

SQL NOTES

80-90% Query is same
in all other RDBMS ↴

Obviously go with SQL
easy

Install the system

Database IDE ↴

W3 Schools ↴ → good Syntax

↳ [Group by & Having Clause] ↴

Remember → Once you complete the Playlist by this guy j remember to chk out his video 1 to confirm if anything is left or not

for SQL Developers
that comes after advance
is not available &

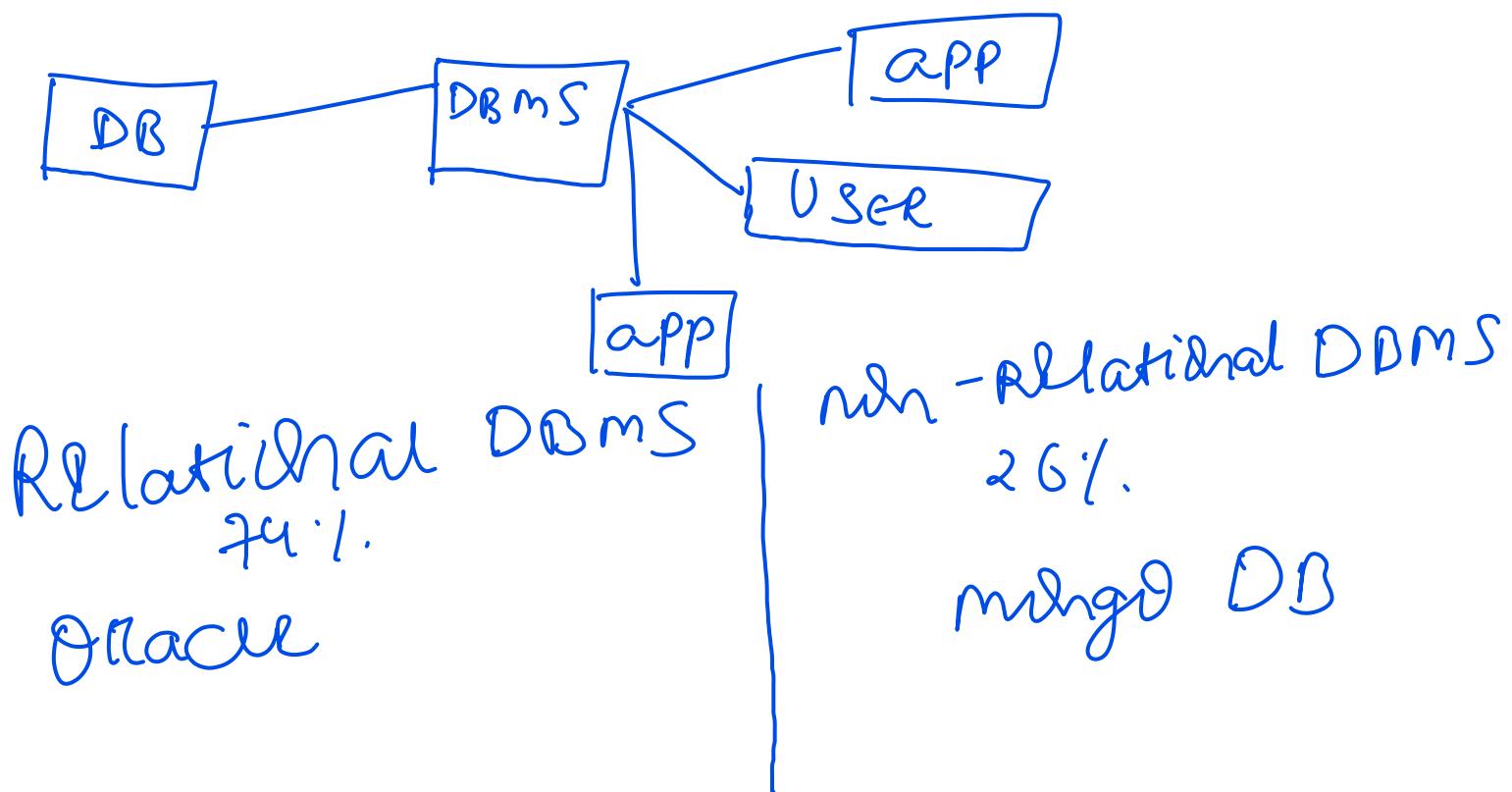
for us Ad Vancl is more than
enough

Ch:-01 → Database

Data → information or fact in any form; images, videos etc.

Database → Container filled with data on computer, to edit, access etc.
Store, modify and extract.

Database → It stores data
DBMS → It manages the data stored



RDBMS

↳ stored in table, column and rows

EID	Name	Post	Sal	DEPT	DOJ
.					

F·k - joins 2 table for combine info.

