

Keypoints

1. SQL stands for "Structured query language" and is used to communicate with databases.
2. SQL works with relational databases, which organize data in two-dimensional tables.
3. Databases contain schemas, which are collections of database objects that help organize and manage data.
4. Tables in a database consist of columns and rows, with each column having a unique name and data type.
5. SQL Constraints are rules enforced on data in tables to ensure accuracy and reliability.
6. The most commonly used SQL Constraints include NOT NULL, UNIQUE, PRIMARY KEY, and DEFAULT.
7. Each row in a table represents a single record or data, and each cell is the intersection of a row and column.
8. Database Management Systems (DBMS) are software applications used to create and manage databases.
9. SQL works with Relational Database Management Systems (RDBMS) such as MySQL, Oracle, and PostgreSQL.
10. Graphical user interfaces and specific tools can be used to interact with RDBMS and execute SQL queries.