

## Chapter 1 : Chapter 7: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL)

*Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL) from University of Michigan. In this course, you'll walk through installation steps for installing a text editor, installing MAMP or XAMPP (or equivalent) and creating a MySQL Database.*

Those two represent money value, so they are given arguments for total field width, then a comma, then the number of decimal places. It is a numeric field, eight characters wide, and the last two characters follow a decimal point. The text discusses the Oracle version of this table. Oracle supports constraints that specify a default value for a field, and that check to make sure a value is in a set of acceptable values. MySQL does not support these constraints in table creation. It is nice to know that Oracle supports these options, but the database we are using in class does not. On page , the text discusses creating indexes for tables, which make searches for data faster when you search for something in an indexed field. The primary key for a table automatically has an index, but that is the only automatic one. If you want to create an index you can use the syntax on this page to do so in MySQL. The first example on the page is this: The index becomes a new database object associated with the named table. Data Manipulation Commands The text moves ahead with the idea of manipulating data, which is the more frequent use of SQL. This is how SQL loads a table with data: The line return shown in the example is not necessary, but it makes the command more readable, and makes it easier to edit a script of commands like it. The keyword VALUES comes next, followed by a set of parentheses around a comma delimited list of the values to be put in the attributes in that row. One of the rules about relations is that the order of the attributes is not important, but it is important to the INSERT command. The order of the data arguments must match the order in which the matching attributes exist in the table. The command is this: The next word is an asterisk, which is a wild card in SQL. The asterisk in this position means "all columns". The next word is the keyword FROM which is followed by the name of a table. This is a common command, easy to understand, and easy to use. Its result is to cause SQL to display the contents of the named table. There are other ways to dress up this command, which we will see shortly. In this case, we have a difference in database operation. The example in the text uses quoted strings that look like this: We are told that this format is used by Access and Oracle. It is like the British format of day-month-year. MySQL prefers a string like this for the same date: This is more like the Swedish format of year-month-day. The advantage of this format, when used in text databases, is that this column, when indexed alphabetically, appears in chronological order. When entering data for an empty field, such as an optional field, use the keyword NULL. This is the text example: Now for a cautionary tale. It is possible to work on a database for hours, lose power, and lose all changes you made in that time. How could this happen. The changes made in a work session are saved to the database files when one of three events happen: Its syntax is very simple: Think of them as save and undo commands. Another kind of change to databases is handled by the UPDATE command, which is used to change data in existing records. This command has three phrases, illustrated by this example: The keyword SET is followed by the name of a field, an equal sign, and the data to be placed in that field. The keyword WHERE is followed by the name of a field, an equal sign, and data to identify the record in which the change is to be made. The text warns that leaving out a WHERE phrase would result in the change taking place in all records in the table. This is rarely a good idea. The text provides an example: This means that you have to specify individual rows. This can be turned off, but it is not recommended.

## Chapter 2 : Free Online Course: Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL) from Coursera | Class C

*Structured Query Language (SQL) Overview Non-procedural (declarative) language common to most relational database systems. - Used by the database system to "manage" itself internally and by users to manipulate and query the data.*

## Chapter 3 : Introduction to SQL (Structure Query Language) | Studytonight

# DOWNLOAD PDF INTRODUCTION TO STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE

*Course Transcript - SQL, or Structured Query Language, is the common language that lies at the heart of every relational database management system that you're likely to use.*

## Chapter 4 : SQL Course - Lesson 1: What is SQL?

*Introduction to Structured Query Language Version This page is a introductory tutorial of the Structured Query Language (also known as SQL) and is a.*

## Chapter 5 : Structured Query Language/Introduction to SQL - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

*In this course, you'll walk through installation steps for installing a text editor, installing MAMP or XAMPP (or equivalent) and creating a MySQL Database. You'll learn about single table queries and the basic syntax of the SQL language, as well as database design with multiple tables, foreign keys, and the JOIN operation.*

## Chapter 6 : SQL Introduction

*The Structured Query Language (SQL) is the language of databases. All modern relational databases, including Access, FileMaker Pro, Microsoft SQL Server and Oracle use SQL as their basic building block. In fact, it's often the only way that you can interact with the database itself. All of the.*

## Chapter 7 : Introduction to Structured Query Language (SQL) for Business and Finance

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## Chapter 8 : SQL - Wikipedia

*Structured Query Language (SQL) SQL, which is an abbreviation for Structured Query Language, is a language to request data from a database, to add, update, or remove data within a database, or to manipulate the metadata of the database.*

## Chapter 9 : Introduction To Structured Query Language - Free Book Download

*data manipulation language (DML) - commands to insert, delete, change, and selectively retrieve data As you can see, the divisions have to do with the structures and objects of the database itself, or with the data in the database.*