**Vocabulary:**

SQL = A programming language designed to manipulate and manage data stored in relational databases.

Relational Database = A database that organizes information into one or more tables.

Table = A collection of data organized into rows and columns.

Statement = A string of characters that the database recognizes as a valid command.

CREATE TABLE = Creates a new table.

INSERT INTO = Add a new row to a table.

SELECT = Queries data from a table.

ALTER TABLE = Changes an existing table.

UPDATE = Edits a row in a table.

DELETE FROM = Deletes rows from a table.

Constraints = Adds information about how a column can be used.

SELECT = The clause that is used every time you want to query information from a database.

AS = Renames a column or table.

DISTINCT = Returns unique values.

WHERE = A popular command that lets you filter the results of the query based on conditions that you specify.

LIKE = A special operator used with the WHERE clause to search for a specific pattern in a column.

BETWEEN = A special operator that is used in a WHERE clause to filter the result set within a certain range.

AND = Combines two conditions in a WHERE clause, which displays a row is all the conditions are true.

OR = Combines two conditions in a WHERE clause, which displays a row is any condition is true.

ORDER BY = Sorts the result.

LIMIT = Specifies the maximum number of rows that the query will return.

CASE = Creates different outputs.

COUNT() = Counts the number of rows.

SUM() = Returns the sum of the values in a column.

MAX() = Returns the largest value.

MIN() = Returns the smallest value.

AVG() = Returns the average of the values in a column.

ROUND() = Rounds the values in the column.

Aggregate Functions = Combines multiple rows together to form a single value of more meaningful information.

GROUP BY = A clause used with aggregate function to combine data from one or more columns.

HAVING = Limits the results of a query based on an aggregate property.

JOIN = Combines rows from different tables if the join condition is true.

LEFT JOIN = Returns every row in the left table, and if the join condition is not met, NULL values are used to fill in the columns from the right table.

Primary Key = A column that serves a unique identifier for the rows in the table.

Foreign Key = A column that contains the primary key to another table.

CROSS JOIN = Combines all rows of one table with all rows of another table.

UNION = Stacks one dataset on top of another.

WITH = Defines one or more temporary tables that can be used in the final query.