Day 6 : 18 Oct 2024 CB FSD - Planning and UI Design

Open the terminal

sudo mysql -u root -p

Simplilearn

show databases;

syntax to create the database

create database databasename;

create database mydb; this command is use to create the mydb database.

show databases;

use databasename; this command which help to move inside database.

use mydb;

show tables; this command is use to view all table present in database.

Syntax to create the table

create table tableName(columnName datatype,columnName datatype……..columnName datatype);

data type : data type is a type of data which tell what type of value it can hold.

MySQL Database

varchar(20) : it is use to store alphanumerical value. Max size is 20.

int : it is use to store number without decimal

float : it is use to store with decimal

date: it is use to store date information.

Table name 🡪 employee

Id -🡪int, name🡪varchar, salary🡪float -🡪 column name

create table employee(id int, name varchar(25), salary float);

create command is part of DDL

DML : Data Manipulation Language

Insert, Delete and Update the records

Insert query :

insert into tablename(c1,c2,c3) values(v1,v2,v3);

insert into employee(id,name,salary) values(1,’Steven’,45000);

insert into tablename values(v1,v2,v3);

insert into employee values(2,’John’,42000);

insert into employee(id,name) values(3,’Leena’);

insert into employee(name) values(‘Veeta’);

insert into employee values(4,’Meeta’,null)

To view the records from table we need to use DRL or DQL

Syntax to retrieve the records

select \* from tablename;

select \* from employee;

retrieve specific column values

select columnname,columname from tableName

select id,name from employee;

select name,salary from employee;

select name from employee;

**Filter the records with where clause : where clause is use to apply the condition to filter the records.**

select \* from tableName where columnname OP value;

Operator

1. Conditional operator : > , <, <=, >=, =, !=

select \* from employee where id=1;

select \* from employee where salary > 44000;

1. In operator : it is use to apply condition with more than one value.

select \* from tableName where columnName in(v1,v2,v3);

select \* from employee where id in(1,3,10);

select \* from employee where name in(‘Steven’,’Veena’,’Ajay’);

1. Like operator : it is use to apply or search the value in varchar data types column with conditions. Ex like regular expression.

Select \* from employee where name =’steven’;

Select \* from employee where name like ‘steven’;

Select \* from employee where name like ‘%a’

The name end with ‘a’ character

Select \* from employee where name = ‘%a’

Select \* from employee where name like ‘S%’

The name start with ‘S’ character

Select \* from employee where name like ‘%ee%’;

The name which contains ee character

1. Is null : this operator is use to check null value in particular column.

select \* from tableName where columnname is null;

select \* from employee where salary is null;

1. Logical operator : these operator is use to apply more than one conditions.

and : both condition must be true then only we get the records.

or : any one condition true them we get the records.

select \* from tablename where columname op value and/or columnname op value

select \* from employee where salary > 40000 and name like 'S%';

select \* from employee where salary > 40000 or name like 'V%';

select \* from employee where salary > 40000 and name like 'R%';