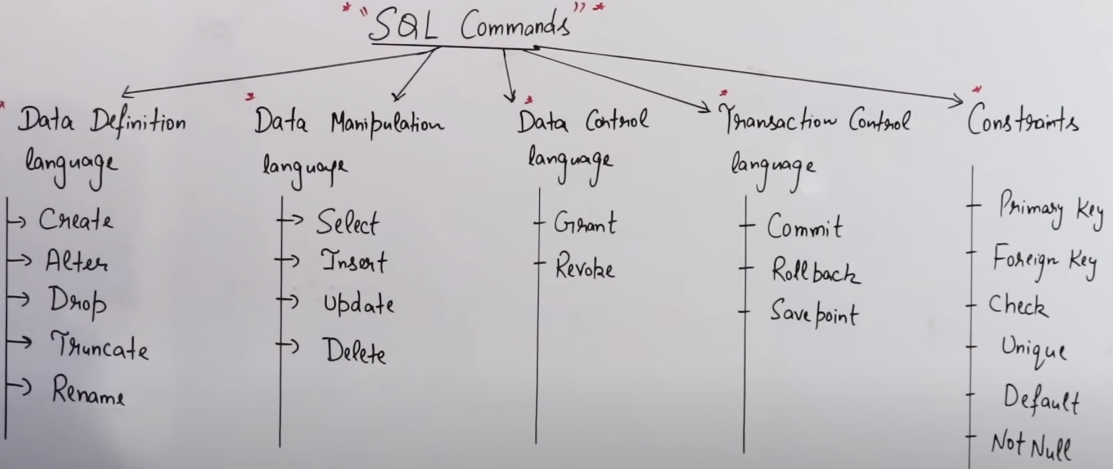
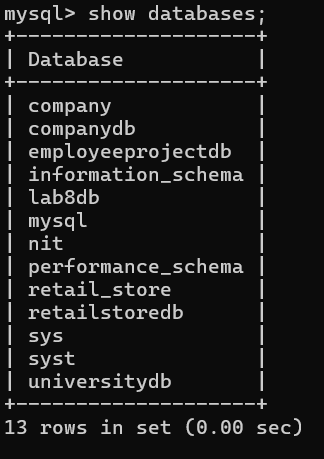
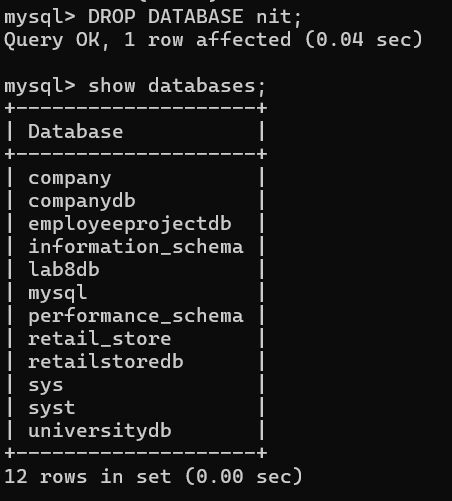
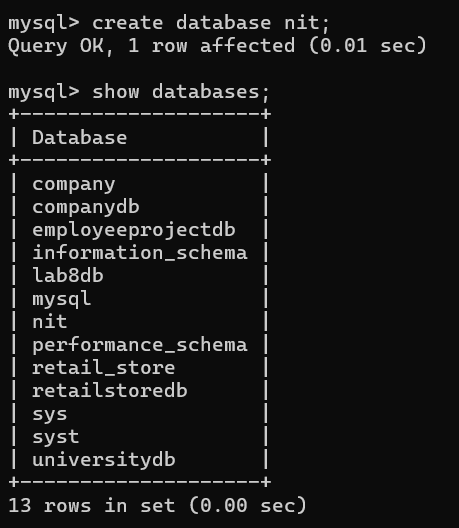
**SQL BASICS**

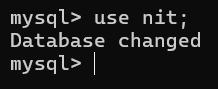
****

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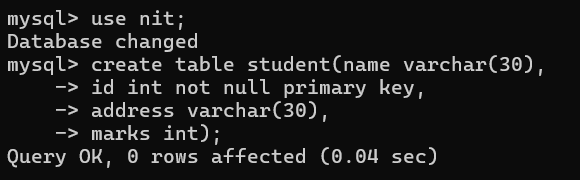
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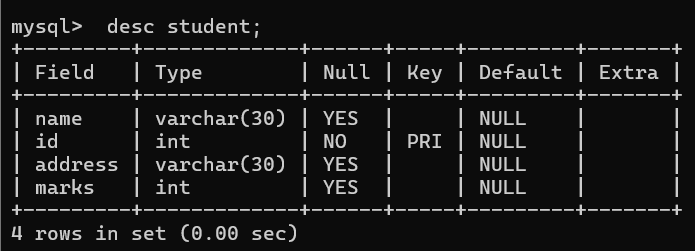
**Create database nit:**

