MS SQL SERVER / MYSQL / INSTALLATION / CRUD

Difference in SQL, mySQL, SQL Server

1. SQL (Structured Query Language)

- **Definition**: A **standard language** used to interact with relational databases.
- Purpose: Allows users to perform CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete) and other queries.
- **Standardisation**: SQL is a language standard defined by ISO, so most relational databases use similar syntax for basic commands, though each database may extend it differently.

2. MySQL

- **Definition**: An **open-source relational database management system (RDBMS)** developed by Oracle Corporation, commonly used with web applications.
- Compatibility: Works well with web technologies like PHP and is often part of the LAMP stack (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP).
- Key Features:
 - o Cross-platform support: Runs on Windows, Linux, and macOS.
 - Storage Engines: Supports multiple storage engines (e.g., InnoDB, MyISAM).
 - Community and Enterprise Versions: MySQL has both free (Community) and paid (Enterprise) versions, with Enterprise
 offering additional features.
- **Use Cases**: Web applications, content management systems (CMS), and small-to-medium businesses due to its ease of setup and performance.

3. SQL Server

- **Definition**: A **relational database management system (RDBMS)** developed by Microsoft, known for its integration with Windows and other Microsoft products.
- Compatibility: Works well with Windows Server and is often integrated with the .NET framework.
- Key Features:

- o Comprehensive Security: Advanced security features, including row-level security, transparent data encryption, and auditing.
- o SSIS, SSAS, SSRS: Comes with tools for data integration (SSIS), analysis (SSAS), and reporting (SSRS).
- o **Data Warehouse Support**: SQL Server includes features to support data warehousing and business intelligence.
- **Use Cases**: Enterprise applications, especially in Windows environments where advanced security, data integration, and analytical capabilities are needed.

SQL

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a standardised language used to interact with relational databases. It allows users to perform CRUD operations (Create, Read, Update, Delete) and complex data manipulations through queries. SQL is essential for managing and querying structured data.

Bulk Insert in SQL

Bulk Insert is a feature used to import large volumes of data into a database table from external files (like CSV or text files) quickly. Bulk inserts are efficient for data migration or loading data into a data warehouse, as they process large amounts of data in a single operation rather than multiple individual inserts.

```
BULK INSERT TableName
FROM 'file_path'
WITH (
FIELDTERMINATOR = ',',
ROWTERMINATOR = '\n',
FIRSTROW = 2
):
```

MySQL

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS) widely used for web applications. Known for its ease of use and speed, MySQL supports SQL and is often employed in LAMP stacks (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP/Python/Perl).

Basic Queries (CRUD):

- Create: INSERT INTO table (column1, column2) VALUES (value1, value2);
- Read: SELECT * FROM table WHERE condition;

- Update: UPDATE table SET column1 = value1 WHERE condition;
- Delete: DELETE FROM table WHERE condition;

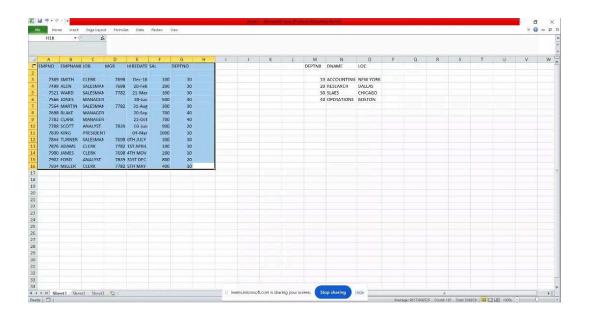
MS SQL (Microsoft SQL Server)

MS SQL Server is a relational database management system developed by Microsoft, often used in enterprise environments. It provides tools for advanced analytics, data integration, and business intelligence.

