**Vocabulary and Definitions**:

* SQL (Structured Query Language): A programming language designed to manage data stored in a relational database.
* Relational Database: A database that organizes information to one or more tables.
* Fields: The columns or attributes of the table.
* Records: The rows or observations associated with each field.
* SQLite: a lightweight disk-based database.
* What “RDBMS” stands for: Relational Database Management System
* Column: A set of data values of a particular type.
* Table: A collection of data organized into rows and columns.
* Row: A single record in a table.
* table\_name: The name of the table that the command is applied to.
* CREATE TABLE: Creates a table.
* INSERT INTO: A clause that adds the specified row or rows.
* INSERT statement: A statement that lets you add new records.
* SELECT: A statement used to fetch data from a database.
* name: Specifies the column to query data form
* \*: A wildcard character. It allows you to select every column in a table without having to name each one individually.
* ADD COLUMN: A clause that lets you add a new column to a table.
* ALTER TABLE: A clause that lets you make the specified changes.
* UPDATE: A clause that edits a row in the table.
* SET: A clause that indicates the column to edit.
* WHERE: A clause that indicates which row(s) to update with the new column value (To specify something)
* DELETE FROM: A statement deletes one or more rows from a table
* IS NULL: A condition in SQL that returns true when the value is NULL and false otherwise.
* PRIMARY KEY: columns used to uniquely identify the row.
* UNIQUE: similar to PRIMARY KEY except a table can have many different UNIQUE columns.
* NOT NULL: Columns that must have value.
* DEFAULT: Columns that take an additional argument that will be the value for the row if a value is not specified for the column.