

# SQL Notes

## SQL - Structured Query Language

**Used for:** Add, Modify, Maintain, Retrieve (for Structured data in rows & Columns)

**Another Name for table:** Relational Database

**Schema:** Structure of the table or Relational Database

### **Non – Relational Databases – 4 types [No SQL]**

1. Document – Oriented Databases
2. Key – Value stores
3. Wide – column Stores
4. Graph Stores

### **How to choose a database?**


- What type of data will you be analysing?
- How much data are you dealing with?
- What Kind of resources can you devote to the setup and maintenance of your databases?
- Do you need real – time data?

### **Introduction to SQL: -**

SQL is a computer language aimed to create, store, manipulate and retrieve data stored in relational databases.


### **SQL language has several parts: -**

1. DDL – Data Definition Language
2. DML – Data Manipulation Language
3. View Definition
4. Transaction Control

 **DDL :** DDL statements are used to define the database structure or schema.

Ex. :

1. CREATE
2. ALTER
3. DROP
4. RENAME

 **DML :** DML statements are used for managing data within schema objects.

Ex. :

1. SELECT
2. INSERT
3. UPDATE
4. DELETE