Day 27 - 90 days of Analytics: Basics of SQL in workbench

In today's video, we looked at the basics of SQL (SQL syntax and basic queries) in MySQL workbench.

The following were mentioned

-MySQL is one of the relational database management system (RDBMS). Others include PostgreSQL, Oracle, Microsoft SQL server

-MySQL workbench is made up of various sections including

- The Navigator section: It presents the Administration tools and schemas (databases)
- The information section: It displays the information of the various schemas, tables, views, stored procedures, functions and more
- The output section: It displays the logs of queries
- The Query section: where all queries are written and executed. A query belongs to a script.

-When multiple queries are written in one script, if executed without selection, all the queries will be executed and results displayed appropriately.

-We can create new schemas, tables, views, procedures, functions and more depending on our preferences.

-A query always ends with a semicolon (;)

-SQL is case insensitive

-In case of multiple queries in the same script, each query should be on its line to ease readability.

-It is a good practice to keep all SQL Keywords in uppercase.

-Comments can be used in scripts containing queries either to comment a section of code or to give indications. There exist two type of comments

- # : for single line comments
- /*…*/ : for multi lines comments

-The results generated by the queries can be exported to various formats (CSV, JSON, Excel, …)

-The dot (.) operator is used to get properties of objects.

Link to the YouTube Recording: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UInpGn8utjw

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