

Introduction to SQL

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What is SQL?

an abbreviation for Structured Query Language.

generally pronounced “Sequel”

a unified language for... defining, querying, modifying
controlling the data in a Relational Database.

SQL Standards

a *standard*, not a software product

Commercial institutions now lead the standard by extending it to meet the needs of business.

Main commercial database management systems (DBMS) in the industry today are: Oracle ([MySQL](#)), Sybase, Microsoft

Relational Database

is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)
Data is stored in Tables (i.e. Relations)
Table-like format, similar to a spreadsheet)
Logical representation of data is separate from its physical
A high-level language is provided ...
for structuring, querying, and changing information.
The standard language, is SQL

What is RDBMS? - cont.

Introduces the concept of NULL values

Provides Mechanisms for Integrity, Recovery, Authorization
Transactions

What are Tables?

ave Rows and Columns
(spreadsheets with rows & columns)

d	Last Name	First Name	Office Location	Phone ext.
	Perry	Steve	B07	2345
	Smith	Jane	B07	5432
	Jones	Judy	C12	3289
	Pitts	Calvin	C12	7320

What is a Database

of Related Tables is called a Database

are separate, but equal in that...

have no Hierarchical Ranking

have inherent relationship to each other

can create relationships



What is an Entity?

Entity is a person, place, or thing for which you wish to hold information

Table is a collection of separate occurrences of an Entity

The “Employee” table contains information about individual employees

The Characteristics are stored for each Occurrence of an Entity

An individual employee has a name, address, phone number

Example Table

Last Name	City
Perry	San Diego
Smith	Los Angeles
Jones	Los Angeles

ove table "Last Name" and "City" are the columns
ferent person and their represent a row of data

Primary Key

Row is uniquely identified using the **Primary Key**.

Primary Key is defined as any Column (or combination of columns) that can be used to uniquely identify a particular row.

Data Manipulation Statements

SELECT statement displays information you want from the database

INSERT statement allow you to add rows to the database

UPDATE statement allows you to change existing information

DELETE statement deletes rows of data

Example Primary Key

Last Name	City
Perry	San Diego
Smith	Los Angeles
Jones	Los Angeles

In the above example the **Last Name column** acts as the **PK**.
(Note: names are not usually a good choice, but this is an example)

Values

can be determined by the intersection of the Column
now identified by the Primary Key.

: If I wanted to know where “Perry” lives I need
out the Primary Key value “Perry” and the City col

Last Name	City
Perry	San Diego
Smith	Los Angeles
Jones	Los Angeles

SQL is a High-Level Language

SQL statements can logically be broken in to three high-level categories

Manipulation DML

can query and update the data

Definition DDL

defines the objects in a database

Administration DCL

controls access to the data

Data Definition Statements

CREATE statement allows you create tables, views, and indexes

DROP statement allows you to remove tables, views, and indexes

End