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Web App/ Pilgrim

Blog Post- SQL

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First let’s start off with what SQL stands for, it is an acronym for Structured Query Language. The main use for it is to both pull information from databases and to update them. Query takes the form of a “command language that lets you select, insert, update, find out the location of data, and so forth” which makes finding information so much easier (TechTarget). There are many reasons for using SQL, here are just a few: First, SQL is a universal program and all across the globe people have been using it for years. The benefits from that is not only is it familiar but it allows people to pull data from everywhere which puts user at an advantage. Another reason is that you can find a lot of databases through SQL, not solely through big pricey servers, and even allows you to create your own. SQL also allows you to have easy access to all the information you could ever want and then store them in the same place. There are so many other reasons for why it is so useful, but it would take a while to make an infinite list. In class we tried experimenting with SQL and created a database to store names (first and last), emails, time account was created at, and time that account was updated. We created a table to reference all the records to. We listed first name, last name, etc. followed by their form of expression, either integers or characters. The ones that we were expressed with characters had a character limit. Next we created different records starting of stating “INSERT INTO users” because that is the data table we are relating the records to, the “User Table”. Then we type (first\_name, last\_name, email, created\_at, updated\_at) to state the order in which we will write the values in. Next you type in the values in that same order and you can add as many records as you want, just remember to make start each one with:

INSERT INTO users

(first\_name, last\_name, email, created\_at, updated\_at)

VALUES…

to clarify that it is a new record being added.

<http://searchsqlserver.techtarget.com/definition/SQL>

<https://www.codeschool.com/blog/2015/03/25/5-reasons-try-sql/>

<https://www.mysql.com/why-mysql/topreasons.html>

Word Count: 354