CREATE TABLE – creates a new table

Ex. CREATE TABLE friend (

id INTEGER,

name TEXT,

birthday DATE);

INSERT INTO –adds a new row to a table

Ex. INSERT INTO friend

VALUES (1, “Luke”, 1845-12-09)

SELECT – queries data from a table

Ex. SELECT \* FROM friend;

ALTER TABLE – changes an existing table

Ex. ALTER TABLE students

ADD exam\_grade INT(3);

UPDATE – edits a row in a table

Ex. UPDATE table\_name

SET some\_column = some\_value

WHERE some\_column = some\_value;

DELETE FROM – deletes a row from a table

Ex. DELETE FROM students

WHERE enrolled\_status = 'not\_current';

Constraints- Constraints that add information about how a column can be used are invoked after specifying the data type for a column

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

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

Row- A single horizontal record in a table

Column- A set of vertical data values of a particular type.

Data Type- All data stored in a relational database is some kind of data type. Common data types are: Integers, text, date, and real