SQL (Structured Query Language) is used to perform operations on the records stored in the database, such as updating records, inserting records, deleting records, creating and modifying database tables, views, etc.

SSuppose you want to perform the queries of SQL language on the stored data in the database. You are required to install any database management system in your systems, for example, [Oracle](https://www.javatpoint.com/oracle-tutorial)

, [MySQL](https://www.javatpoint.com/mysql-tutorial)

, [MongoDB](https://www.javatpoint.com/mongodb-tutorial)

, [PostgreSQL](https://www.javatpoint.com/postgresql-tutorial)

, [SQL Server](https://www.javatpoint.com/sql-server-tutorial)

Some SQL Commands

The SQL commands help in creating and managing the database. The most common SQL commands which are highly used are mentioned below:

1. CREATE command
2. UPDATE command
3. DELETE command
4. SELECT command
5. DROP command
6. INSERT command
7. Can execute queries against a database

can retrieve data from a database

can insert records in a database

can update records in a database

can delete records from a database

can create new databases

can create new tables in a database

can create stored procedures in a database

can create views in a database

can set permissions on tables, procedures, and views

SQL keywords are NOT case sensitive:

DATATYPES:

Data types are used to represent the nature of the data that can be stored in the database table. For example, in a particular column of a table, if we want to store a string type of data then we will have to declare a string data type of this column.

Data types mainly classified into three categories for every database.

* String Data types
* Numeric Data types
* Date and time Data types