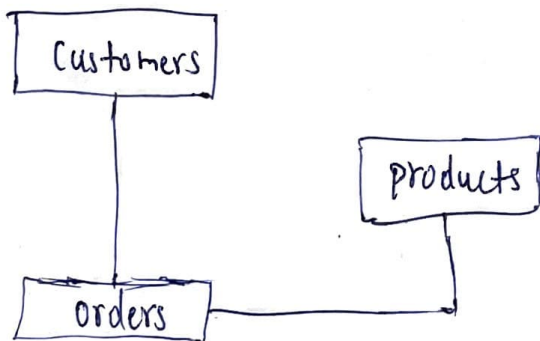
Data base Management system (DBMS) classified into two categories

* Relational
* non relational (NOSQL) [systems don't understand SQL]

⟶ In Relational database we store data in tables that are linked to each other using relationships.

(RELATIONAL DATA BASES) | (SQL)

```
Customers

           products

orders
```

SELECT *

FROM products

WHERE category = 'food'

ORDER BY price

✳ Creating the Databases

⟹ Sql_store

→ Tables
→ views
→ stored procedures
→ Functions

} ⟶ Every database we have these objects

⟹ Tables, this is where we store our data

⟹ Views, which are kind of like virtual cables, so we can combine data from multiple tables, and put them in a view. And this is especially powerful for creating reports;

=) stored procedures and Functions, and these are little programs that we stored inside of our database for querying data.

Ex: You can have a store procedure for getting all the customers in a given city. So we call the procedure and we say hey, give me all the customers in San Francisco and this will return all the customers in San Francisco.

✳ The SELECT statement

```
1.  USE    Sql_store;

2
3   SELECT *
4   FROM   Customers
5   WHERE  Customer_id = 1
6   ORDER  BY first_name
```

✳ By keeping two hyphens the line can be ignored.

LIKE:-   " -- WHERE customer_id = 1