

Databases

A database is a **structured collection of information** or **data**.

Relational databases

In a relational database, data is stored in tables and rows and linked through the use of **keys**. A given record can be given a **primary key**, a unique identifier. This primary key can then be referenced in another table of the database as a **foreign key**.

Example: A database includes two tables: books and libraries. A book belongs to a library. Thus, the primary key of the library is referenced as a foreign key of a book record.

Structured Querying Language (SQL)

SQL is used to populate, view, and manipulate data within a relational database. For a list of common queries, view the [SQL-cheat-sheet.pdf](#).

Non-relational databases (NoSQL)

A **non-relational** database stores data **without tables, rows, primary keys, or foreign keys**. The four popular non-relational database types are document data store, column-oriented database, key-value store, and graph database.

Key-value store

Data is stored through a collection of **key-value pairs**.

Activities

[Learning SQL](#)

Sources

[Relational vs Non-Relational Databases](#)

[SQL Cheat Sheet Download PDF it in PDF or PNG Format](#)