Basic Queries (CRUD):

- Create: INSERT INTO table (column1, column2) VALUES (value1, value2);
- Read: SELECT * FROM table WHERE condition;
- Update: UPDATE table SET column1 = value1 WHERE condition;
- Delete: DELETE FROM table WHERE condition;

CLASS TASK: CREATE A TABLE FOR EMPLOYEES BASED ON A EXCEL SHEET



```
CREATE TABLE Employee (
  Id INT AUTO INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY.
  EMPNO INT UNIQUE,
  ENAME VARCHAR(50).
  JOB VARCHAR(50),
  MGR INT,
  HIREDATE DATE,
  SAL INT.
  DEPTNO INT
INSERT INTO Employee (EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, DEPTNO) VALUES
(7369, 'SMITH', 'CLERK', 7698, '2016-12-16', 100, 10),
(7499, 'ALLEN', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '2023-02-20', 200, 30),
(7521, 'WARD', 'SALESMAN', 7782, '2023-03-21', 300, 30),
(7566, 'JONES', 'MANAGER', NULL, '2023-06-30', 500, 40),
(7654, 'MARTIN', 'SALESMAN', 7782, '2023-08-31', 300, 30),
(7698, 'BLAKE', 'MANAGER', NULL, '2023-09-20', 700, 40),
(7782, 'CLARK', 'MANAGER', NULL, '2023-10-21', 700, 40),
(7788, 'SCOTT', 'ANALYST', 7839, '2023-06-03', 900, 20),
(7839, 'KING', 'PRESIDENT', NULL, '2023-03-04', 1000, 10),
(7844, 'TURNER', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '2023-07-06', 300, 30),
(7876, 'ADAMS', 'CLERK', 7782, '2023-04-01', 100, 10),
(7900, 'JAMES', 'CLERK', 7698, '2023-11-04', 200, 10),
(7902, 'FORD', 'ANALYST', 7839, '2023-12-31', 800, 20),
(7934, 'MILLER', 'CLERK', 7782, '2023-05-05', 400, 10);
SELECT * FROM Employee;
CREATE TABLE Department (
  Id INT AUTO INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY.
  DEPTNO INT UNIQUE.
  DNAME VARCHAR(50),
 LOC VARCHAR(50)
INSERT INTO Department (DEPTNO, DNAME, LOC) VALUES
(10, 'ACCOUNTING', 'NEW YORK'),
(20, 'RESEARCH', 'DALLAS'),
(30, 'SALES', 'CHICAGO'),
(40, 'OPERATIONS', 'BOSTON');
select * from department;
```

SOME HANDS ON PRACTICE

- Some questions were provided for hands-on practice.
- Expected to run on both SQL SERVER and MySQL.

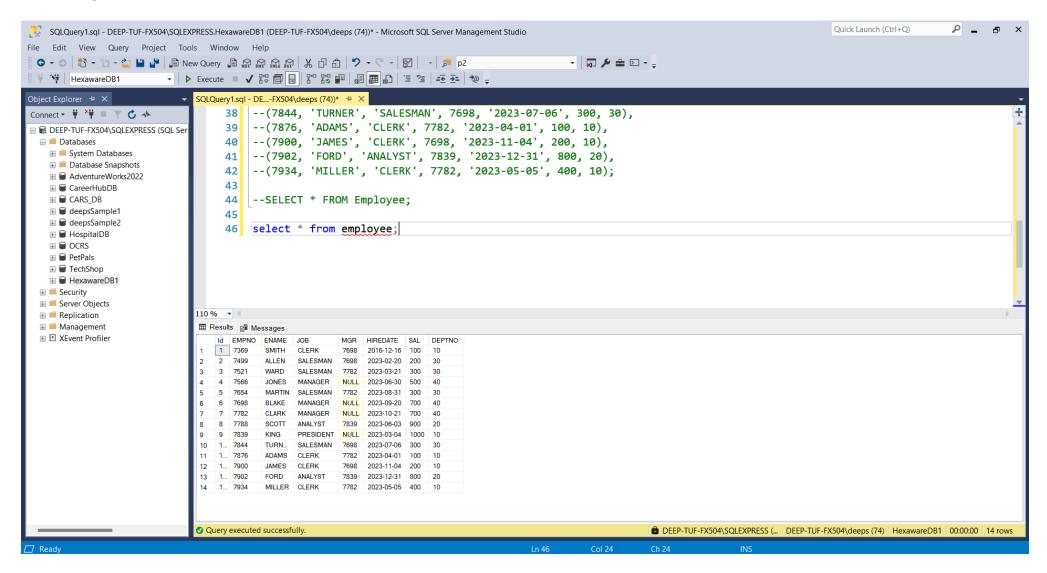
```
CREATE TABLE Department (
  Id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
  DEPTNO INT UNIQUE NOT NULL,
  DNAME VARCHAR(50),
  LOC VARCHAR(50)
INSERT INTO Department (DEPTNO, DNAME, LOC) VALUES
(10, 'ACCOUNTING', 'NEW YORK'),
(20, 'RESEARCH', 'DALLAS'),
(30, 'SALES', 'CHICAGO'),
(40, 'OPERATIONS', 'BOSTON');
--SELECT * FROM Department;
CREATE TABLE Employee (
  Id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
  EMPNO INT UNIQUE NOT NULL.
  ENAME VARCHAR(50),
  JOB VARCHAR(50),
  MGR INT,
 HIREDATE DATE,
  SAL INT.
 DEPTNO INT,
  constraint FK Employee Department FOREIGN KEY (DEPTNO) REFERENCES Department(DEPTNO)
INSERT INTO Employee (EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, MGR, HIREDATE, SAL, DEPTNO) VALUES
(7369, 'SMITH', 'CLERK', 7698, '2016-12-16', 100, 10),
(7499, 'ALLEN', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '2023-02-20', 200, 30),
```

```
(7521, 'WARD', 'SALESMAN', 7782, '2023-03-21', 300, 30), (7566, 'JONES', 'MANAGER', NULL, '2023-06-30', 500, 40), (7654, 'MARTIN', 'SALESMAN', 7782, '2023-08-31', 300, 30), (7698, 'BLAKE', 'MANAGER', NULL, '2023-09-20', 700, 40), (7782, 'CLARK', 'MANAGER', NULL, '2023-10-21', 700, 40), (7788, 'SCOTT', 'ANALYST', 7839, '2023-06-03', 900, 20), (7839, 'KING', 'PRESIDENT', NULL, '2023-03-04', 1000, 10), (7844, 'TURNER', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '2023-07-06', 300, 30), (7876, 'ADAMS', 'CLERK', 7782, '2023-04-01', 100, 10), (7900, 'JAMES', 'CLERK', 7698, '2023-11-04', 200, 10), (7902, 'FORD', 'ANALYST', 7839, '2023-12-31', 800, 20), (7934, 'MILLER', 'CLERK', 7782, '2023-05-05', 400, 10);
```

