Structed Query Language (801)

Sal is a language which is used to interact with velational database management systems.

MYSQL is a relational database management system in which we can write Sal code, auerics to create databases and database tables.

database is a collection of information and that information can be stored in différent ways in

Database management system is a special software program that helps users to create and maintain a database.

Database Management can perform four operations named in shortcut as C. R. U. D (create Read (or) retrieve update in to one knowns us o's it Delete).

Two Types of patabases

Non-Relational (no sal) Relational patabases (30.1)

THE GIGHT CAMP! SP!

· data is not stored in tables instead this . data is stored in tables cach table stores information about type of database wes a specific topic and tables are propor hierarchical structure to together by common heids store data paris

The above four languages Querics are the request made to DBMs for specific information Oatabase a veries

osl, polipel w

t vatadypes in table there will be rows and coloumns. The

- · Coloumn représents à single attribute · vow represents an entry · primary key is an attribute which unravely defines the vow in the database. · primary Key can be anything it can be a number (or) String but it has to uniquely identify the specific vow. · surrogate Key is a type of primary key that has no mapping to anything in real world. to anything in real world.

 natural key is a key that has a mapping to the real · foreign key is just a primary key of another table. * structured overy language (Sal) it is a hybrid language which means mixture of y languages (different) in to one Knowns as Sal. its four types are i) Data Query language: used to Query the database for information ") Data Definition language: used for defining, database schemas 111) Data control language: used for controlling access to the data in iv) Data Manipulation language used for inserding, updading and Deleding data from database monimos po sidosos se dad. The above four languages DAL, DDL, DCL and DML are four types
 - The above four languages DAL, DDL, DCL and DML are tour type

 to fooperations performed by SAL

 to Datatypes

INT -- whole numbers

VAR CHARO -- 8 tring of longth (-)

DECIMAL (MIN) -- M-no of digits N- no of digits after BLOB = 8 tores binary data DATE - YYYY-MM-DO TIME STAMP - YVYY-MM-DD. HH:MM:95 I WE USE CREATE TABLE Keyword to create table and toget information about that table we use DESCRIBE Keyword. a To delete table we use drop table Key word with all high letters.

No we can modify the table by using ALTER keyword. VAIUES (); Syntax & To get all the information from the table we use SELECT & FROM Table Name Syntax * NOT NULL is a Keyword used for coloumn such that values in that coloumn can't be nott * [UNIQUE] is a Keyword used for coloumn such that for cach vow in that table shouldn't have same value * we can update and delete information from the table by using the keywords uppate AND DELETE. steps to be followed topils med + 12 1143 1) Select * From student (table created by me) 3) DELETE FROM Student 2) OPPATE Student BCT major = undecided WHERE student-id= 5;

ahere major = (Sai 123';

QUERIOSPIL FOR O - M SHILLING TOWN - - (MIM) JANIES & SELECT Keyword is very special Keyword. it is going to tell the relational database management system that we want to get some information from it.

e we use asterik Keyword (or) symbol (*) to grab all the infort mation.

specific table. mation. d From keyword is used to get information from specific to

t we can replace astrik with coloumn name to get information about that particular coloumn.

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1) DELETE FROM Studient

HERE Humbia of

SOL functions

** COUNT () -> This function counts no of employees in employees Syntax: - SELECT, COUNT(cmp-id)

XDINGS INCIFROM employee 151138

basically it counts how many entries in the Satabase table actually have values it doesn't count if table having holl

AVGE () & sum () functions are also used to average and the Sum the values in data table

& for example in a table called client there are two names ending with LLC to get those two names we use the below syntax

SELECT * FROM client bowellor of of ogoto

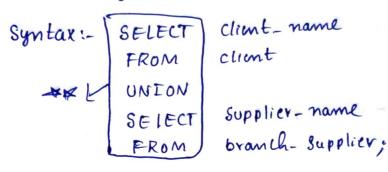
(WHERE client-name Like ", uc; sols (

12. (any no of characters before LLC)

Certing, solem 24295

ANION INTO DISTAN NO BY AND LOS DELL WAS THE it is an operator used to combine the result-set of two or more . I do by a policy of the plane Select statemonts

- a every select statement within union must have the same number of Coloumns
- a coloumns must have similar data types.
- A coloumns in every statement must be in same order



JOINS

JOIN operator is used to combine rows from two Gr) more tables based on related coloumn between them.

- DINNER JOIN: returns records that have matching values in both tables
- 2) LEFT JOIN: returns all records from the left table and matched records from right table
- 8) RIGHT JOIN: returns all records from the right table
- 4) FULL JOIN: combination of both Right and left JOIN

a guery is written inside a guery. The result of inner query is used in execution of outer query.

ON DELETE CASCADE AND ON DELETE SET NULL

& if we define the foreign key as ON DELETE CASCADE, when we delete a mater record, all the corresponding child records will get deleted