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**MySQL Reference Manual :**

1. **Supported Platforms:** MySQL is supported on a variety of platforms & Operating Systems including Windows, Linux, Solaris and Apple MaxOS. MySQL is also available in virtual environments. This information is useful for me since I am using a Windows laptop and there is a MySQL distribution available for my laptop.
2. **Data Types:** MySQL supports data types in serval categories like numeric data type, date and time type, string type, spatial type and JSON date types. It is important for me to understand the data types supported by MySQL so that I can model my data better.
3. **Functions and operators**: MySQL has a rich set of built-in functions and operators. MySQL also supports loadable functions (which are functions which can loaded at runtime). SQL operators can be either unary or binary operator. A unary operator (+ or -) used only one operand to perform the unary operation. Whereas binary operators (+ or -) used two operands to perform binary operation. Some of operators in SQL query are >,>=,<,<=,= etc. SQL also is Logical operators AND, - && , NOT, ! , OR ||, XOR.

Good understanding of supported functions and operators is key to writing SQLs and getting desired outcomes.

1. SQL Statements: MySQL supports Data Definition Language (DDLs) and Data Manipulation Language (DMLs). MySQL supports table like CREATE, ALTER and DROP statements. DMLs include INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statements and many more. DDLs and DMLs are key tools which are used to create and manipulate data in MySQL.

# MySQL Workbench: MySQL Workbench provides a graphical tool for working with MySQL servers and databases. MySQL workbench provides five main areas of functionality:

# SQL Development

# Data modeling

# Server Administration

# Data Migration

# MySQL Enterprise Support

# MySQL workbench is available in two editions, the Community Edition and Commercial Edition. It is important for me to understand the capabilities of MySQL Workbench so that I can use it for submitting SQLs and also use supported features for managing the database. It is nice to know a free Community edition is made available for personal use.

# Language Structure:

# The rulers for writing the following elements of SQL statements when using MySQL :Literal value such as string and number : String is sequence of byte or characters, enclosed within either single quote (‘) or double quote (“) characters Example : ‘ a string ‘ “another string

# Identifiers such as database ,table, and column names :

# MySQL , includes database ,table, index, column, alias, view, Stored procedure , partition, tablespace ,resource group and other object names are know as identifier.

# Keywords:

# Keywords are significant in SQL. Certain keywords , such as Select, Delete or BIGINT are reserved and require special treatment for use as identifiers such as table and column names.

# Comments: MySQL supports three comment styles

# # Character to end of the line

# From a – the end of the line

# From a /\* sequence (this syntax enable the multiple line because of beginning and closing sequences)

2. **MySQL :**

MySQL , the most popular open sources SQL database management system ,is developed ,distributed, and supported by Oracel Corporation.

* MySQL is database management system.
* MYSQL database are relational
* MYSQL is open source
* MYSQL Database Server is very fast ,reliable, scalable, and easy to use.
* MYSQL Server works in client /server or embedded Systems.

**2. Data Types :**

MySql supports data type in serval categories like numeric data type, date and time type, string type, spatial type and Json date type . Date type is use to know what type date is used or excepted in the each column.

**3. Function and operators** :

MySQL supports loadable function that is function are not build in but can be loaded at runtime to extended server capabilities .MYSQL distribution include loadable function that implements Group replication

SQL operators can be either unary or binary operator. A unary operator (+ or -) used only one operand to perform the unary operation. Where binary operators (+ or -) used two operands to perform binary operation. Some of operators in SQL query are >,>=,<,<=,= etc. SQL also is Logical operators AND, - && , NOT, ! , OR ||, XOR.

**4. SQL STATEMENTS**

* DATA Definition Statements:

MSQL supports DDL (Data Definition Language ) Statements. This referred to as atomic DDL. The atomic DDL support both table and non-table DDL statements. Support table DDL statements includes Create, Alter , and Drop statements for database, tablespace, table, and index and Truncate table statements . DDL is set Sql commands used to create, modify and delete the database structure but not date.

Syntax

Create table table\_name

(

Column1 datatype (size)

)

* DATA Manipulation Statements:

SQL commands that deals with the manipulation of data present in the database belong DML . DML commands include Insert, Update, Delete.

# 5.

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