TASKS

- Storing Data in a Table
- Updating Data in a Table
- Deleting Data from a Table
- Retrieving Specific Attributes
- Retrieving Selected Rows
- Filtering Data:WHERE Clauses
- Filtering Data:IN,DISTINCT,AND,OR,IN,BETWEEN,LIKE,Column & table aliases

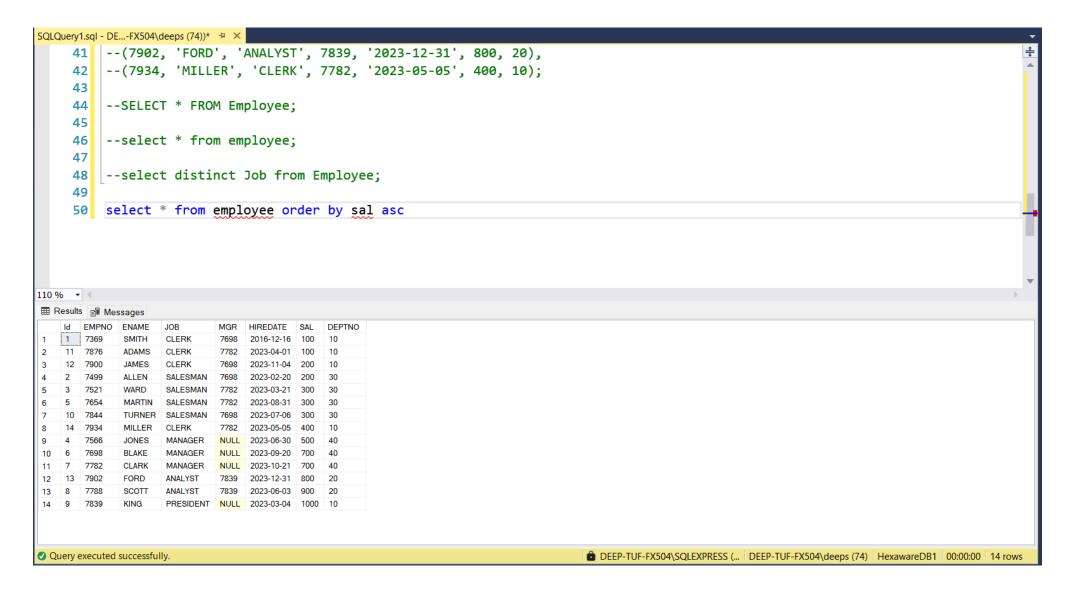
Display all the information of the EMP table?



