

STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE

ASSIGNMENT – 1



AFT, SCHOOL OF DATA SCIENCE

COURSE-BS.C ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ROOM NO.-LAB NO.8

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INTRODUCTION TO SQL

WHAT IS SQL ?

There are several numbers of database query languages in use like Cypher, GraphQL, XQuery etc, either commercially or experimentally. SQL is one of them.

Although we refer to SQL as “query language”, it can do much more than just query a database and specify security constraints.

OVERVIEW OF SQL QUERY LANGUAGE :

IBM developed the original version of SQL, originally called Sequel, as part of the System R project in the early 1970's . This language has evolved since then and now it's named as SQL or Structured Query Language .It has established itself as standard relational database language as now many products support SQL language .

In 1986 the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) published an SQL standard called SQL-89 in 1989.

Later , the next version of standard was published called SQL-92 followed by SQL-1999 , SQL-2003 , SQL-2006 and SQL-2008.

It has several parts such as :-

1.DDL – Data Definition Language

a) Integrity

b) view definition

2.DML-Data Manipulation language

3)Transaction control

4)Embedded SQL or Dynamic SQL

5) Authorization

IMPORTANCE OF DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

WHAT IS DBMS ?

A DBMS is a collection of interrelated data and a set of programs to access those data.

The collection of data , usually referred to as database information relevant to an enterprise . The primary goal of DBMS is to provide a way to store and retrieve database that is both convenient and efficient.

IMPORTANCE OF DATABASE:

IT is designed to manage large bodies of information.

- 1.IT is used for storing and retrieving information conveniently and efficiently.
- 2.It helps in managing large bodies of data
- 3.IT helps in defining structures for storage and manipulation.
- 4.Ensuring safety of information against crashers or unauthorized access.
- 5.It also helps in avoiding anomalous results when data is shared among several users .

WHAT ARE TRADITIONAL FILES ?

Traditional files were used for data storage and retrieval before databases.

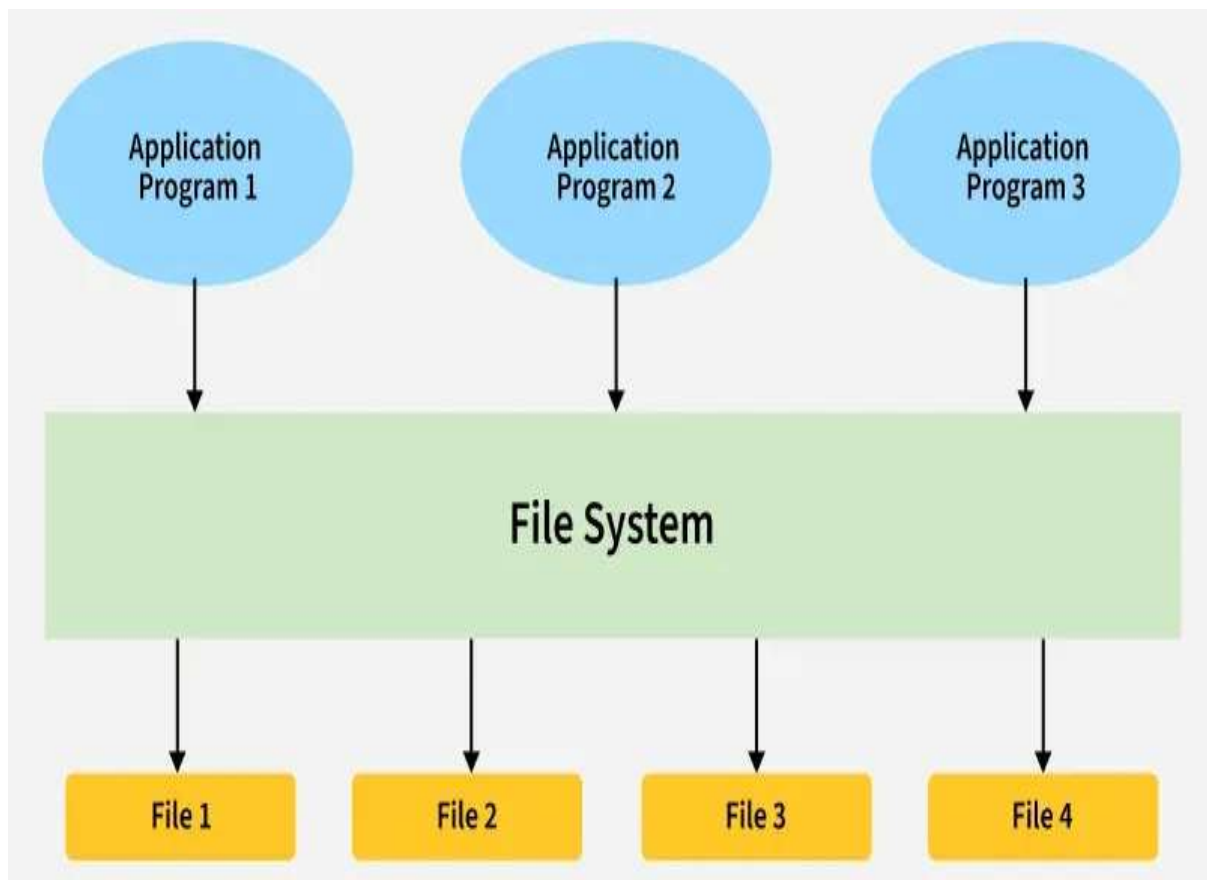
It is a method of storing and managing data in individual files. These files are organized in directories or folders on a computer's storage device .In this system each file is designed to store data related to specific purpose example bank transactions and customer records but not inherently connected to specific files.

