**SQL**

SQL- Structure Query Language

DBMS- Data base management system

RDMS- Relational data base management system

**SQL**  is a language to interact with computer to store data,it is of 5 types:

**TYPES OF SQL**

**DDL** = Data definition language.

**DML** = Data manipulation language.

**DCL** = Data control language.

**DQL** = Data query language.

**TCL** = Transaction control language.

DDL-create,alter,drop,truncate.(outer structure)

DML-insert,update,delete.(inner structure,data access)

DCL-grant,revoke.(giving permissions to data)

TCL-rollback(undo),commit(permanently save the data),savepoint(rollback particular).

Local host- data can be used within the system server only.

**Basic comments in SQL**

1. \L - to show the list of databases.
2. \dt - to show the table.
3. \c databasename- to connect with data base.

**DDL COMMENTS:**

1. Creation of database

CREATE DATABASE databasename.

1. Creation of table

CREATE TABLE tablename(column1 name datatype ,column2 name varchar(size));

1. Table name modification using alter.

ALTER table tablename rename to newname;

1. To add new column to table.

ALTER table tablename add columnname columntype;

1. To delete a existig column.

ALTER table tablename DROP columnname;

1. To delete values from table.

TRUNCATE tablename;

**DML COMMENTS:**

1. To insert values into table.

INSERT into tablename values(val1,val2,val3);

1. To update values into table.

UPDATE from tablename columnname= ‘value’ where uniquecolumnname= ‘value’;

1. To delete values from table.

DELETE from tablename columname= ‘value’ where uniquecolumnname= ‘value’;

**ORDERBY COMMENT:**

Select \* from tablename order by columname;

To order by ascending:

Select \* from tablename order by columname asc;

To order by descending:

Select \* from tablename order by columname desc;

To order by certain limit:

Select \* from tablename limit value;

**TO CHECK NULL VALUES:**

Select \* from tablename where columnname isnull;

LIKE COMMENT:

‘%letter’- name ends with s.

‘letter%’-name starts with s.

‘%letter%’-name with s in middle.

Select \* from tablename columnname like % ‘value’;

IN-To check whether the value is present in column or table.

BETWEEN-To check between certain range.

AS-rename as with alias

GROUPBY- The GROUP BY statement is often used with aggregate functions (COUNT(), MAX(), MIN(), SUM(), AVG()) to group the result-set by one or more columns