# Session 4-1 Introduction to SQL

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#### **Relational DBMS**

#### **Database**

Collection of data

#### **Database management systems (DBMS)**

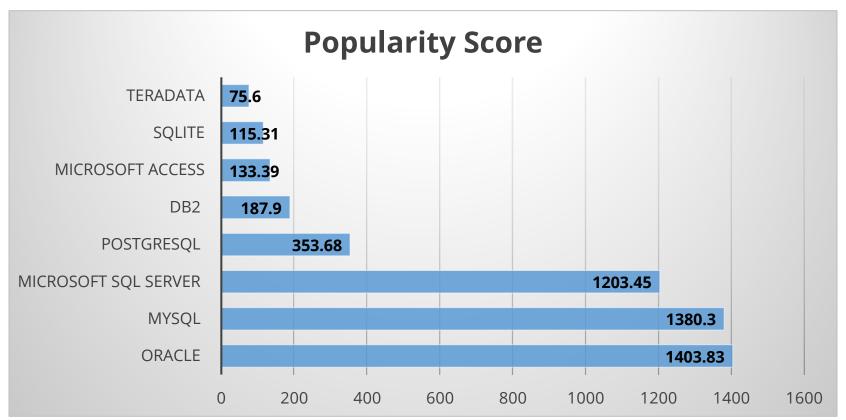
Controlling application between database and end-users

#### **Relational DBMS**

DBMS for relational database model



#### **Popular RDBMSs**





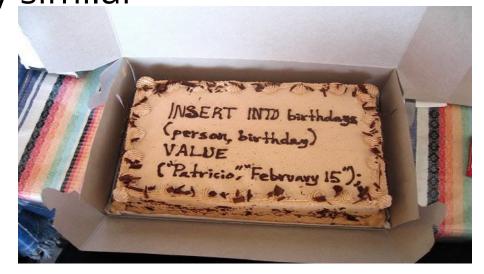
Reference: DB-Engines Ranking of Relational DBMS. Retrieved 2017-02-19.

## Structured Query Language (SQL)

 Language designed for managing data in RDBMS

 Different syntax and functionality across RDBMS, but mostly similar

Intuitive language



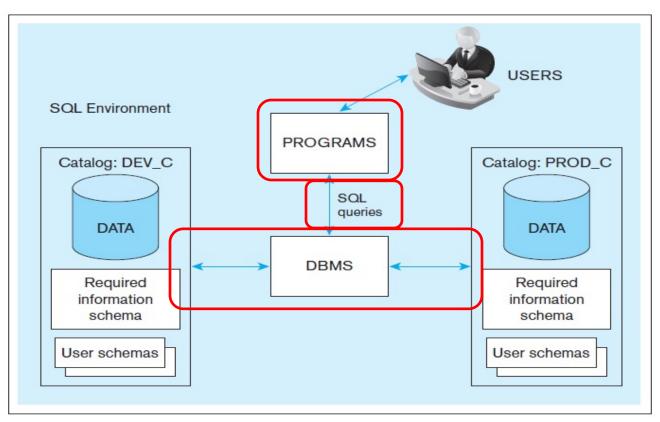


## **SQL Subgroups**

- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
  - insert/update records in a database
  - delete records from a database
  - retrieve data from a database
- Data Definition Language (DDL)
  - create new databases
  - create new tables in a database
- Data Control Language (DCL)
  - Manage users
  - grant or revoke permissions on elements of a database
  - Backup and restore a database



## Simplified Schematic of Typical SQL Environment





### **Oracle Client Program**

- SQL Developer Web (SDW)
  - Web-based client (no installation)
  - Cloud server
  - Individual server space and account



## Wrap-Up

- What is SQL
- Oracle DB client program