The data here is accessed, updated, or updated manually by custom records.

Before the use of computer, a manual file system was used to maintain files and records . It was stored and processed using a traditional file system and it makes easy access to find any information.

In traditional file system , each file is independent of other files, and data in the file can be integrated only by writing an individual program for each application.

WORKING OF A TRADITIONAL FILE :



DBMS VS TRADITIONAL FILES :

DBMS	TRADITIONAL FILES
<p>1.It is a collection of data. In DBMS the user is not required to write the procedures such as Data Consistency, Security and access control and etc.</p> <p>2. In DBMS users don't see all the raw details of how data is actually stored in database.</p> <p>3.It provides a good protection mechanism .</p> <p>4.It has a wide variety of techniques to store and retrieve the data.</p> <p>5.Reduncy is control in DBMS.</p> <p>6.Unauthorized access is restricted in data.</p> <p>7.It is made to allow flexible access to data.</p> <p>8.It helps to coordinate i.e accessing the same data at the same time.</p>	<p>1.In Traditional file system data and program are inter-dependant.</p> <p>2.It can cause data redundancy i.e The data may be duplicated in different files.</p> <p>3.It also causes data inconsistency i.e data files may be different that cause data inconsistency.</p> <p>4.It cannot be sared as it is stored in different files.</p> <p>5.It does not provide consistency constraints.</p> <p>6.It is a less complex system.</p> <p>7.It takes more space and more memory is waisted.</p> <p>8.To generate different report to take a crucial decision .</p>

AN INTRODUCTION TO SQL COMMANDS :

THERE ARE 5 TYPES TO SQL COMMANDS :

1.DDL

Data definition language commands are employed for creating, modifying and deleting database objects.

It contains 4 things:

1. **CREATE** :IT builds new database objects , CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE(...)
2. **ALTER**: Modifies existing objects ALTER TABLE Employees ADD Phone;
3. **DROP** : Drop table employees
4. **TRUNCATE** : Removes all rows from a table, retaining structure TRUNCATE Table Logs ;

2.DML

Data manipulating Language commands are used for managing data with database objects.

IT Has 3 Objects

1. INSERT

IT adds new rows of data into a table INSERT INTO Products Values (...)

2. DELETE

Removes rows from a table

DELETE FROM Customers WHERE Region='North';

3. UPDATE

Modifies existing data in a table

UPDATE Orders SET

Status='Shipped' WHERE

ID=1;

3.DQL

Data Query Language is primarily focused on the 'SELECT Command for fetching data from databases.

IT HAS 3 THINGS:

1. SELECT COLUMN FROM TABLE

Basic data retrieval

2. SELECT...WHERE CONDITION

Filtering data based on criteria

3. SELECT...JOIN...ON

Combining data from multiple tables.

3.DCL AND TCL

DCL	TCL
DATA CONTROL LANGUAGE:	TRANSACTION CONTROL LANGUAGE:
MANAGES DATABASE permission and access.	Manages statements by DML statements
GRANT: Provides user access privileges .	COMMIT:Saves changes permanently
REVOKE : Removes user access privileges.	ROLLBACK : Undoes changes since last commit
	SAVE POINT: Sets a point to roll back to.

