

Unit 02.01

Basic Structured Query Language: Database Introduction

USING DATABASES WITH PYTHON

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SQLite Browser



http://sqlitebrowser.org/

Relational Databases

Relational databases model data by storing rows and columns in tables. The power of the relational database lies in its ability to efficiently retrieve data from those tables and in particular where there are multiple tables and the relationships between those tables involved in the query.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_database



Terminology

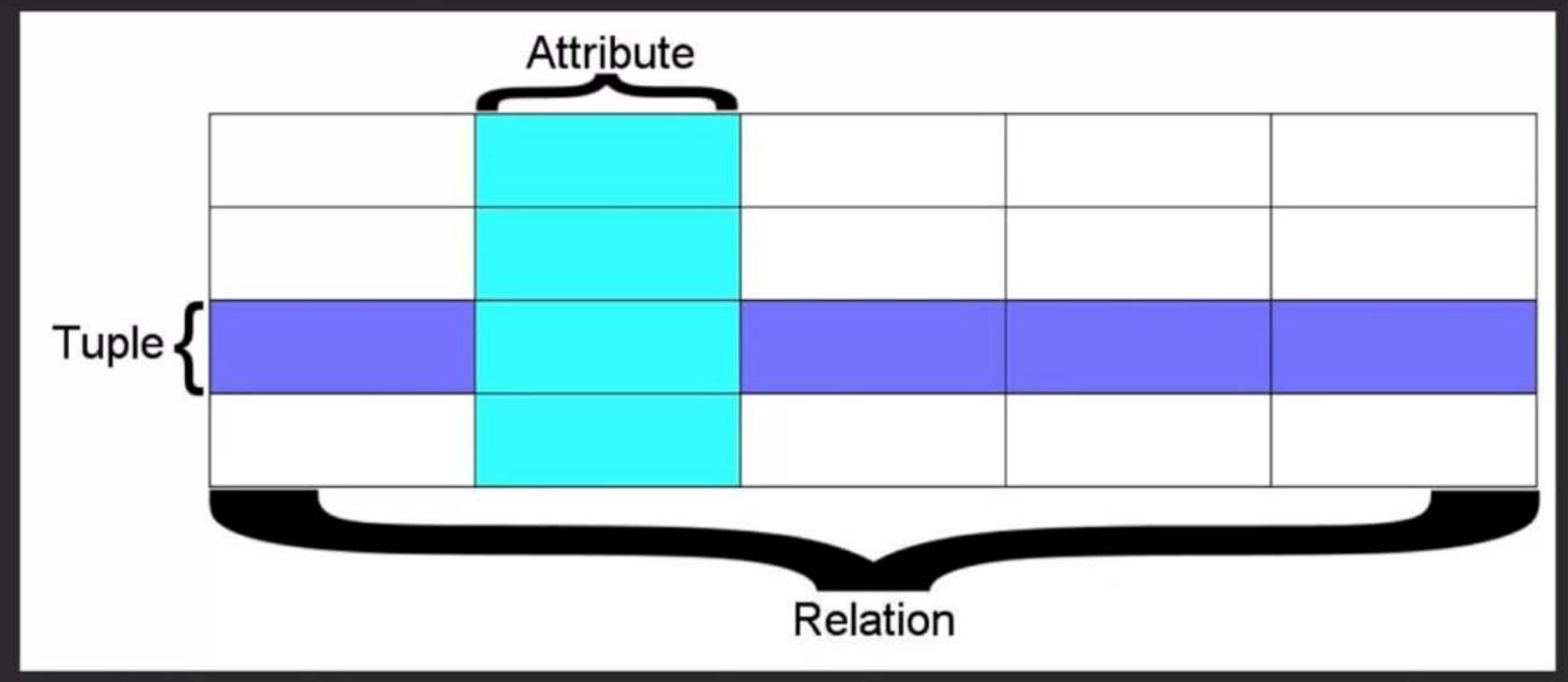
- Database contains many tables
- Relation (or table) contains tuples and attributes
- Tuple (or row) a set of fields that generally represents an "object" like a person or a music track
- Attribute (also column or field) one of possibly many elements
 of data corresponding to the object represented by the row

in some of the terminology that some people use to describe databases.