****

****

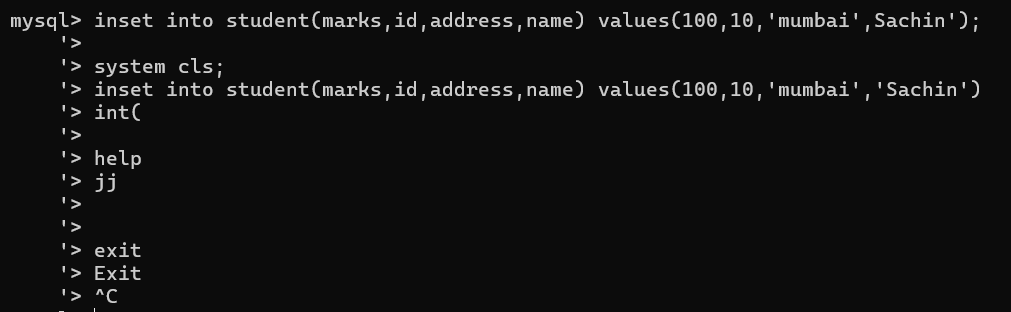
**create nit db – use nit db –**

**create student table with column ( name, id is not null and also ID will be the primary key, address, marks) – for describe the table use desc**

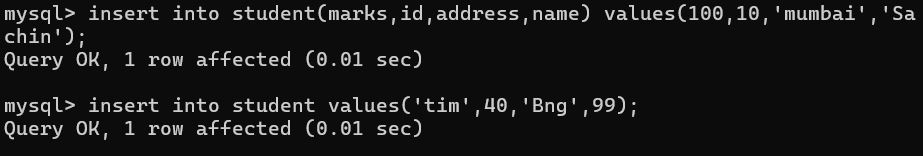
****

**Once table created then we need insert the value to the table 2 way – secure way & insecure way**

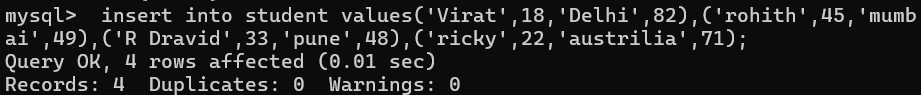
**1st query is secure way & 2nd query is insecure way 🡪 (INSERT QUERY)**

