

SQL Part- 1



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SQL : It is the standard language for storing ,retrieving and manipulating in database. SQL stands for Structure Query Language.

Some Basic Terminology

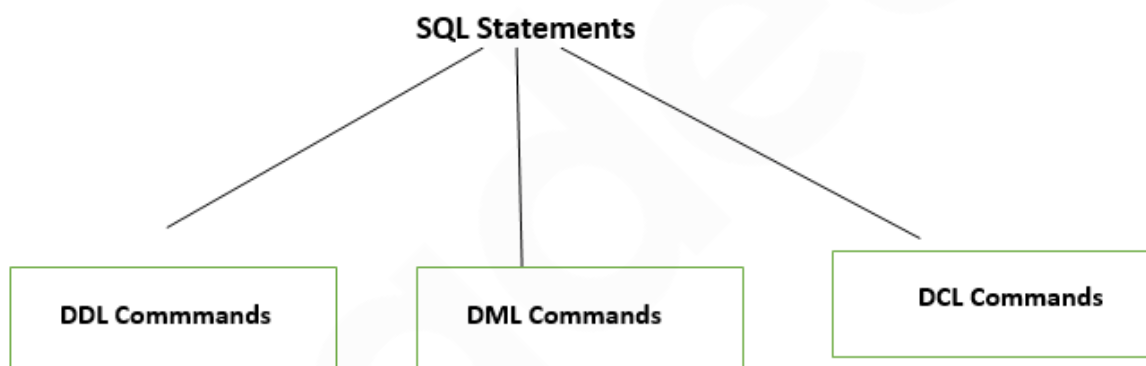
Tuple : A row of a relation is generally referred to as a tuple .

Attribute : A column of a relation is generally referred to as a attribute.

Degree : This refers to the number of attributes in a relation

Cardinality :- This refers to the number of tuples in a relation

Primary Key :- It is a set of one or more attributes that can uniquely identify the tuple in a relation .



DDL Commands: DDL stands for Data Definition Language, this commands allow you to perform tasks related to data definition. Following commands include in it:

S.No.	Command & Description
1	CREATE Create a new table, a view of table, or other object in the database
2	ALTER Modify an database object, i.e. table
3	DROP Deletes an entire table, a view of table or other objects in the database

DML Commands: DML stands for Data Manipulation Language, this command allow you to perform data manipulation. Following commands include in it:

S.No	Command & Description
1	SELECT Retrieves the records from one or more tables
2	INSERT



	Creates a records
3	UPDATE Modifies the record
4	DELETE Delete the records

DCL Commands: DCL stands for Data Control Language, this allows you to manage and control the data. Following commands includes:

S.No.	Command and Description
1	GRANT Gives privilege to user
2	REVOKE Take back privileges granted from user

Data Types:-Data types are means to identify the type of data and associated operations for handling it. Some of the most commonly data type used in SQL are stated below :

Data Type	Spec
CHAR	String(0-255)
VARCHAR	String(0-255)
INT	Integer(-2147483648 to 2147483648)
FLOAT	Decimal(precise to 23 digits
DECIMAL	"DOUBLE" stored as string
DATE	YYYY-MM-DD
DATETIME	YYYY-MM-DDHH:MM:SS
BOOLEAN	TINYINT(1)

Difference Between Char and Varchar: -The difference between the char and varchar is that of fixed length and variable length.

CREATE TABLE :This command is used to create the table , naming of columns are done , data type are set .

Syntax :-

```
CREATE TABLE <table-name>  
(<column name><data type> [(size)],  
<Column name><data type>[(size)....]);
```

To Create an employee table whose schema is as follows:
employee(ecode,ename,sex,grade,gross)

the SQL command will be

```
CREATE TABLE employee (ecodeinteger ,ename char(20),sex char(1), grade char(2), gross  
decimal) ;
```

INSERTING TABLE INTO TABLE: The rows(tuples) are added to relations using INSERT Command of SQL . IN its simplest form , INSERT takes the following syntax :

