In this module's discussion board assignment, research “What is SQL (Structured Query Language)” and summarize your findings.

Structured Query Language (SQL) is a language that provides a standardized way to interact with relational databases. Different database programs may add additional features to standard SQL, though (W3Schools, n.d.). SQL provides programmers or database administrators with commands to retrieve, update, insert, or delete records in a database. It allows for new tables to be created, and manage permissions on them.

A very basic query would be to select all columns of rows where some criteria is met. For example, choosing a student with a certain ID and return all the row. A SQL query for that would look something like SELECT \* FROM Students WHERE student\_id=”1”;

In this class, we have mostly dealt with non-relational databases but the concepts that we have learned about so far map to relational databases fairly directly. A collection is similar in concept to a table, and a document is similar to a row. The concept of inserting a row into a table is basically the same as we were doing with MongoDB, except the table’s columns are more well-defined and with each row we insert, all columns exist. A collection was more of a group of related documents, but a table is a collection of rows with the same columns.