General point – most of this course is code, but we did not start working outside of the CLI until section 7. So here is the overview of what was covered in these sections. These sections had challenges during and after each section, each of which I did easily without using any resources than my memory

1. Section 1 – Introduction
   1. Introduction – course overview
2. Section 2 – Getting Set up
   1. a collection of data
   2. a method for accessing and manipulating the data
   3. App -> DBMS -> Database
   4. Database definition – a structured set of computerized data with an accessible interface
   5. SQL is the language used to talk to databases (each DBMS makes small tweaks to the syntax of SQL for that DBMS’ functionality).
   6. Once you learn SQL, it’s pretty easy to switch to another DB that uses SQL
   7. What makes DBMS unique are their features, not the language
   8. SQL stuff is typed in all caps and everything else is lower case
   9. Semicolons = line executes.
   10. Order pretty much always matters, but capitalization does not (technically)
3. Section 3 – Creating Databases and Tables
   1. Creating Database – “CREATE DATABASE cats\_app;”
   2. Deleting Database – “DROP DATABASE cats\_app;”
   3. Enter Database – “USE DATABASE cats\_app;”
   4. Create table – “CREATE TABLE cats (age INT, name VARCHAR(50))”
      1. Once inside database
      2. Talked about datatypes and attributes of tables and columns
         1. Int
         2. Varchar
         3. Brief overview of other datatypes
   5. Delete table – “DROP TABLE cats;”
      1. Still inside DB
   6. Introduced SELECT command to check work
4. Section 4 – Inserting Data
   1. Insert Data into cats table – “INSERT INTO cats(age, name) VALUES (15, ‘abby’), (10, ‘solly’);
   2. Practiced doing this with the different datatypes and table settings
      * 1. Not null
        2. Null
        3. Default
   3. Learned about primary keys and auto\_increment
5. CRUD Commands
   1. CREATE
      1. Covered in section 4
   2. READ – accesses data
      1. SELECT \* FROM cats;
      2. \* is the columns – can specify one or choose multiple
      3. Introduced WHERE command as a selector in read, update, and delete
      4. Briefly touched on aliases (not sure why would be useful yet)
   3. UPDATE – updates data
      1. UPDATE cats SET age = ‘20’ WHERE name = ‘solly’;
      2. Multiple sets
      3. Figured out multiple selectors on my own – “and” and “or” are useful
   4. DELETE
      1. DELETE FROM cats WHERE name= ‘solly’;
      2. Delete table – DELETE FROM cats;