

SQL 101

Introduction

What is SQL?

SQL is a domain-specific language used in programming and designed for managing data held in a [relational database management system \(RDBMS\)](#), or for stream processing in a [relational data stream management system \(RDSMS\)](#).

- SQL stands for Structured Query Language
- SQL lets you access and manipulate databases

What can SQL do?

- SQL can execute queries against a database
- SQL can retrieve data from a database
- SQL can insert records in a database
- SQL can update records in a database
- SQL can delete records from a database
- SQL can create new databases
- SQL can create new tables in a database
- SQL can create stored procedures in a database
- SQL can create views in a database
- SQL can set permissions on tables, procedures, and views

What does RDBMS stand for?

- RDBMS stands for [Relational Database Management System](#).
- RDBMS is the basis for SQL, and for all modern database systems such as MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL, and Microsoft Access.
- The data in RDBMS is stored in database objects called tables.
- A table is a collection of related data entries and it consists of columns and rows.