CONCEPT OF DATA ABSTRACTION AND INDEPENDENCE :

DATA ABSTRACTION

Data Abstraction is the process of hiding complex implementation details from the user. Its purpose is to provide users with a simplified , relevant view of the data , focusing on “what” data is needed rather than “how” it’s stored or manipulated .

DATA INDEPENDENCE

Data Independence is the ability to modify the scheme at one level of the database system without affecting the schema at the next higher level. Its core purpose is to protect applications from structural changes in the database system.

Q2) COMMANDS IN SQL:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following components:

- Navigator:** Schemas list includes 'studentdb'.
- SQL File 3*:** Contains the following commands:

```
1 CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS studentDB;  
2 USE studentDB;  
3  
4  
5 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Students;
```
- Result Grid:** Displays the results of the 'DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Students;' command, showing 10 rows of data with columns RollNo, Name, and Age.
- Action Output:** Shows the execution details of the commands:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
4	17:08:54	USE studentDB	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec
5	17:08:54	DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Students	0 row(s) affected, 1 warning(s): 1051 Unknown table 'studentdb.students'	0.015 sec
6	17:08:54	CREATE TABLE Students (RollNo INT PRIMARY KEY, Name VARCHAR(60) NOT N...	0 row(s) affected	0.157 sec
7	17:08:54	INSERT INTO Students (RollNo, Name, Age, Gender) VALUES (1, 'Rahul Singh', 26, 'Male'...	10 row(s) affected Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.031 sec
8	17:08:54	SELECT RollNo, Name, Age FROM Students WHERE Age > 20 LIMIT 0, 1000	8 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
9	17:08:54	DROP TABLE Students	0 row(s) affected	0.079 sec

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following components:

- Navigator:** Schemas list includes 'studentdb'.
- SQL File 3*:** Contains the following commands:

```
8 CREATE TABLE Students (  
9 RollNo INT PRIMARY KEY,  
10 Name VARCHAR(60) NOT NULL,  
11 Age INT CHECK (Age >= 18),  
12 Gender VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL
```
- Result Grid:** Displays the results of the 'CREATE TABLE Students;' command, showing 10 rows of data with columns RollNo, Name, and Age.
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MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

art
bookid
customers
employee_and_their_salary
employeeid_and_their_salary
orders
studentdb
Tables
Views
Stored Procedures
Functions
sys
title

Administration Schemas

Information

No object selected

Object Info Session

SQL File 3'

Limit to 1000 rows

17 (1, 'Rahul Singh', 26, 'Male'),
18 (2, 'Aman Sharma', 21, 'Male'),
19 (3, 'Archana Singh', 22, 'Female'),
20 (4, 'Manjot Bajwa', 23, 'Male'),
21 (5, 'Simran Kaur', 23, 'Female'),
22 (6, 'Arjun Kukreja', 19, 'Male')

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

RollNo Name Age
2 Aman Sharma 21
3 Archana Singh 22
4 Manjot Bajwa 23
5 Simran Kaur 23
7 Mayank Kapoor 24
9 Harshita Kasana 22
10 Mehar Marwah 21

Students 1 x

Apply Revert Context Help Snippets

Output

Action Output

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Query Completed

32°C Partly sunny

Search

5:14 PM 9/18/2025

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 x

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No object selected

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SQL File 3'

Limit to 1000 rows

22 (6, 'Arjun Kukreja', 19, 'Male'),
23 (7, 'Mayank Kapoor', 24, 'Male'),
24 (8, 'Harleen Kaur', 28, 'Female'),
25 (9, 'Harshita Kasana', 22, 'Female'),
26 (10, 'Mehar Marwah', 21, 'Female')

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

RollNo Name Age
2 Aman Sharma 21
3 Archana Singh 22
4 Manjot Bajwa 23
5 Simran Kaur 23
7 Mayank Kapoor 24
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Administration Schemas

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No object selected

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SQL File 3'

Limit to 1000 rows

28

29 • SELECT RollNo, Name, Age

30 FROM Students

31 WHERE Age > 20;

32

33

Result Grid

RollNo	Name	Age
2	Aman Sharma	21
3	Archana Singh	22
4	Manjot Bajwa	23
5	Simran Kaur	23
7	Mayank Kapoor	24
9	Harshita Kasana	22
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Limit to 1000 rows

30 FROM Students

31 WHERE Age > 20;

32

33

34 • DROP TABLE Students;

Result Grid

RollNo	Name	Age
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THANK YOU