Non - Relational DBMS :- In this DBMS data is stored in Key - value pair.
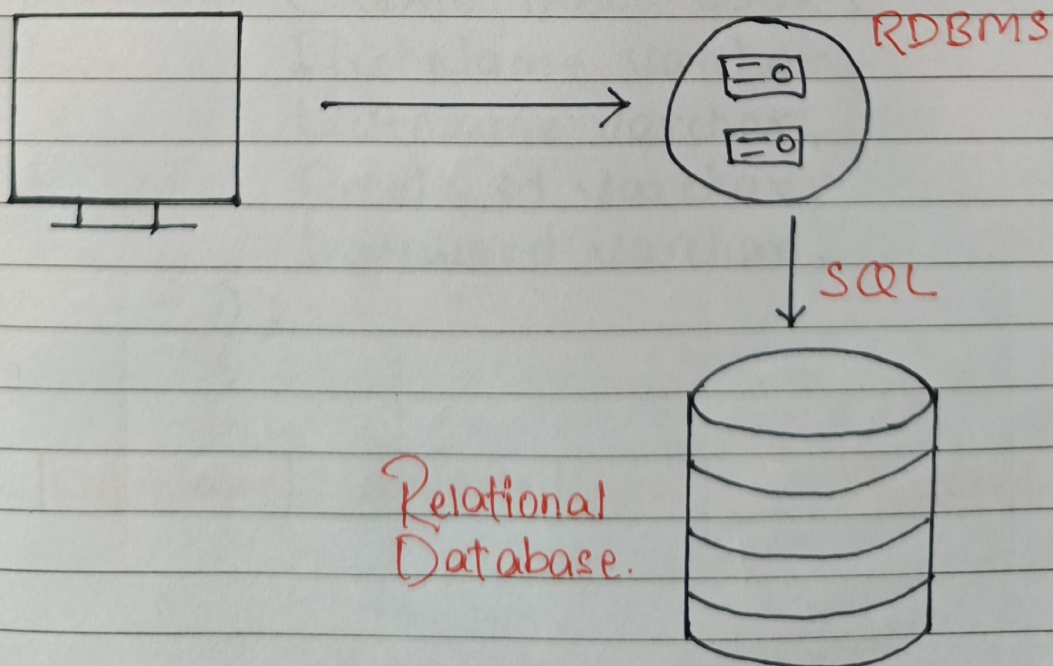
```
{
   "Roll No" : 1,
   "Class" : "5 th",
   "Name" : "Jai"
}
```

(Non - Relational DBMS).

For Example :- MongoDB , Redis

SQL :- It stand for Structured Query Language.

SQL is used for update, delete, insert data in table or Relational Database.

RDBMS

SQL

Relational Database.

SQL CREATE Command :-

It is used for create Tables.

Syntax :-

```
CREATE TABLE tablename (
    column 1 datatype,
    column 2 datatype,
    -- -- -- -- -- -- --
);
```

SQL keywords are case-insensitive.

In MySQL, case-insensitive is an option you can turn on and off.

For Example :-

```
CREATE TABLE User (
FirstName varchar,
LastName varchar,
Email_id varchar,
Password varchar,
);
```

First Name	Last Name	Email_id	Password.

SQL INSERT INTO Command :-

It is used to insert data into tables.

Syntax :-

INSERT INTO tableName (column 1, column 2...)
values (value 1, value 2...);

- A row of database table is known as record or a tuple.

- A column of database table is known as an attribute.

For Example :-

INSERT INTO USER (FirstName, LastName, Email-Id, Password)
values (Jai, Sharma, abc@gmail.com, abc#123);

FirstName	LastName	Email-Id	Password
Jai	Sharma	abc@gmail	abc#123

How to Insert Multiple Record (row, tuple) :-

VALUES (Jai, Sharma, abc@gmail.com, 123),
(Jaya, Sharma, xyz@gmail.com, abc);

SQL SELECT Command :-

It is used to retrieves data from the table.

Syntax:-

SELECT Column 1, Column 2
From tableName;

- To Select Complete table, use * (star)
  SELECT *
  From tableName;

Example:-

FirstName	Last Name	Password
Jai	Kumar	123
Jaya	Singh	abc
Amit	Sharma	xyz

Table :- USER

Command:-

SELECT FirstName
From USER;

Output:-

First Name
Jai
Jaya
Amit

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