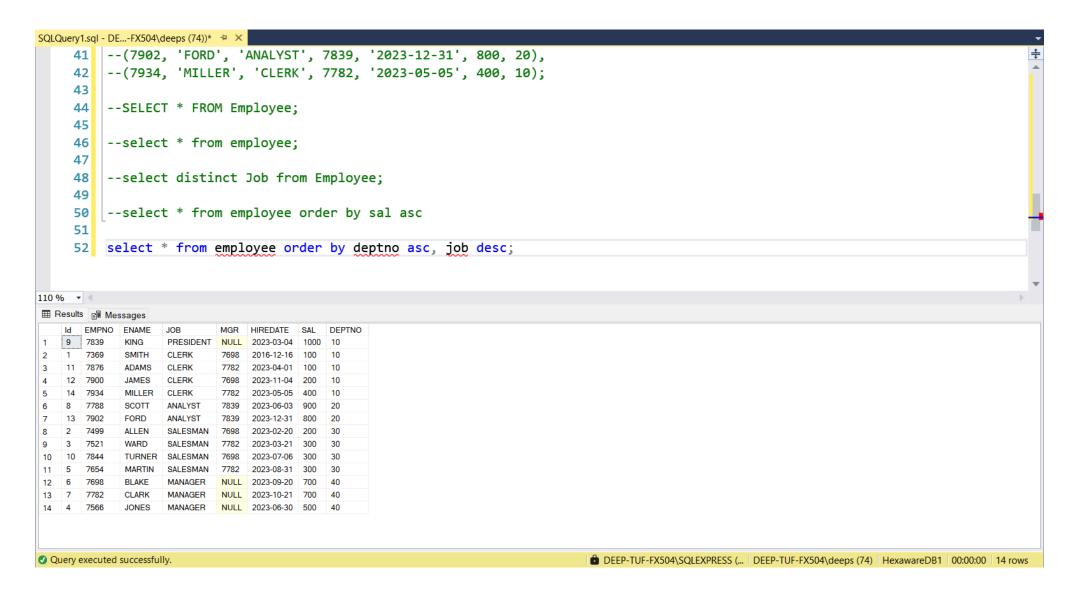
Display unique Jobs from EMP table?

```
SQLQuery1.sql - DE...-FX504\deeps (74))* + X
     38 -- (7844, 'TURNER', 'SALESMAN', 7698, '2023-07-06', 300, 30),
     39 -- (7876, 'ADAMS', 'CLERK', 7782, '2023-04-01', 100, 10),
     40 -- (7900, 'JAMES', 'CLERK', 7698, '2023-11-04', 200, 10),
     41 -- (7902, 'FORD', 'ANALYST', 7839, '2023-12-31', 800, 20),
     42 -- (7934, 'MILLER', 'CLERK', 7782, '2023-05-05', 400, 10);
     43
         --SELECT * FROM Employee;
     44
     45
     46 --select * from employee;
     47
     48 select distinct Job from Employee;
110 % 🔻 🔻
ANALYST
   CLERK
    MANAGER
    PRESIDENT
   SALESMAN
Query executed successfully.
                                                                                DEEP-TUF-FX504\SQLEXPRESS (... | DEEP-TUF-FX504\deeps (74) | HexawareDB1 | 00:00:00 | 5 rows
```