****

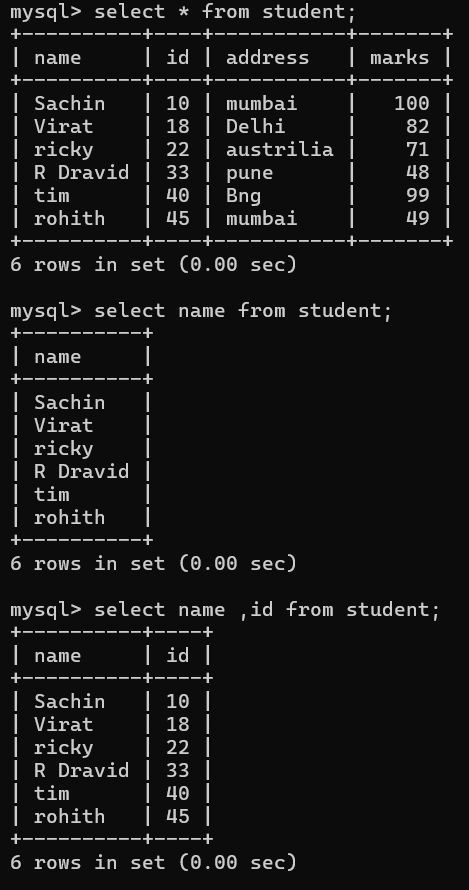
**This is the write way to insert:-**

****

**User can also insert multiple value in direct way 🡪**

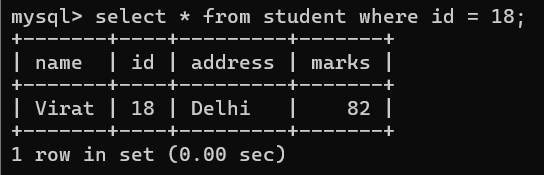
****

**Data stored inside the table & you wanted to see the table then we will use (SELECT QUERY)**

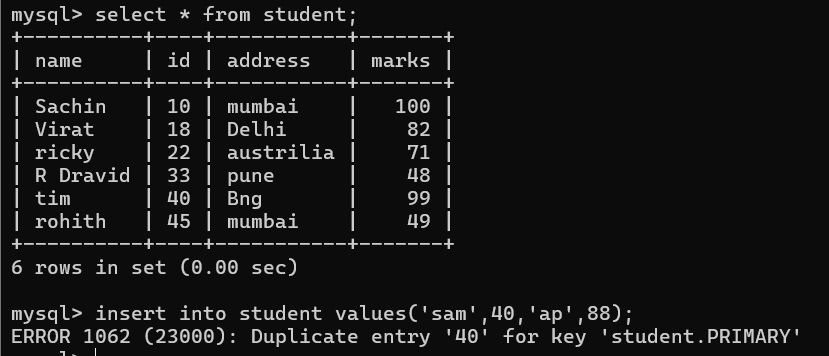
****

**User need to see the record WHERE id =12 & 3 type of select statement**

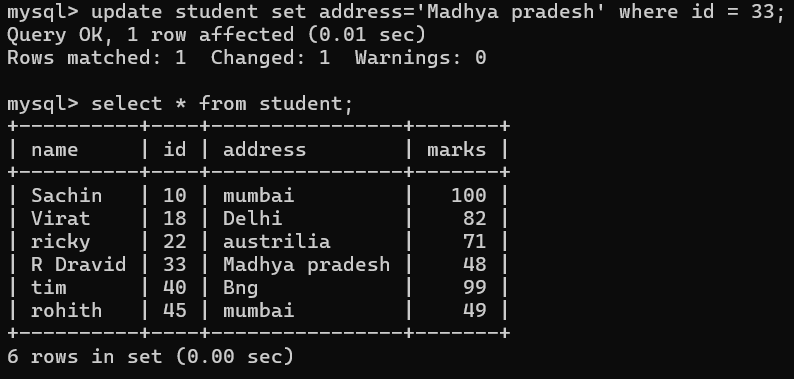
**Select the entire table || select the column || select the raw by condition or WHERE clause**

****

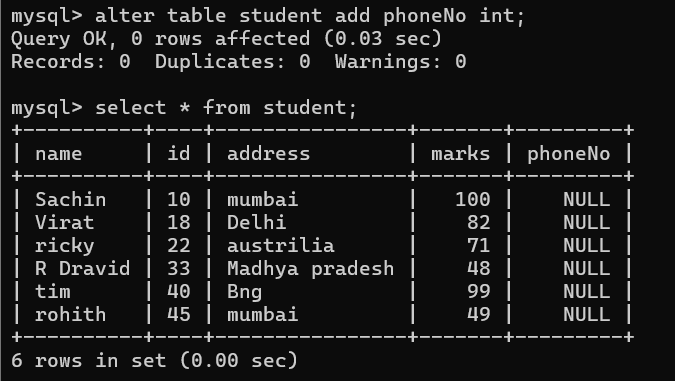
**Once you make ID as primary key you can’t insert any value & it will be always unique. ID column never duplicate because we make id as primary key**

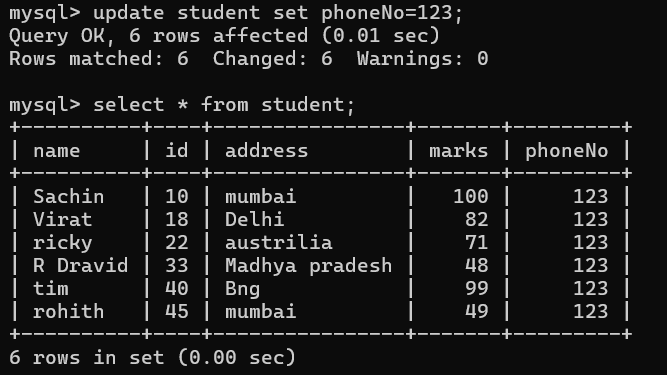
****

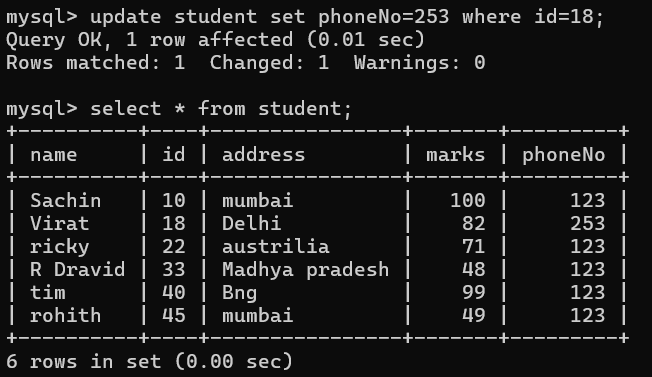
**User want to update wherever you find address as Mumbai want to modify Chennai then (UPDATE)**

