

# How to use SQL

**Relational databases** have more than one **table**

Tables are linked using **fields** called **foreign keys**

Databases often have many **records** and store lots of data

We need a way to extract useful data from the database other than going through by hand...

<b>id</b>	<b>name</b>	<b>species</b>	<b>age</b>	<b>gender</b>	<b>height</b>	<b>keeperID</b>
001	Marg	Giraffe	12	F	4.7	001
002	Molly	Giraffe	6	F	4.4	002
003	Molly	Giraffe	5	F	4.2	003
004	Mike	Giraffe	14	M	5.1	001
005	Sammy	Giraffe	1	M	2.4	004
006	Rex	Lion	4	M	1.8	003

<b>keeperID</b>	<b>keeperName</b>	<b>phone</b>	<b>e-mail</b>
001	Ford	321	iford@thezoo.com
002	Wright	521	nwright@thezoo.com
003	Bufford	894	wbufford@thezoo.com
004	Ford	400	cford@thezoo.com

# How to use SQL

**Query Languages** are used to search databases and to manage them

The standard query language that you need to know a little of is **Structured Query Language** - or **SQL** (sequel)

# How to use SQL

There are four SQL commands you need to be able to use:

1. `SELECT` - to search
2. `INSERT INTO` to add a record
3. `UPDATE` - to change the value in fields
4. `DELETE FROM` - to delete records

There are some precise syntax rules you need to know here...