## Ques 1: SQL type of language

- ⇒ SQL have 5 types of language:
  - 1. DDL (Data Definition Language) => Define and manage the data structure.
    - Ex. CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE
  - 2. DML (Data Manipulation Language) => Deals with data manipulation inside tables.
    - Ex. SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
  - 3. DCL (Data Control Language) => Control access and permission.
    - Ex. GRANT, REVOKE
  - 4. TCL (Transacation Control Language) => Manage transacations within a DBMS.
    - Ex. COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVEPOINT
  - 5. DQL (Data Query Language) => Use to fetch data from database.
    - Ex. SELECT

## Ques 2: DBMS vs RDBMS

- ⇒ Structure => DBMS store data in file and non-tabular format whereas RDBMS in tables with relationships.
- ⇒ Data Relationship => DBMS have no relation and RDBMS use foreign key for relationship.
- ⇒ Example => DBMS = XML, Microsoft access and RDBMS = MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQL Server.

## Ques 3: functions (string function)

- ⇒ SQL provides various string function to manipulate text data. Some are:
  - 1. LENGTH() = returns string length
  - 2. LOWER() = converts to lowercase
  - 3. UPPER() = converts to uppercase
  - 4. SUBSTRING() = extracts part of a string
  - 5. CONCAT() = combined string
  - 6. TRIM() = remove spaces from both sides
  - 7. LTRIM() = remove spaces from the left
  - 8. RTRIM() = remove spaces from the right
  - 9. REPLACE() = replace a substring
  - 10. CHARINDEX() = finds position of a substring