INSERT INTO<tablename>[<column list>] VALUES(<value>,<value>.....);

for example , to enter a row into employee table(defined earlier) , you could use the following statement :



```
INSERT INTO employee VALUES(1001,'Ravi','M','E4',4670.00);
```

Viewing of Table Structure :-

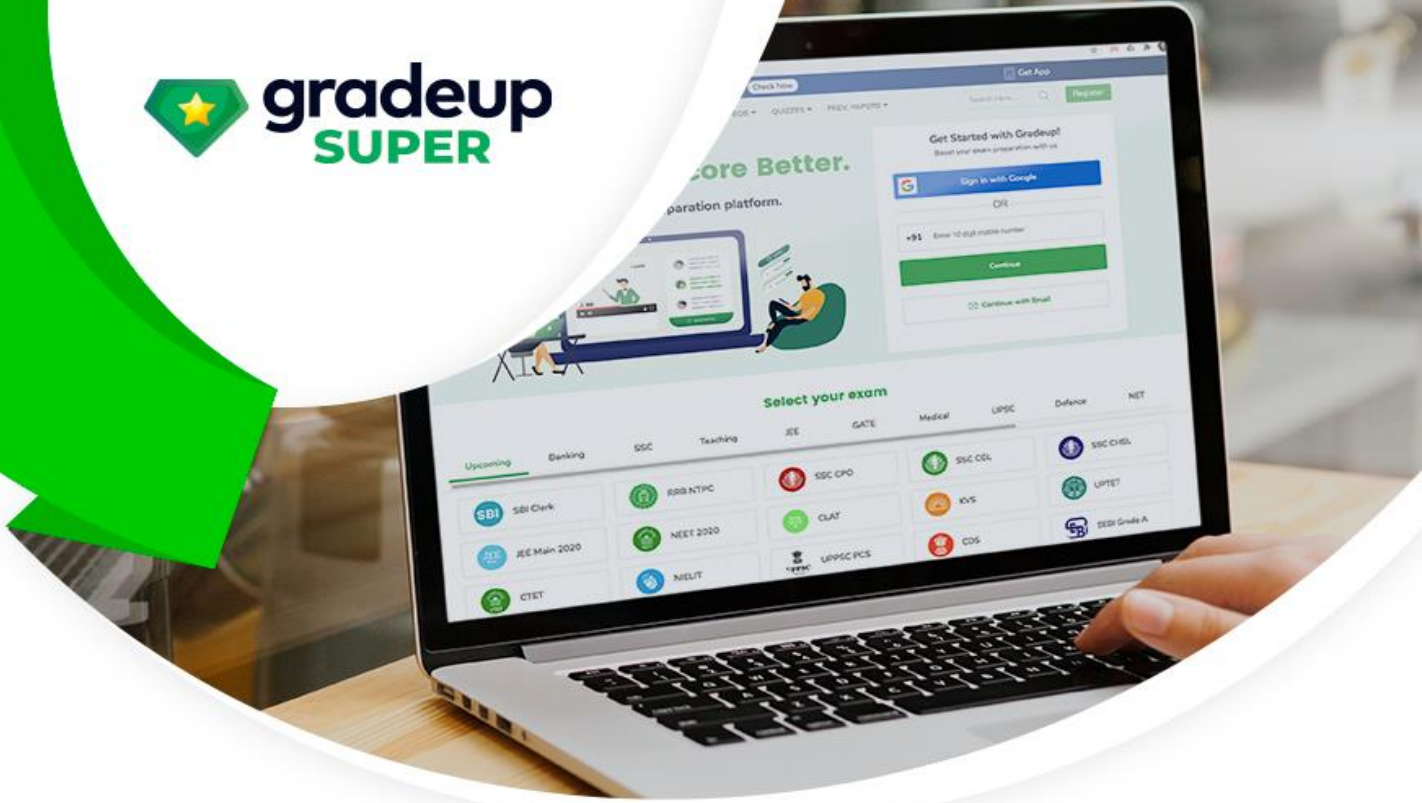
```
DESC[RIBE] <tablename> ;
```

For example:-

```
DESC Empl;
```

```
Or DESCRIBE Empl;
```





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