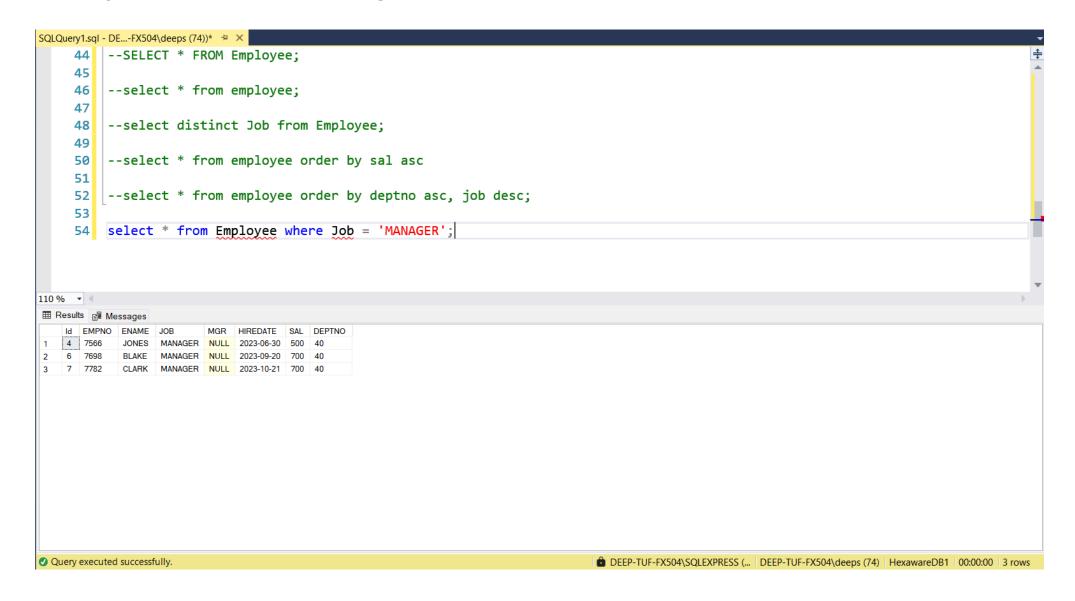
List the emps in the asc order of their Salaries?



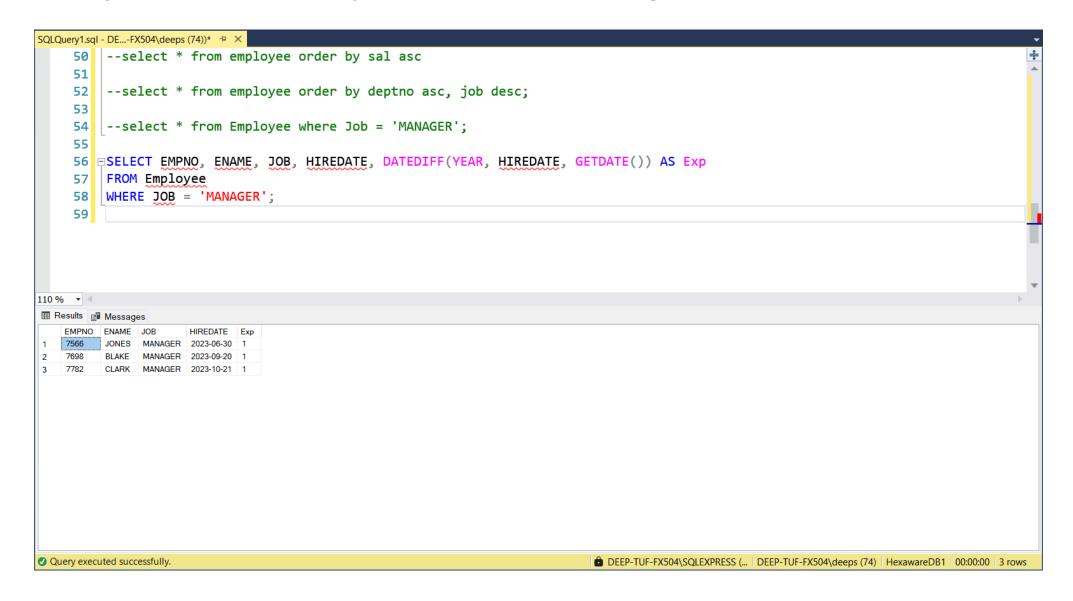
List the details of the emps in asc order of the Dptnos and desc of Jobs?