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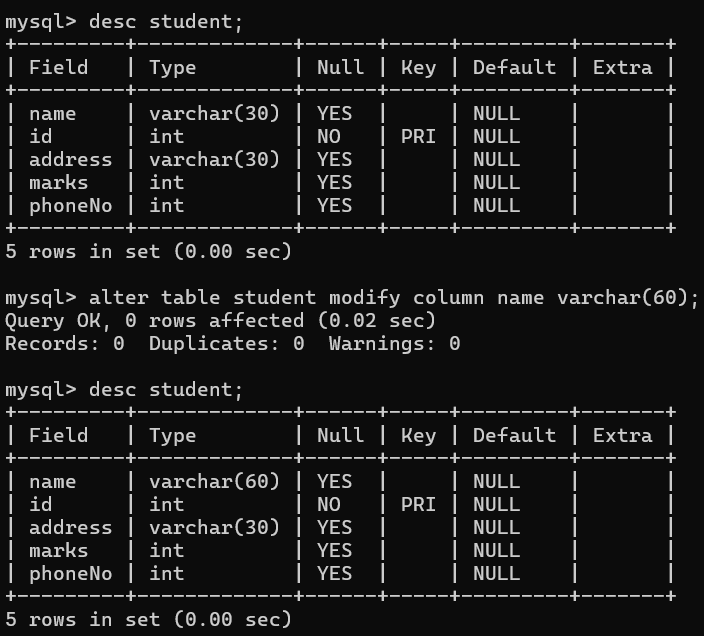
**If user want to add any column in existing table 🡪 (ALTER) but everything is added with null**

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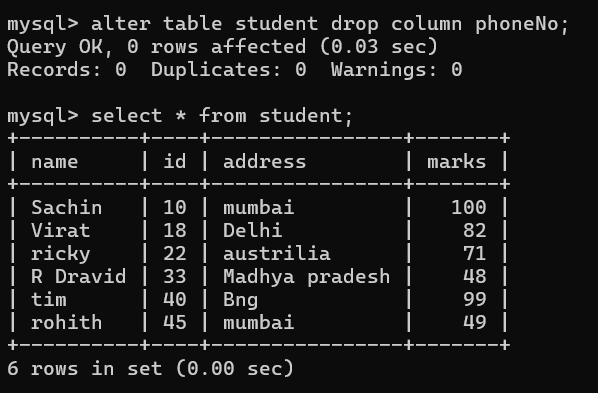
**User want to change specific phoneNo then you need to write the condition**

****

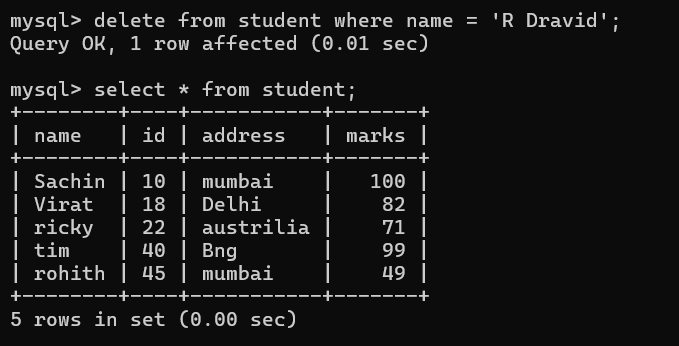
**Want to change the column type –**

****

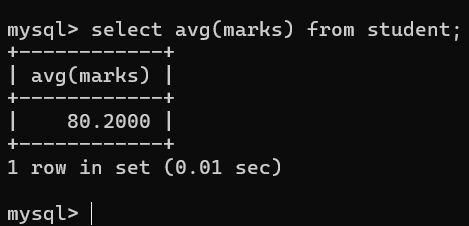
**User can drop the column name from the table as well**

