Video-3

Topics to cover:

- Types of MySQL Commands
- Data Types in MySQL
- MySQL Keyword Case Sensitivity
- Why Semicolons Matter in MySQL
- Query related to Database

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Types of SQL Commands: (Important Interview Question)

1. DDL(Data Definition Language) - it consists of SQL commands that can be used to define the database structures but not data.

- Create - create database, table, index, views, store procedure and triggers
- Drop - drop database, table etc
- Alter - alter the structure of database like add/drop/rename column, modify datatype.
- Truncate - remove all the records from the table.
- Rename - rename database, table etc

2. DML(Data Manipulation Language) -The SQL commands that deal with the manipulation of data present in the database belong to DML and this includes most of the SQL statements.

- **INSERT: It is used to insert data into a table.**
- **UPDATE: It is used to update existing data within a table.**
- **DELETE: It is used to delete records from a database table.**

3. DQL(Data Query Language) - It includes select commands.

4. DCL(Data Control Language) - It includes commands such as GRANT and REVOKE.

which mainly deal with the rights, permissions, and other controls of the database system.

- **GRANT :** This command gives users access privileges to the database.
- **REVOKE** : This command withdraws the user's access privileges given by using the GRANT command.

Data Types in MySQL:

Sure! Here's a brief overview of the main MySQL data types, grouped by category for quick reference:

1. Numeric Types : Used for storing numbers.

- INT – Whole numbers (e.g., 1, 1000)
- TINYINT, SMALLINT, MEDIUMINT, BIGINT – Smaller or larger ranges of integers
- DECIMAL – Exact numeric values (great for money)
- FLOAT, DOUBLE – Approximate numeric values (used in scientific calculations)

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2. String Types : Used for storing text.

- CHAR(n) – Fixed-length string
- VARCHAR(n) – Variable-length string
- TEXT – Large text data
- TINYTEXT, MEDIUMTEXT, LONGTEXT – Increasing sizes of text fields

3. Date & Time Types : Used for storing dates and times.

- DATE – Only date (YYYY-MM-DD)
- DATETIME – Date and time
- TIMESTAMP – Auto-updating time stamp
- TIME – Time only
- YEAR – Year value

SQL Keyword Case Sensitivity

SQL keywords are NOT case sensitive

- select is the same as SELECT

Why Semicolons Matter in MySQL

- Some database systems require a semicolon at the end of each SQL statement.
- Semicolon is the standard way to separate each SQL statement.

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Query related to Database:

 # Create Database :
Syntax: Create Database Database_Name;
Example: Create Database first_db;

 # To see all the existing Database
Show Databases;

 # Go inside the database
Syntax: use Database_Name;
Example: Use first_db;

 # Deleting a database
Syntax: Drop Database Database_Name;
Example: Drop Database first_db;

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