Wrap-up; Glossary terms from week 4

Congratulations! We've made it together through the end of our focus on SQL.
You've put in a lot of work and learned an important tool that will help you on your journey as a security analyst.
Let's take a moment to go through all of the topics you learned in this section.

We started by learning about the structure of relational databases and how we can access them by using the query language SQL.
We then got hands-on practice with writing our own SQL queries.
We used SQL to bring up information you might need on the job when working as an analyst.
We then focused on SQL filters.
We started with simple conditions with strings, and by the end, we learned how to use multiple filters in one query.
We concluded the unit with SQL joins and learned how to join multiple tables, giving us even more information at once.

By completing this course, you just took a very big step in your future career as a security analyst.
You have been introduced to a powerful tool that can help you in your work.
Whenever you need to, I encourage you to revisit the materials in this course.
Learning a querying language like SQL takes time.
Thank you again for joining me in this journey.
I hope you'll enjoy using SQL as much as I do.

Terms and definitions from Course 4, Week 4

Database: An organized collection of information or data

Date and time data: Data representing a date and/or time

Exclusive operator: An operator that does not include the value of comparison

Filtering: Selecting data that match a certain condition

Foreign key: A column in a table that is a primary key in another table

Inclusive operator: An operator that includes the value of comparison

Log: A record of events that occur within an organization's systems

Numeric data: Data consisting of numbers

Operator: A symbol or keyword that represents an operation

Primary key: A column where every row has a unique entry

Query: A request for data from a database table or a combination of tables

Relational database: A structured database containing tables that are related to each other

String data: Data consisting of an ordered sequence of characters

SQL (Structured Query Language): A programming language used to create, interact with, and request information from a database

Syntax: The rules that determine what is correctly structured in a computing language

Wildcard: A special character that can be substituted with any other character

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Revision #1
Created 2023-07-10 16:53:41 UTC by naruzkurai
Updated 2023-07-10 16:54:45 UTC by naruzkurai