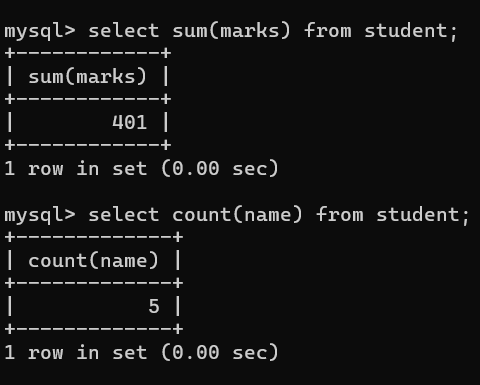
****

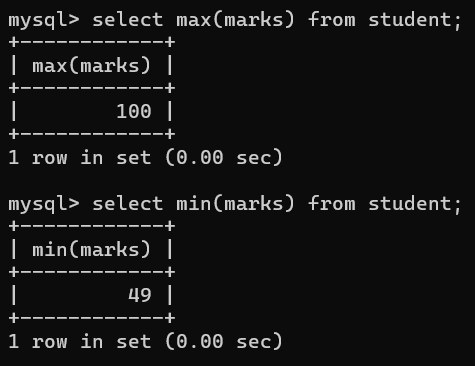
**DELATE ANY DATA – DML command & Changes any structure – DDL COMMAND**

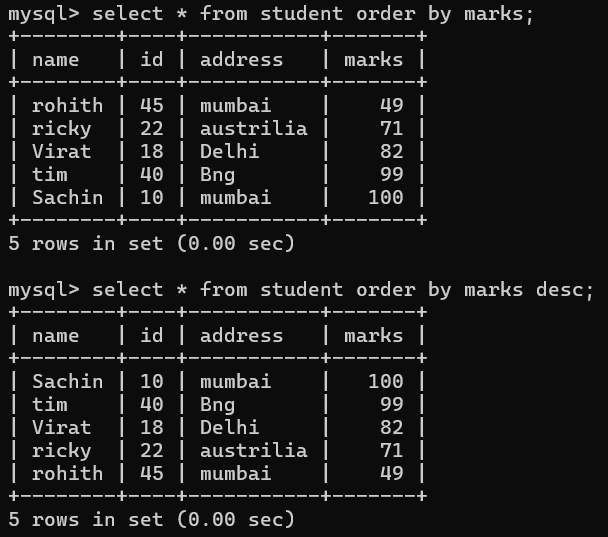
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**Lets introduce to sql functions 🡪**

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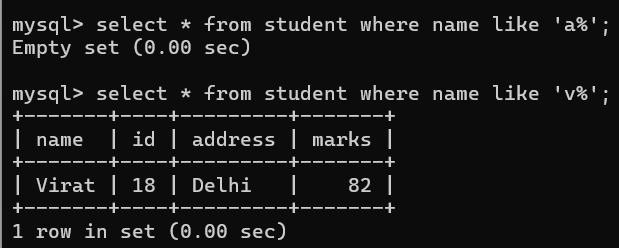
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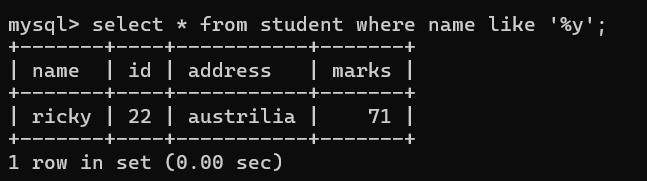
****

**Wild card character 🡪**

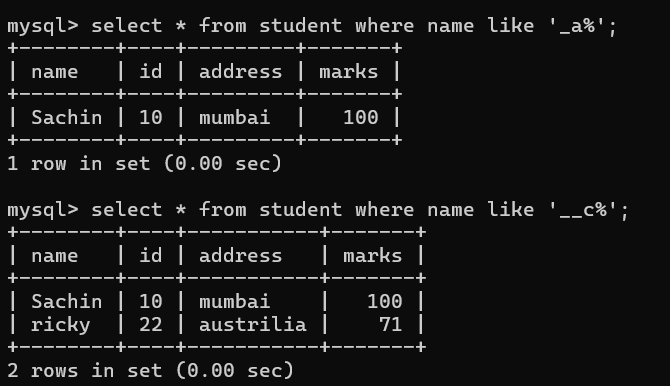
**Student name which start with a then you need to use wild card character**