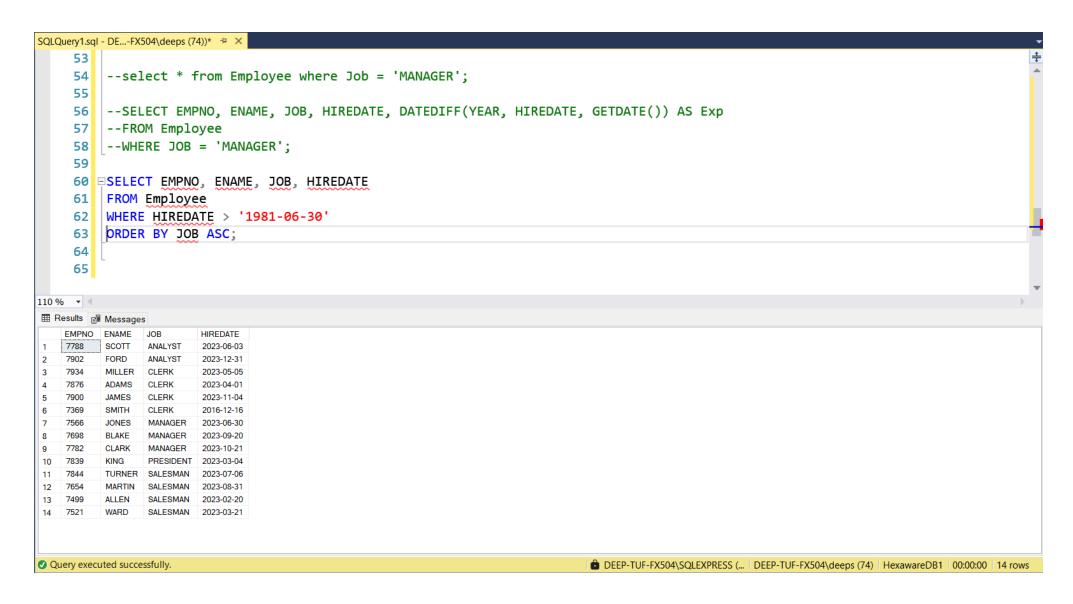
Display all the details of all 'Mgrs'



Display the Empno, Ename, job, Hiredate, Exp of all Mgrs



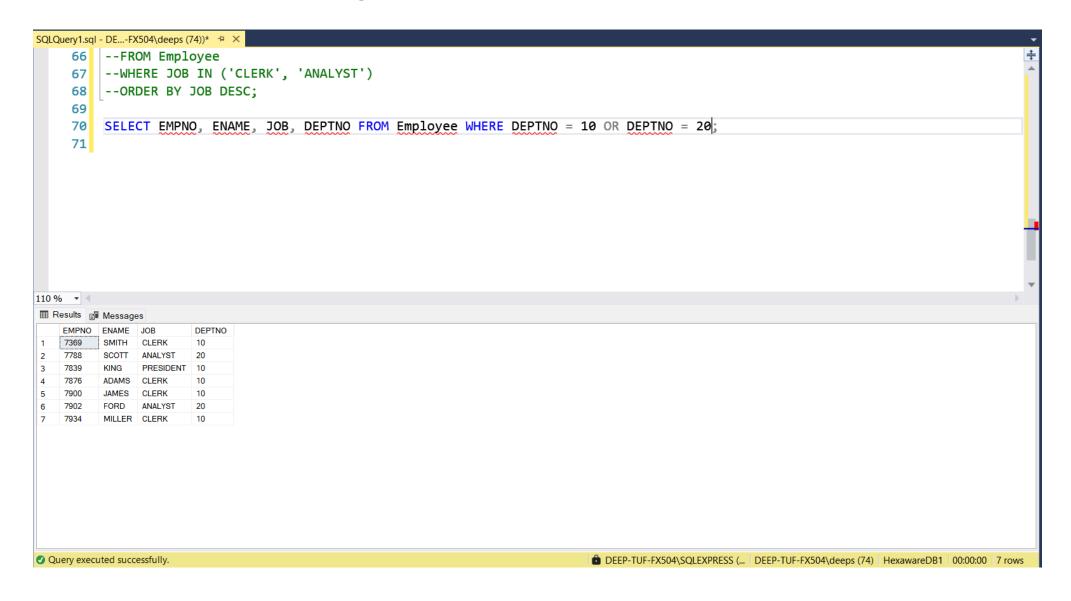
List the emps in the asc order of Designations of those joined after the second half of 1981.



