Introduction

SQL or Structured Query Language is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database.

It works on a 3 level system of Relational Database Management System:

It is broadly divided into SQL+ and PL/SQL

SQL+ is then divided into many languages:

1.DDL - Data Definition Language

2. DML - Data Manipulation Language

3. DCL - Data Control Language

4. TCL - Transaction Control Language

Introduction

SQL or **Structured Query Language** is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in relational database.

It works on a 3 level system of Relational Database Management System: External View (Defines the layer visible to every user of the database), Conceptual View (Defines the layer that makes the logic for the entire database) and Physical View (Defines the layer of physical storage of data)

Creating and using a database

```
CREATE <Database Name>;
USE <Da tabase Name>;
```

Creating a Table

```
CREATE TABLE <TableName>
(Attributes);
```

Inserting values into a Table

```
Attributes are created with a
set data type: int, number,
float, char, varchar, date
INSERT INTO <Ta ble Nam e>
VALUES (Att1, Att 2), (Att1,
Att2), (Att1, Att2);
This will only work if the input
values are of the same data type
given while creating the table.
```

Relation, Entities and Attributes

An **Entity** is any real world object that could be explained through properties.

Attributes are properties associated with every entity that gives the entity a character.

An entity with attributes that cannot uniquely identify it in the relation is called a **weak entity set**.

In terms of a table, an attribute is a column and every row is an entity.

A **relation** is the set of entities with many attributes. It could be a weak relationship set, if the entities in the relation are weak.

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