#### **SQL & DBMS Notes + Interview Questions**

#### Introduction to DBMS

- DBMS (Database Management System): Software for creating, storing, and managing databases.
- Examples: MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, SQL Server.
- Benefits: Data security, consistency, integrity, concurrent access, and recovery.

### What is SQL

- SQL: Structured Query Language for interacting with relational databases.
- Used for: Creating structures, inserting, updating, deleting, and querying data.

### **MySQL Installation**

- Download MySQL from dev.mysql.com
- Install MySQL Server, MySQL Workbench.
- Configure root password, connect via GUI (Workbench).

### **Sub Languages of SQL**

```
1. DDL - CREATE, ALTER, DROP
```

- 2. DML INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE
- 3. DQL SELECT
- 4. TCL COMMIT, ROLLBACK
- 5. DCL GRANT, REVOKE

### **Creating a Database**

CREATE DATABASE school; USE school;

### **Data Types in SQL Server**

- Numeric: INT, FLOAT, DECIMAL

- String: CHAR(n), VARCHAR(n)

- Date/Time: DATE, DATETIME, TIME

- Others: BOOLEAN, TEXT, BLOB

# **Creating a Table**

```
CREATE TABLE students (
    student_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(100),
    age INT,
    grade VARCHAR(10)
);
```

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# Adding, Modifying, and Deleting Columns

- Add: ALTER TABLE students ADD email VARCHAR(100);
- Modify: ALTER TABLE students MODIFY age SMALLINT;
- Delete: ALTER TABLE students DROP COLUMN email;

# **Deleting a Table**

DROP TABLE students;

# **SELECT Query**

```
SELECT * FROM students;
SELECT name, age FROM students WHERE age > 15;
```

#### **Insert Data**

```
INSERT INTO students (student_id, name, age, grade)
VALUES (1, 'John', 16, '10th');
```

# **Update Data**

UPDATE students SET age = 17 WHERE student\_id = 1;

#### **Delete Data**

DELETE FROM students WHERE student\_id = 1;

# **Primary Key**

```
- Unique identifier, not NULL, no duplicates.
```

```
Example:
```

```
CREATE TABLE teachers (
  teacher_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(100)
);
```

# **Foreign Key**

- References primary key of another table.

```
Example:
```

```
CREATE TABLE classes (
  class_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  teacher_id INT,
  FOREIGN KEY (teacher_id) REFERENCES teachers(teacher_id)
```

);

### **Interview Questions and Answers**

#### Q: What is DBMS?

A: DBMS is software for managing data in a structured format, allowing operations like insert, update, and query.

#### Q: What is SQL?

A: SQL is the language used to interact with relational databases using commands like SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE.

# **Q: Types of SQL Commands**

A: DDL, DML, DQL, TCL, DCL.

### Q: Difference between DELETE, TRUNCATE, DROP

A: DELETE: removes rows (with WHERE), TRUNCATE: removes all rows (faster), DROP: deletes the table.

### Q: What is a Primary Key?

A: A unique column that identifies rows in a table.

### Q: What is a Foreign Key?

A: A column that creates a relationship with another table's primary key.

#### Q: How to modify a column

A: ALTER TABLE students MODIFY age INT;

# Q: Safe update mode

A: Prevents updates/deletes without key-based WHERE clause. Can disable via SET SQL\_SAFE\_UPDATES = 0;

### **Q: WHERE vs HAVING**

A: WHERE filters rows before aggregation. HAVING filters after aggregation.

#### Q: What is normalization?

A: Process of organizing data to reduce redundancy and improve integrity.