

# SQL Basics

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Base Syntax & Core Concepts



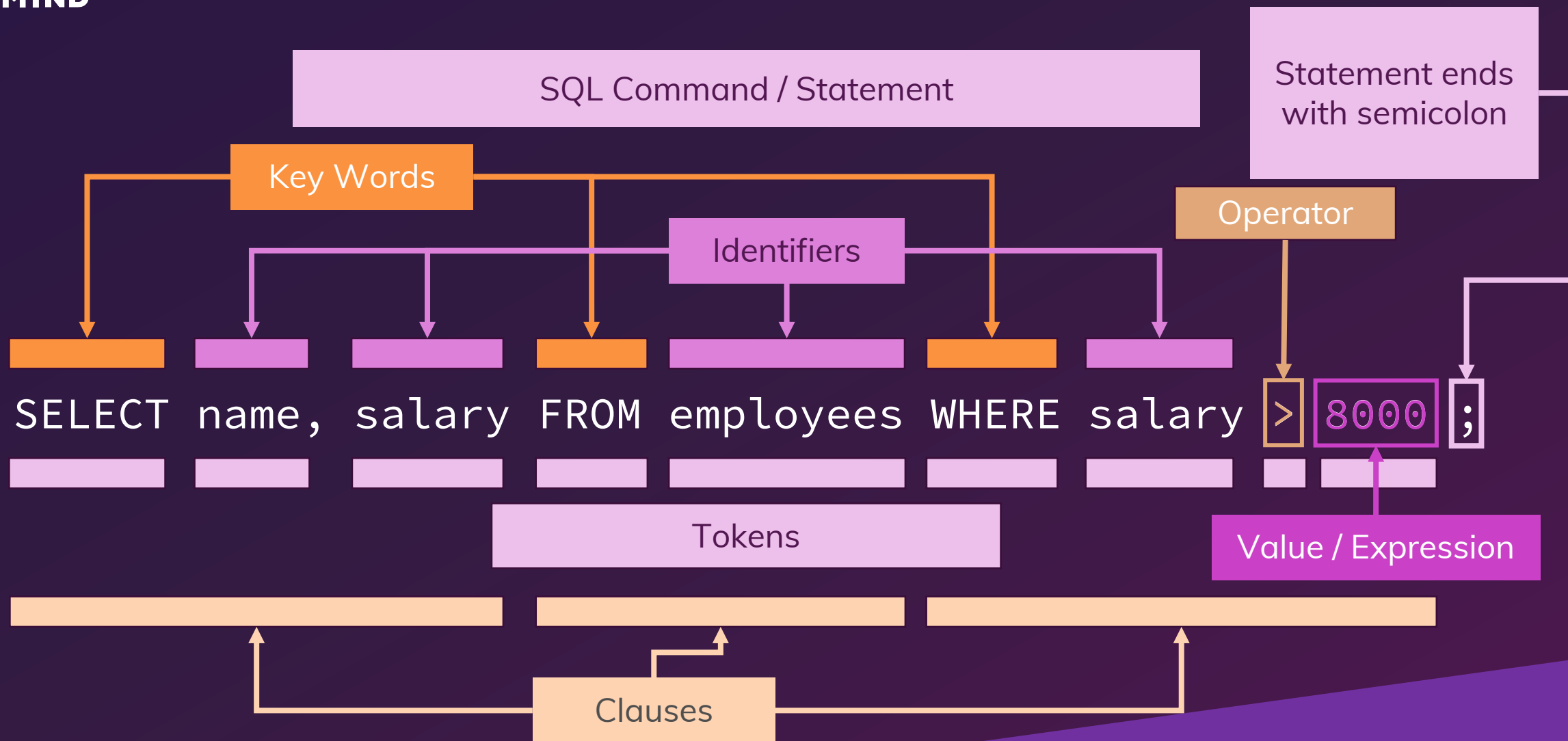
Core SQL Syntax & Rules



Data Definition vs Data Manipulation



# Core SQL Syntax Rules



# Core SQL Syntax Rules



SQL statements must end with semicolons – if you got more than one SQL statement in the same command



A single SQL statement in a command doesn't need a semicolon at the end



SQL statements are case-insensitive – SELECT is the same as select



Identifiers (e.g. table names, column names) can be surrounded with double quotes (or backticks in MySQL) to avoid clashes with built-in keywords



Statements can consist of one or more clauses – but the order of clauses must be correct (e.g. SELECT before FROM and WHERE)

# Data Definition Statements vs Data Manipulation Statements

Definition  
comes first

Section 4 (and others)

Data Definition



Section 5 (and others)

Data Manipulation

Query statements that define databases,  
tables & table structures

Table constraints & relationships

Database & table management (e.g.  
altering tables, dropping tables)

Query statements that manipulate (insert,  
update & delete) or fetch data

May join, filter or sort data

Use databases & tables that were created  
via "Data Definition Statements"

# Data Definition Statements – Overview

Partially covered later, but  
not the course focus



## Database Management

CREATE DATABASE

ALTER DATABASE

DROP DATABASE

CREATE ROLE

CREATE USER

And others ...

## Table Management

CREATE TABLE

DROP TABLE

CONSTRAINT

ALTER TABLE

CREATE INDEX

FOREIGN KEY

And others ...