SQL stands for Structured Query Language. It is used for storing and managing data in relational database management system (RDMS). RDBMS: Data is represented in terms of tuples (rows) in RDBMS. Relational database is most commonly used database. It contains number of tables and each table has its own primary key. Table: Table is a collection of data, organized in terms of rows and columns. In DBMS term, table is known as relation and row as tuple. A table has a specified number of columns, but can have any number of rows.

DDL CREATE: it is used to create a new table in the database. ALTER: It is used to alter the structure of the database. This change could be either to modify the characteristics of an existing attribute or probably to add a new attribute DROP: It is used to delete both the structure and record stored in the table. TRUNCATE: It is used to delete all the rows from the table and free the space containing the table. DML INSERT: INSERT statement is a SQL query. It is used to insert data into the row of a table. UPDATE: This command is used to update or modify the value of a column in the table. DELETE: It is used to remove one or more row from a table. DCL Grant: It is used to give user access privileges to a database. Revoke: It is used to take back permissions from the user. TCL Commit: Commit command is used to save all the transactions to the database. Rollback: Rollback is used to undo transactions that have not already been saved to the database.

INNER JOIN: INNER JOIN keyword selects records that have matching values in both tables. LEFT JOIN: left join returns all the values from left table and the matching values from the right table. If there is no matching join value, it will return NULL. RIGHT JOIN: RIGHT JOIN returns all the values from the values from the rows of right table and the matched values from the left table. If there is no matching in both tables, it will return NULL. FULL JOIN: Full join returns all the records when there is a match in any of the tables. Therefore, it returns all the rows from the left-hand side table and all the rows from the right-hand side table.

PRIMARY KEY: PRIMARY KEY constraint uniquely identifies each record in a table. Primary keys must contain UNIQUE values, and cannot contain NULL values. A table can have only ONE primary key; and in the table, this primary key can consist of single or multiple columns (fields).

FOREIGN KEY: FOREIGN KEY constraint is used to prevent actions that would destroy links between tables. FOREIGN KEY is a field (or collection of fields) in one table, that refers to the PRIMARY KEY in another table. The table with the foreign key is called the child table, and the table with the primary key is called the referenced or parent table. Aggregate function: aggregation function is used to perform the calculations on multiple rows of a single column of a table. It returns a single value. It is also used to summarize the data. 1.COUNT 2.MIN 3.SUM 4.AVG 5.MAX