**Pull out the records of student name which start with a (‘a%’) & names which end with y then’%y)**

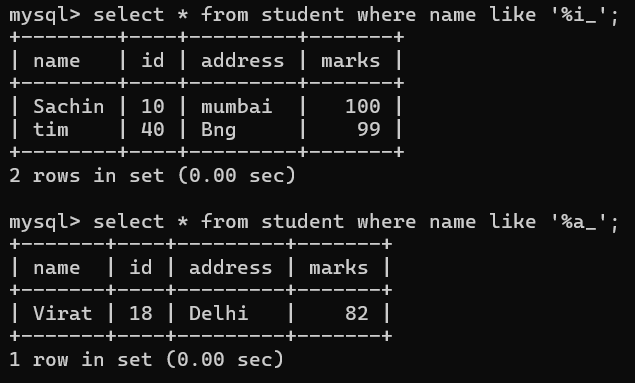
****

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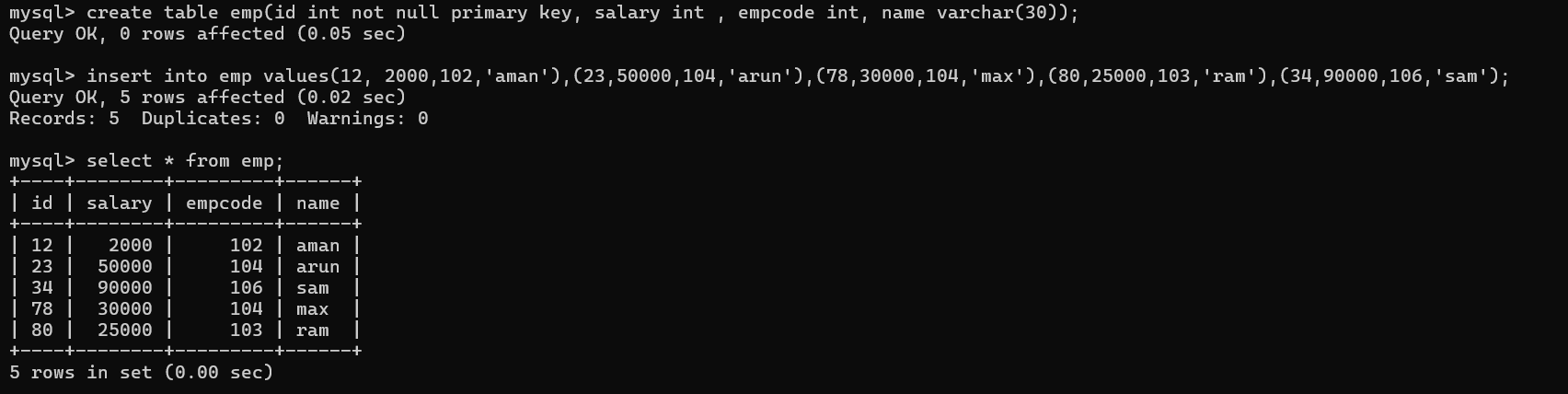
**Pull out the records where second alphabet is ‘a’ then use 2nd wildcard**

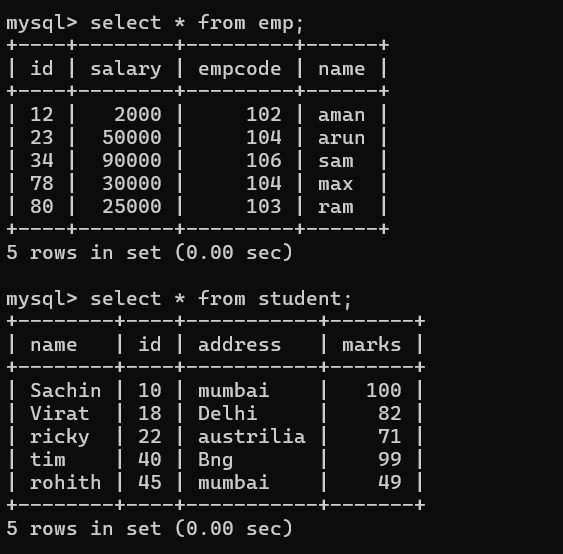
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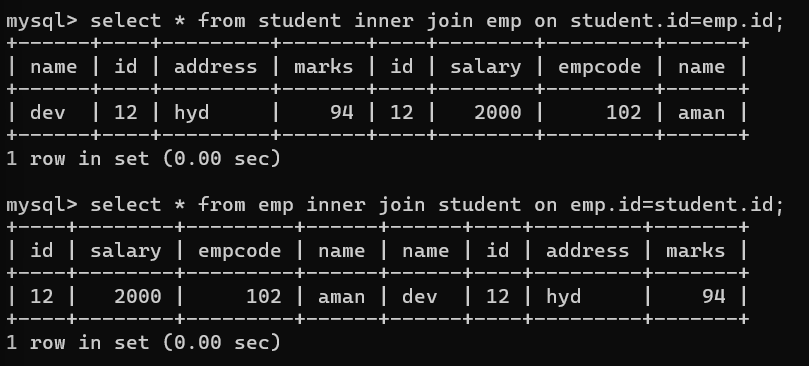
**Pull out the records where second last alphabet is ‘s’ then use below query**

