Quick short notes on my study SQL (DATABASE)

SELECT :- Is used EVERYTIME you want to query data from DATABASE.

\*means all columns in a table of a database.

From :- Is to refer the name of the DB.

Alias :-Allows you to rename a column or table using AS. It only appears on results.

DISTINCT :- Used to return UNIQUE values in the output. Filters out all the duplicates values in the specified columns.

WHERE :- To get ONLY the info we want. THIS ARE THE SYNTAX USED IN THE WHERE CLAUSE. =, !=, >, <, >=, <=

LIKE :- used to Compare SIMILAR values.

‘a%’ :-Finds a value that start with “a”

‘%a’ :- finds a value that ends with “a”

‘%or%’ :- finds a value that have “or” in any position

‘\_r%’ :- finds a value that have a “r” in the 2nd position.

‘a\_\_’ :-finds a value that have “a” and at least have 3 characters in length.

‘a%0’ :- finds a value that starts with “a” and ends with “o”.

IS NULL :- used for UNKNOWN values. Because its impossible to test with =and =! We use it 2 ways

1. Is null
2. Is not null

BETWEEN :- USED in the where clause to get results within a certain range.

Accepts two values that are only text or dates.

AND :- TO get multiple results/ conditions.

OR:- only gives us result if any condition is true.

ORDER BY :- USED for sorting. (to list the data in our results set in a particular order). In an ascending or descending order. It also makes it easier to analyze.

LIMIT :-Maximum no of rows that your result will get. Always goes to the end of the query.

Syntax:- limit(50).

JOIN :- Used to get a similar data between two tables. We use the INNER JOIN clause.

LEFT JOIN :- It’s the table that’s on the left side (most cases the first table).

RIGHT JOIN:- it’s the table on the right side. (mostly the second table)

Eg for all 3 types of join with the orders and customers using the CustomerID.

Left join ON Orders.CustomerID=Customers.CustomerID

RIGHT JOIN ON

CASE :- To condense our results in 3 ways.

SHORT NOTES ON SQL IN GENEREAL

* Remember you can have a database on your machine that's called on premises.
* You can have a database connected to the cloud that’s called SaaS (Software as a service).
* Remember how the primary key is singular when creating PKs.
* FK (Foreign Key),
* RDBMS (Relational Database Management Systems,
* SQL (Sequential Querying language),
* Always gather requirements before you create any table or database of any kind.
* Tables name is always singular but the columns are always plural.

ABBREVATIONAS

* SQL:- Is a standard language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data in databases.
* RDBMS:- stands for Relational Database Management System.