Day 1 Resources

Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)

Language: Structure Query Language (SQL)

```
→ Install the SQL Server first {Where our Database, Tables, Data will be there}
→Then Install the SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) {Where we will write the code}
Topic - 1
|| Creating Database
CREATE DATABASE College;
|| Create Table
CREATE TABLE CSE (
 ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
 First_Name VARCHAR(50),
 Last_Name VARCHAR(50)
);
|| Inserting Values
-- Inserting values into the table CSE
INSERT INTO CSE (ID, First_Name, Last_Name)
VALUES
(1, 'Raj', 'Sharma'),
(2, 'Jay', 'Pathak'),
(3, 'Ravi', 'Shah');
```

\parallel Updating the First_Name of table CSE where ID is 2

-- Updating the First_Name of the student with ID 2 to 'Saurav'

UPDATE CSE SET First_Name = 'Saurav' WHERE ID = 2;

|| Deleting Table

-- Deleting the table CSE

DROP TABLE CSE;

|| Deleting Database

-- Deleting the database College

DELETE DATABASE college;

|| Truncate Table

-- Truncating the table CSE

TRUNCATE TABLE CSE;

|| Drop Table

-- Dropping the table CSE

DROP TABLE CSE;

Topic - 2

Data_Set:

College_Data.csv

Topics we covered:

- WHERE Clause
- ORDER BY
- LIKE
- DISTINCT
- Aggregate Function —> AVG Function

Note:

- Database Name is: College
- Table Name is: College_Data (We are importing the table, i.e., College_Data.csv file from our laptop)

Filteration Using WHERE CLAUSE

Single Condition

-- Selecting all records of students who scored 61 in physics

SELECT * FROM college_data

WHERE Physics=61;

-- Selecting all records of students who scored greater than or equal to 61 in

physics

SELECT * FROM college_data

WHERE Physics>=61;

Multiple Condition

-- Selecting all records of students who scored 64 in physics and 77 in maths

SELECT * FROM college_data

WHERE Physics=64 AND Maths=77;

-- Selecting all records of students who scored either 64 in physics or 77 in

maths

SELECT * FROM college_data

WHERE Physics=64 OR Maths=77;

OR

-- Another way to select all records of students whose score is between 40 and

90 in physics

SELECT * FROM college_data

WHERE Physics BETWEEN 40 AND 90;

ORDER BY

Ordering integers

-- Finding toppers in maths

SELECT Name, Maths FROM college_data

ORDER BY Maths DESC;

-- Finding details of students who scored 91 in maths and out of that who topped in chemistry

SELECT * FROM college_data

WHERE Maths=91

ORDER BY Chemistry DESC;

Ordering Strings

-- Finding the details of the students in descending order

SELECT Name FROM college_data

ORDER BY name DESC;

-- Finding the details of the students in descending order

SELECT Name FROM college_data

ORDER BY name DESC;

-- Getting the details of the students whose name contains 'a'

SELECT * FROM college_data

WHERE name LIKE '%a%';

-- Getting details of the students whose name has the second character 'a' from first

SELECT * FROM college_data

WHERE name LIKE '_a%';

-- Getting details of the students whose name has the second character 'a' from last

SELECT * FROM college_data

WHERE name LIKE '%a_';

-- Getting the details of the students whose name contains 'a' as the 3rd last

character

SELECT * FROM college_data

WHERE name LIKE '%a__';

DISTINCT operator

Uniqueness

-- Getting distinct sections

SELECT DISTINCT section FROM college_data;

-- Getting all classes having distinct sections

SELECT class, DISTINCT section FROM college_data;

Aggregate Function —> AVG Function

-- Average marks in maths among boys

SELECT AVG(maths) AS avg_Marks_in_maths FROM college_data

WHERE Gender='male';

-- Average marks in maths and physics among boys for section 'A'

SELECT AVG(maths) AS avg_Marks_in_maths, AVG(Physics) AS avg_Marks_in_physics FROM college_data

WHERE Gender='male' AND Section='a';

-- Average of all three subjects achieved by the students

SELECT name, (Physics + Chemistry + Maths) / 3 AS total_avg_marks FROM college_data;