****

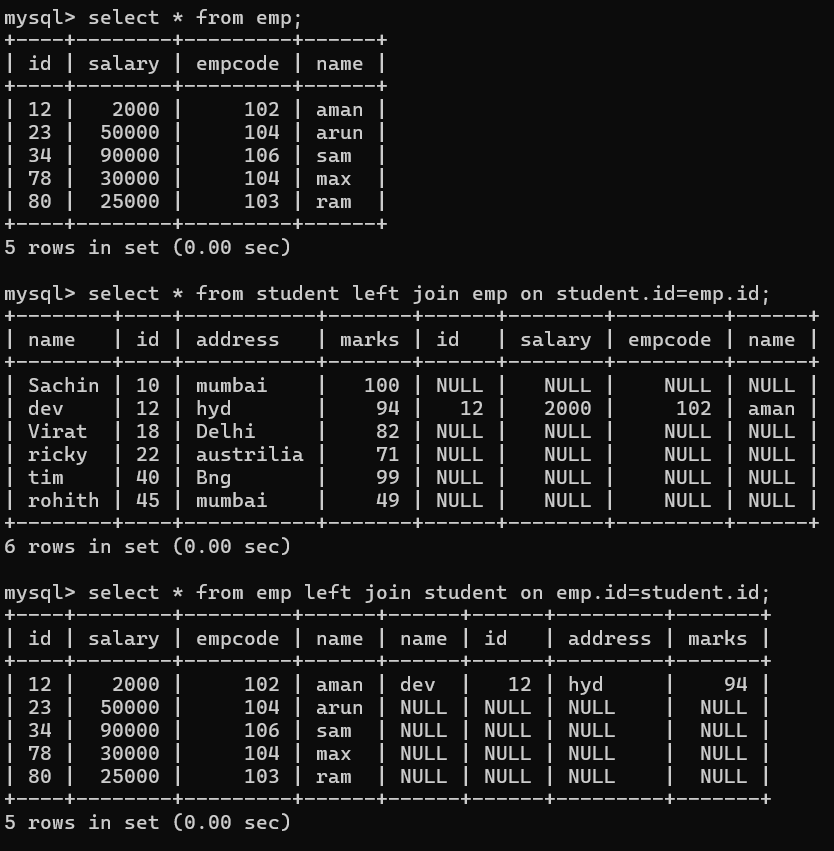
**Lets create another table to make joins –**