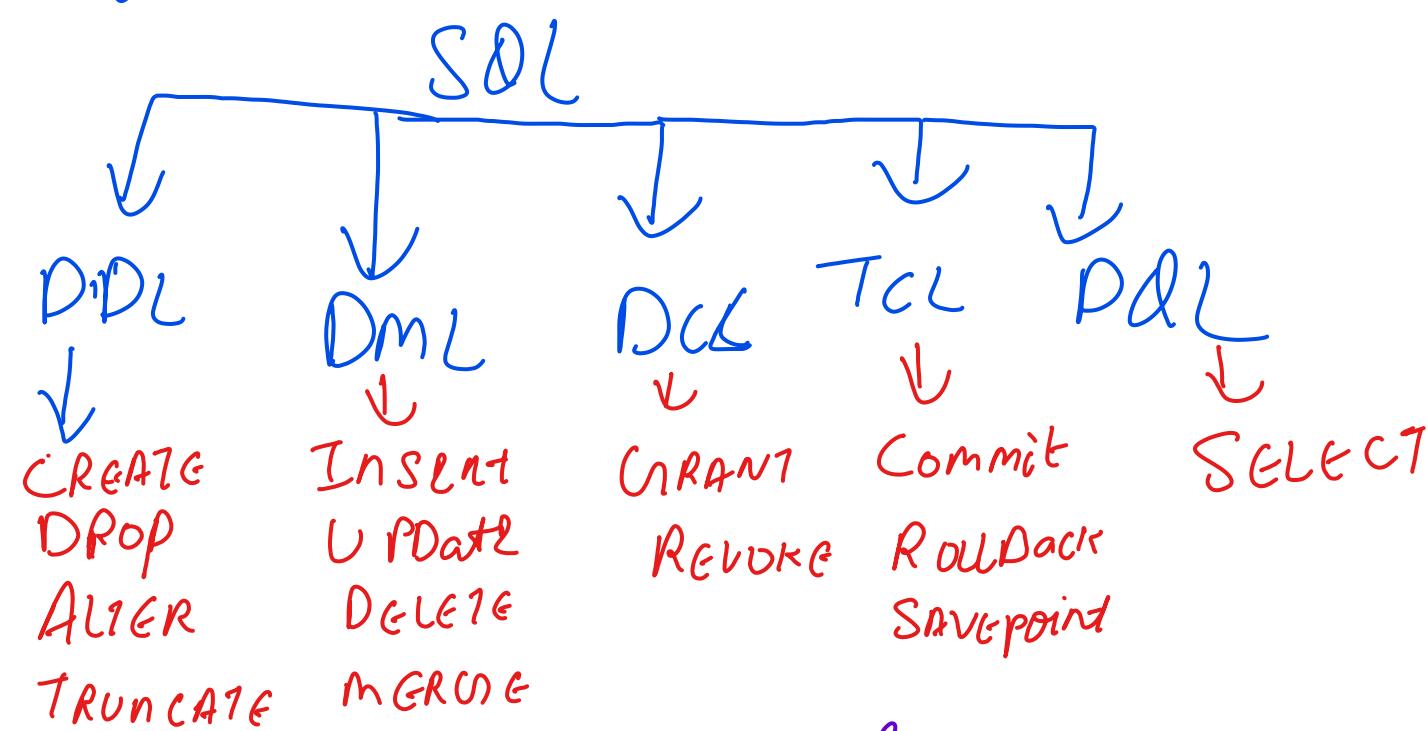
⇒ VRDBMS

key Value, Graph, Document
data, wide column Database etc.

Installing PostgreSQL

Create Database → Right Click on Database
Database → right click on Database Open
Query tool.

SQL → RDMS



You know all of this



DDL → Data definition lang

VARCHAR →

INT →

Date →

Float → decimal

Boolean → T | F

constraints in DDL

↳ CHECK

NOT NULL

UNIQUE → (null is allowed)

PK → not null + unique

1 table 1 PK

fk → relate 2 tables

COMMANDS

CREATE

DROP → removes database objects

ALTER → modify a table, name of table, name of column, add column, etc.

DML → Data manipulation language

INSERT ✓

UPDATE ✓

DELETE ✓

YK this

COMMANDS and QUERIES

SQl & ✓

what is the difference between SQL and MYSQL

in sql we can get select 5+2 total; it will give the result as 7 without any delay and any table
but same thing in MYSQL and Oracle is different in this case we write select (5+2) as total from dual
in this case dual acts as a dummy table to solve this arithmetic problem

What is a union clause

when we are using a union clause its basically when we need multiple data from different sources or multiple tables,
when using a union clause always remember that the no. of columns in both the sets and the data type of the columns
must be same.

it removes the duplicate data, to get all the values use union all it will get all the values

What is a outer and inner join?

SQL Joins: There are several types of JOIN but we look at the most commonly used:

1) Inner Join

- Inner joins fetches records when there are matching values in both tables.

2) Outer Join

- Left Outer Join

- Left join fetches all records from left table and the matching records from right table.

- The count of the query will be the count of the Left table.

- Columns which are fetched from right table and do not have a match will be passed as NULL.

- Right Outer Join

- Right join fetches all records from right table and the matching records from left table.

- The count of the query will be the count of the right table.

- Columns which are fetched from left table and do not have a match will be passed as NULL.

- Full Outer Join

- Full join always return the matching and non-matching records from both left and right table.

