Introduction to SQL

Steve Perry

Email: steveperrymail@yahoo.com

What is SQL?

- an abbreviation for Structured Query Language. nerally pronounced "Sequel"
- a unified language for... defining, querying, modinated the data in a Relational Database.

SQL Standards

- a *standard*, not a software product ercial institutions now lead the standard by extendate the needs of business.
- ain commercial database management systems (Diustry today are: Oracle (MySQL), Sybase, Micros

Relational Database

- s a Relational Database Management System (RD ata is stored in Tables (i.e. Relations)
 -like format, similar to a spreadsheet)
- ogical representation of data is separate from its p ge
- high-level language is provided ...
- structuring, querying, and changing information. urse, is SQL

What is RDBMS? - cont.

ts the concept of NULL values es Mechanisms for Integrity, Recovery, Authoriza ansactions

What are Tables?

ave Rows and Columns

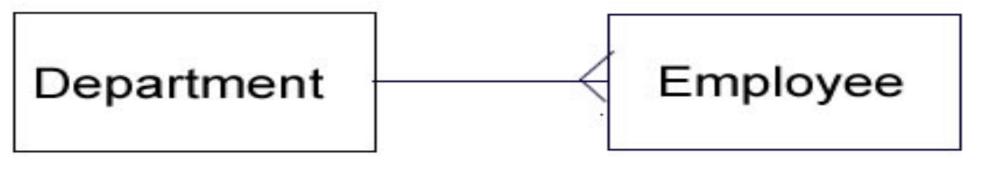
readsheets with rows & columns)

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?

- ty is a person, place, or thing for which you wish to hole tion
- is a collection of separate occurrences of an Entity
- he "Employee" table contains information about individ
- yees
- e Characteristics are stored for each Occurrence of an E
- An individual employee has a name, address, phone nur

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

ow is uniquely identified using the Primary Key. Imary Key is defined as any Column (or combinates) that can be used to uniquely identify a particula

Data Manipulation Statements

- SELECT statement displays information you wan the database
- **NSERT** statement allow you to add rows to the duple of t
- **DELETE** statement deletes rows of data

Example Primary Key

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

ove example the Last Name column acts as the Plate: names are not usually a good choice, but this

Values

can be determined by the intersection of the Columbian 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

ements can logically be broken in to three high-le

Ianipulation 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

EATE statement allows you create tables, views, and indexes **OP** statement allows you to remove tables, views, and indexes

End