**Now user has 2 table under nit database || Innerjoin – it will display the common records**

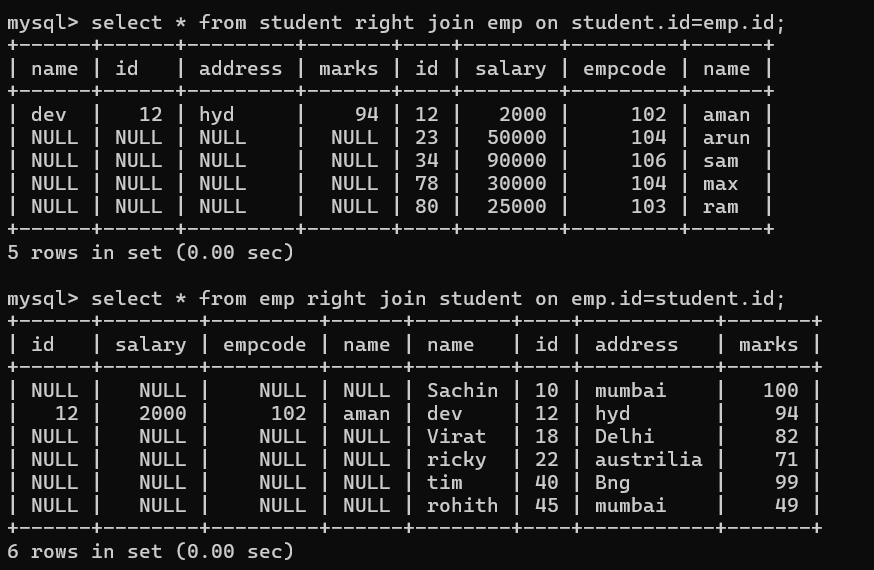
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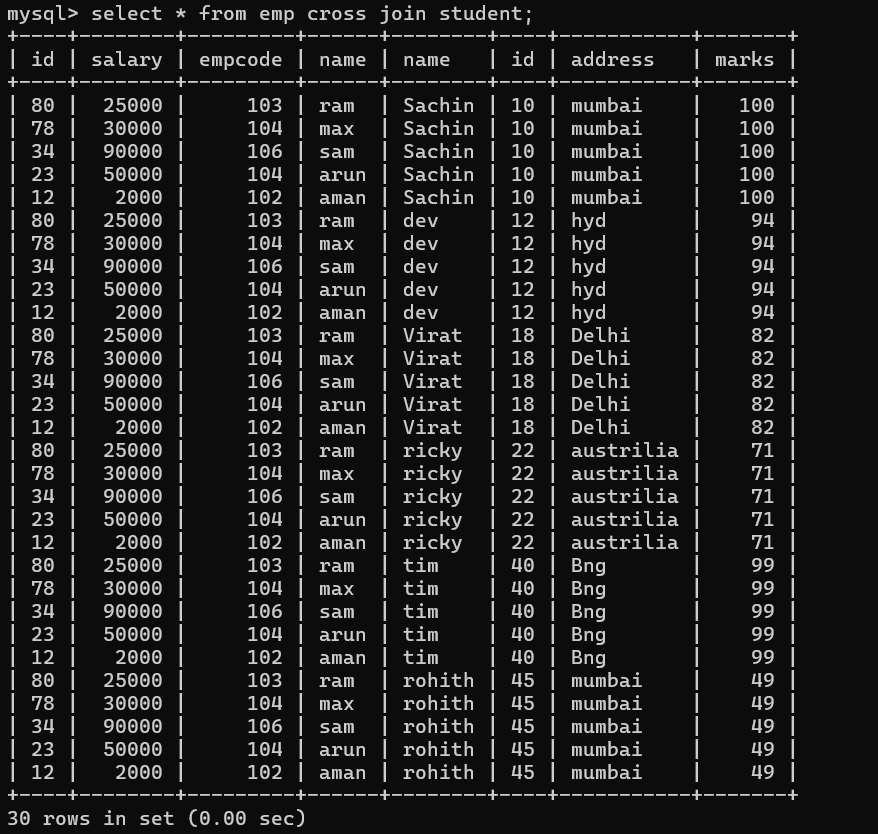
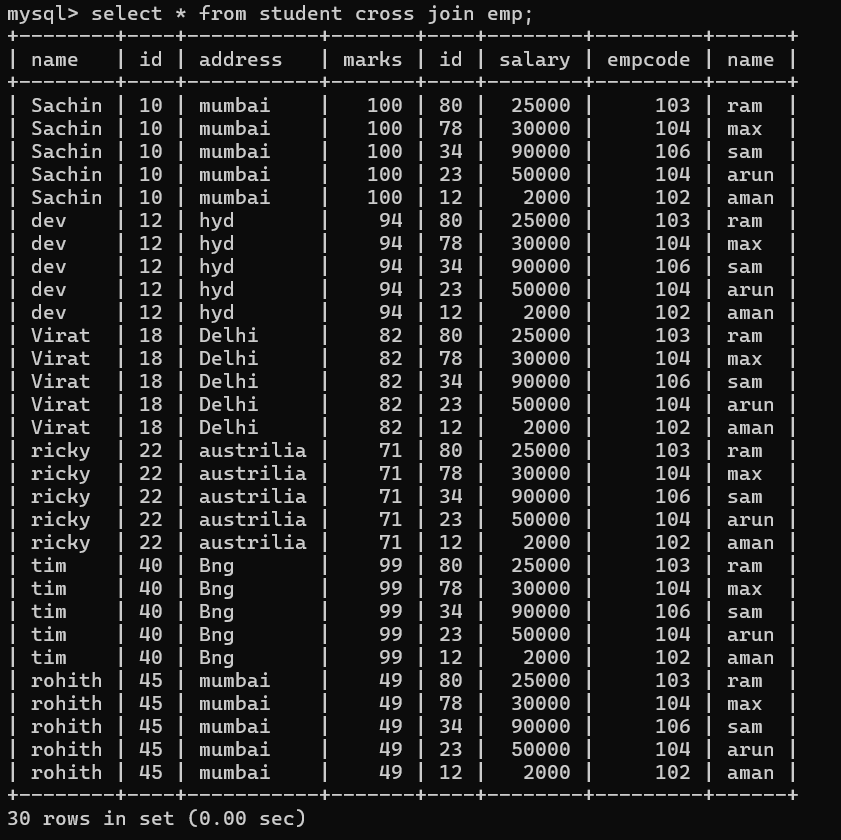
**LEFT JOIN (LEFT OUTER JOIN)🡪**

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**RIGHT JOIN (RIGHT OUTER JOIN)🡪**

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**CROSS JOIN 🡪**

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