**RDBMS:**

Relational Database management systems

Servers – storing data

Management? -> inserting, manipulating,

Relational? - > data is stored in the form of tables that are related to each other.

Oracle, Mysql, postgresql, sqllite….

**SQL: Structured Query Language:**

**Language to interact with RDBMS systems.**

Insert new records

Deleted unwanted records

Update existing records

Learning curve is very simple

Components:

Constraints:

**Not NULL:**

Eid: -> never allow null values

Primary key: Uniquely identifies records in a table

Foreign key: Which uniquely identify recrods in related table which it is referring to.

**Sequence of steps:**

Database ( hr) (students)

Create database db\_name;

Show databases;

Use db\_name;

**Data types:**

Int

Float

Double

Char(size)

Varchar(size)

Boolean

Name char(20)

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Ravi

Raju

Kiran

Sam

Name varchar(20)

1,Sam

2, Rameshchandra

3, Raj

4, lakshman

**Create table**

Create table table\_name (colname datatype, colname datatype ,……..);

Create table prasuna\_test(id int, name varchar(20));

**Insertion:**

Insert into prasuna\_test values (1,’

**To see the structure of any table:**

Desc tablename;

1. Select only required columns. (ename, city)

Select name, city from Emp;

1. Sample data using **LIMIT** clause

Select \* from Emp LIMIT 10;

1. Data ordered by salary? (sorting) ORDER BY

Select col\_list from Emp order by col\_name [desc] [limit n ] ;

1. Distinct clause

Fetching unique values in a column.

1. Filtering (WHERE clause)

Ex: I wnant to see only emp from hyd.

Select col\_list from Emp WHERE <condition>;

Select \* from Emp where city == ‘HYD’;

AND, OR

**DELETE statement:**

* Deleting rows from a table.
* You can use **WHERE** clause to selectively delete records

**TRUNCATE statement:**

* Deletes all the records from the table at once.
* No chance to selectively delete tows.

**Aggregate functions:**

**Count()**

**Sum()**

**Min()**

**Max()**

**Avg()**

**GROUP BY:**

Session1:

RDBMS

Diff between RDBMS and NOSQL

SQL basics

DDL

DML

Create , drop, truncate

Insert, delete,

Different select statements

Where

Order by

Limit

Session 2:

Group by

Having

joins

Sub queries

Correlated sub queries