class is container for variable and

RDBMS

Sorting in Dbms.
Syntax: Order by clause is used

Q Display city name in desc. order.
①
② Display the last inserted Data.

Display city name in student in desc. Query:

select * From Students ORDER BY City DESC / DESCENDING

* → all records
Students → Table name
DESC / DESCENDING → Both ways.

Q. Select * from students order by city;
Then for above query it will sort Ascending by default
=> Select * from students order by city ASCENDING/ ASC;

② Query to display last insert data
Select * from students order By id Descending;

③ Age > 20.
↳ select the student whose age > 20, years.
Query.: select * from students where age > 20;
↳ Select * from student where age > 20 AND Sname='Sumit';

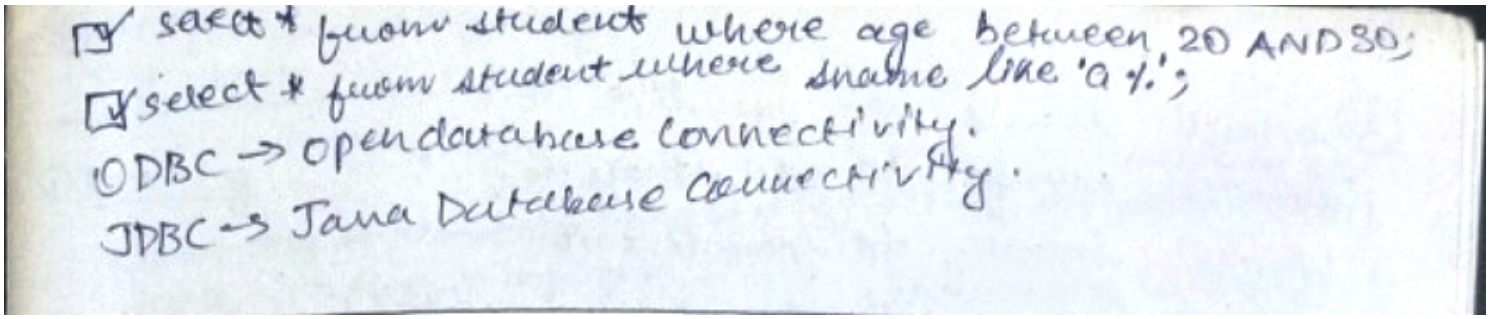
1) =
2) >
3) <
4) >=
5) <=
6) AND
7) OR
8) IN

Select * from students where city IN ("Patna", 'Hajipur');

Query: Select * from students where city IN ("Patna", 'Hajipur');

Query: whose age is 20, 30 yrs.

☑ Select * from table-name where age >=20 OR age <=30;


select * from students where age between 20 AND 30;
select * from student where sname like 'a%';
ODBC → opendatabase connectivity.
JDBC → Java Database Connectivity.

21.10.24.

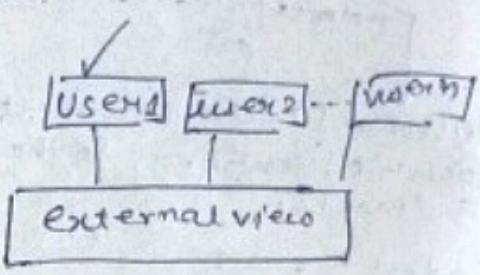
RDBMS

Architecture of DBMS : has 3 views.

1) External ~~schema~~ view
2) Conceptual view.
3) Internal view.

External view

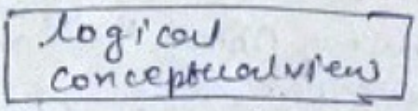
- Here multiple users : user1, user2 ..... usern.
- access the db.
- for different user there are different views.
- use of DBMS.



Conceptual view

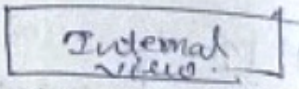
- logical Design / conceptual design / structure of data is made.
- schema is designed.
- Data definition language is used here. DDL under DBA's supervision.
- Database is designed
- Rules are defined on the database.

SQL

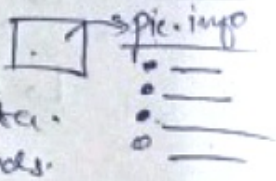


- ☑ db knowledge
- ☑ networking + os knowledge.
- ☑ security and management

Internal view



- This is the physical / internal view of Dbms.
- Here backup file of data and metadata is made.



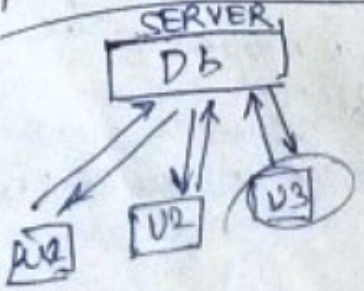
→ metadata is description about the data.
→ description of data and its access methods.

- Here sequential method / indexed method of data access exist.

magnetic tape : sequential find.
index table searching is fast.

- Has storage medium of Dbms.
- Security part.

Dbms works on Client & Server Architecture.



server is a powerful computer. computer will request and server will respond.

user will Query to server. server process and respond to the user.

DDL: CREATE, ALTER, RENAME, TRUNCATE, DROP are used to define schema at the conceptual level.

Emp Table

Id.	name	salary	age
1	A	30000	22
2.	B	35000	24
3	C	40,000	22
4	D	25,000	23

B
2
1
4

Q1. Display the employee name whose salary is 25,000 Rs. select * from emp where sal = 35000;

Q2. Display the employees whose age between 20 to 24.

Q3. Display the salary from highest to lowest.

Q4. Display the employee age is ~~descending~~ ascending order.

Q5. list the employee whose name is (B) and Bikash salary is 35,000.

usemca.

2. select * from emp where age Between 20 And 24;
3. select * from emp orded by salary Desc DESCENDING;
4. select * from emp Order by age; ~~ASC~~;
5. select * from emp where name like 'B%' And Salary = 35000;

Alter table employee drop column salary;
Alter table employee add address;

28-10-24

MARG.

1. create database Arshad.
2. use Arshad.
3. create table employee (
   id int Primary key.
   ename varchar(25) not null.
   age int not null,
   Salary float not null);

Id	name	age	sal.
1	A	20	20k
2	B	22	21k
3	C	23	20k
4	D	22	21k
5	E	23	24k

Delete sal. colum.
Add add colum.
Display sal. High to loco.
Delete emp where sal = 24000.

Insert into employee (id, name, age, salary) values
(1, 'A', 20, 20,000),
(2, 'B', 22, 21000),
(3, 'C', 23, 20000),
(4, 'D', 22, 21000),
(5, 'E', 23, 24,000);

Alter Table employee. Drop column. salary;
Alter Table employee ADD. column address Varchar(100);

select salary from employee where id in Between.
1 And 5 order by Descending.
Delete from employee where salary = 24000;

✓ select * from employee order by salary Descending;
✓ Alter table employee drop column salary
. Alter table employee add column address varchar (100);
(remove).