Databases and simple sql commands

Database Course

What we'll cover

- What is sql?
- Create, read, update and delete operations in sql.
- Advanced single table queries using the select statement.

SQL

- Structured Query Language
- A standardised language for retrieving and updating data in a relational database.

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Creating a row

- The insert statement

INSERT INTO tablename

(column-name1, column- name2, ..., column-nameX)

VALUES

('value1', 'value2', ..., valueX);

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```
INSERT INTO staff
(firstname, surname, dob, street_address, town, postcode, mobile, email, salary)
VALUES
('Tom', 'Blackmore', '1976-04-21', '2 Studland Road', 'Kingston-Upon-Thames',
'KT2 5HJ', '0208 546 2786', 'tom.blackmore@arctictiger.se', 37000);
```

- Strings should be enclosed in single quotation marks.

'value'

- Numeric values should be without quotes
- null can be used to represent no data and is better than ''

Read

- The SELECT statement is where the power in SQL lies.

SELECT column1, column2, …, columnX

FROM table-name;

WHERE

SELECT column1, column2, ..., columnX

FROM table-name

WHERE coulmn1 = 'hello' and column2 like '%b%' and columnX > 1000;

- WHERE can be really complex too, but beware complex SELECT statements eat your processing power.

UPDATE

UPDATE Person
SET namn = 'Fredrik Reinfeldt'
WHERE yrke = 'Statsminister';

DELETE

DELETE FROM Person
WHERE stad = 'Atlantis';

- http://www.databasteknik.se/webbkursen/sql/index.html