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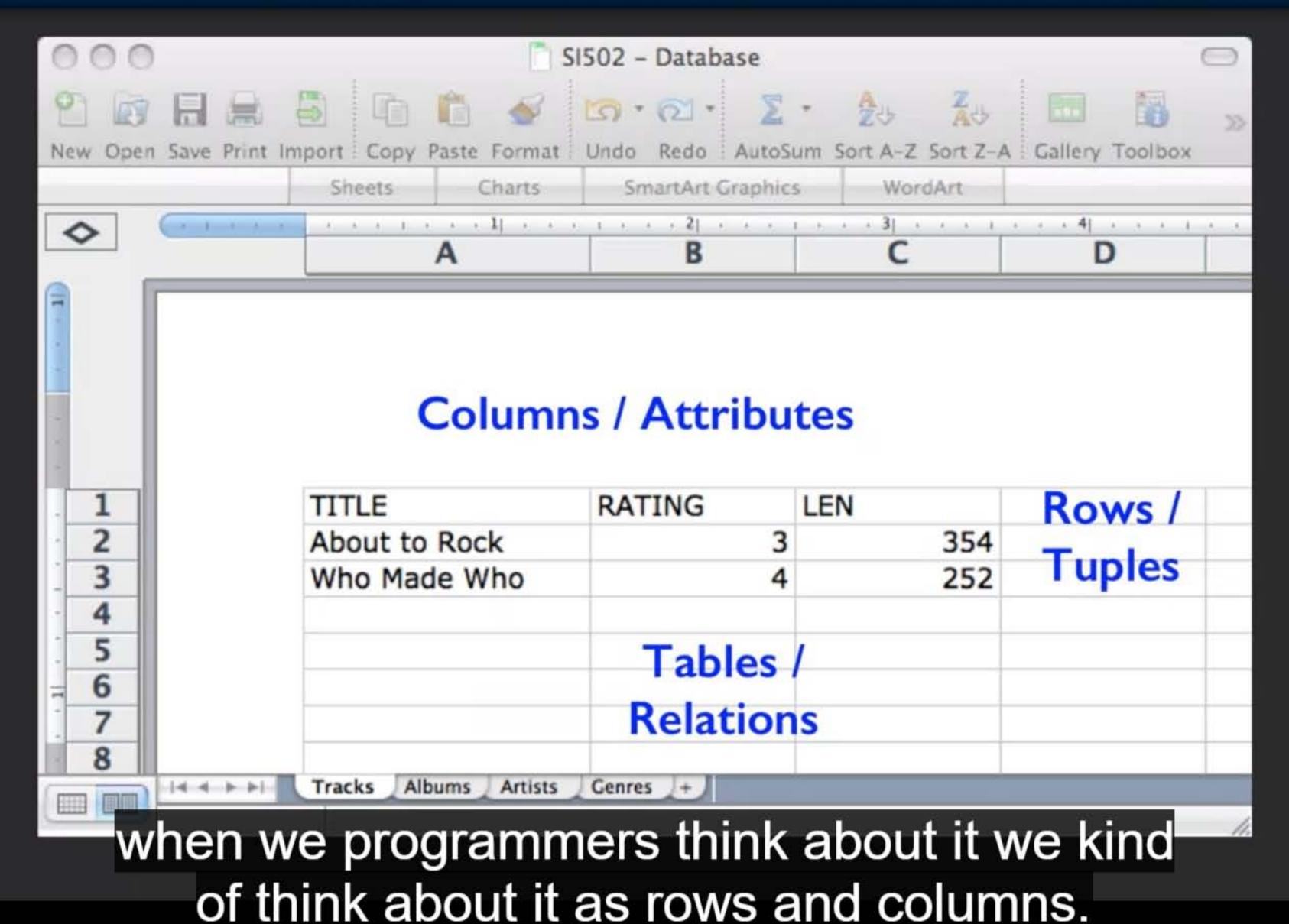




A relation is defined as a set of tuples that have the same attributes. A tuple usually represents an object and information about that object. Objects are typically physical objects or concepts. A relation is usually described as a table, which is organized into rows and columns. All the data_referenced by an attribute are in the same domain and conform to the same constraints.

(Wikipedia)



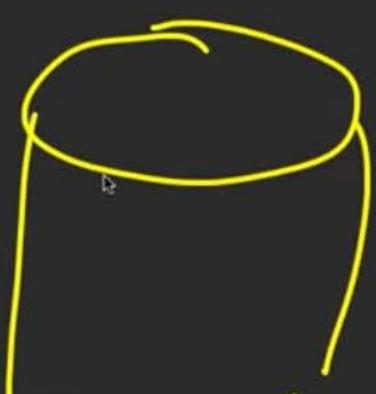


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- Structured Query Language is the language we use to issue commands to the database
 - Create a table
 - Retrieve some data
 - Insert data
 - Delete data

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL









SQL

 Structured Query Language is the language we use to issue commands to the database

Create a table

Retrieve some data

· Insert data

Delete data



So that's a database term. SQL