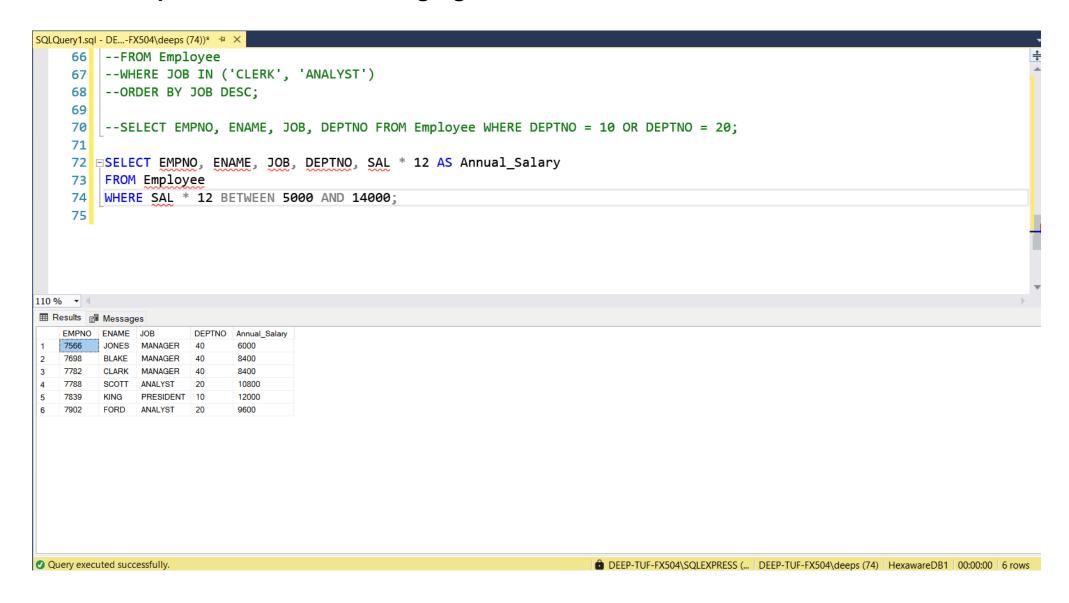
List the emps who are either 'CLERK' or 'ANALYST' in the Desc order.

```
SQLQuery1.sql - DE...-FX504\deeps (74))* □ ×
          --SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, HIREDATE, DATEDIFF(YEAR, HIREDATE, GETDATE()) AS Exp
     57 -- FROM Employee
     58 --WHERE JOB = 'MANAGER';
     59
         --SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, HIREDATE
     60
     61 -- FROM Employee
         --WHERE HIREDATE > '1981-06-30'
         --ORDER BY JOB ASC;
     63
     64
          SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, HIREDATE
     66 FROM Employee
          WHERE JOB IN ('CLERK', 'ANALYST')
     67
          ORDER BY JOB DESC;
     68
     69
110 % ▼ <
EMPNO
          ENAME JOB
                      HIREDATE
                CLERK
                      2016-12-16
          ADAMS
                CLERK
                      2023-04-01
    7900
          JAMES
               CLERK
                      2023-11-04
    7934
          MILLER CLERK
                      2023-05-05
    7902
          FORD
                ANALYST 2023-12-31
          SCOTT ANALYST 2023-06-03
Query executed successfully.
                                                                                     DEEP-TUF-FX504\SQLEXPRESS (... | DEEP-TUF-FX504\deeps (74) | HexawareDB1 | 00:00:00 | 6 rows
```

List the emp who are working for the Deptno 10 or 20.



List the emps Who Annual sal ranging from 5000 and 14000.



List the Enames those are starting with 'S' and with five characters.

```
SQLQuery1.sql - DE...-FX504\deeps (74))* + ×
     69
         --SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, DEPTNO FROM Employee WHERE DEPTNO = 10 OR DEPTNO = 20;
     70
     71
        --SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, DEPTNO, SAL * 12 AS Annual_Salary
     72
    73 --FROM Employee
        --WHERE SAL * 12 BETWEEN 5000 AND 14000;
     74
     75
     76 SELECT ENAME
        FROM Employee
     77
         WHERE ENAME LIKE 'S%' AND LEN(ENAME) = 5;
     79
     80
110 % ▼ ◀
ENAME
   SMITH
2 SCOTT
Query executed successfully.
                                                                                DEEP-TUF-FX504\SQLEXPRESS (... | DEEP-TUF-FX504\deeps (74) | HexawareDB1 | 00:00:00 | 2 rows
```

List the total information of EMP table along with DNAME and Loc of all the emps Working Under 'ACCOUNTING' & 'RESEARCH' in the asc Deptno.

