***SQL CONTENTS: -***

* **Introduction of DBMS**
* **Types of DBMS**
* **DQL (Data Query Language)**
* Joint, Sub- Queries, Co- Related Sub-Queries
* **DDL (Data Definition Language)**
* Create, Alter, Rename, Drop, Truncate
* Data Type, Constraints
* **DML (Data Manipulation Language)**
* Insert, Update, Delete
* **TCL (Transaction Control Language)**
* Commit, Same point, Roll Back, Flashback, Purge
* **DCL (Data Control Language)**
* Grant, Revoke
* **Functions**
* Single Row Functions
* Multi Row Functions
* Data Functions
* **Normalization (1 NE, 2NE, 3NE)**

# Introduction of DBMS

## DATA

It may be defined as the useful information & all the data are stored in a centralized location is known as data.

DATA BASE

It is defined as a useful information which is organized by certain set of rules is called database.

DATA-BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (DBMS)**-**

It is defined as a **collection of programs** which is written in order to **manage data base effectively** is known as DBMS.

* **Types of DBMS**

1. Flat file DBMS
2. Heretical DBMS
3. Network DBMS
4. RDBMS (Relational data-base management system)

* **RDBMS (Relational data-base management system)-**

It is defined as **collection of data** which is **organized** by following **some relational rule** is called RDBMS.

In this type **data** will be **store in the form of tables** and its is also easy to **relate multiple tables** to fetch an output.

**Store Data with Rules and Table**

* **Data Base Vendor-**
* Vendor are those who manufactures the database & sells it is called Data Base Vendor.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name of Vendor** | **Product** |
| ORACLE | 10G,11G,12G |
| SAP | Sybase |
| IBM | DB2 |
| Open Source | My SQL |

* **ENTITY- Each and every table** is called entity.

Example--->

**Entity**

Table name- **Student**

**Column Name/ Table Structure**

**Record /Data**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S\_ID** | **S\_Name** | **Course** |
| 01 | Ram | SQL |
| 02 | Sayam | JAVA |

**Show All table Name in SQL Code: -**

* To display tables names in the any SQL database then we have to use below query

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Tabtype** |
| Dept | Table |
| Emp | Table |
| Bonus | Table |
| Salgrade | Table |

Syntax- **Select \* from tab;**

O/p-

**Display column name in SQL Code: -**

* To display column names from any table in a SQL database then we have to use below query

Syntax- **desc table\_name;**

Example- ***desc emp;***

|  |
| --- |
| **Emeno** |
| **Ename** |
| **Job** |
| **Sal** |
| **Dept** |

O/p-

**Display any particular table information in SQL Code: -**

* To display any particular table information in a SQL database then we have to use below query

Syntax- **Select \* from table\_name;**

Example- ***Select \* from emp;***

O/p-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Emp No** | **Ename** | **Job** | **Sal** | **Dept no** |
| 7369 | Smith | Clerk | 5000 | 20 |
| 7438 | Allen | Salesman | 5500 | 30 |
| 7123 | Tones | Analyst | 6000 | 40 |

**Display multiple column names from a table information in SQL Code: -**

* To display multiple column names from any table in a SQL database then we have to use below query

Syntax- **Select column1\_name, column2\_name from table**\_**name;**

Example- ***Select ename, job from emp;***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ename** | **Job** |
| Smith | Clerk |
| Allen | Salesman |
| Tones | Analyst |

O/p-

**\*Note:-**

1. **We can’t use other column name which in not present in the table from which we are trying to retrieve data .**

**(Ex- If we searching for dept. name in emp table then we can’t find it because dept. name information is present in the dept. table only)**

I/p- Select dept from emp;

O/p- Error ….Dept column not present in the emp table

1. SQL in not a case-sensitive language.
2. Knowledge Table name and Column name is mandatory.
3. Table names and Column name need to be use as it is present in the table
4. SQL end with ;

* **Aliasing -**

**Display Aliasing column in SQL Code: -**

* Giving another name for an existing column name for a table is called aliasing.

Syntax :- **select column\_name as aliasing from table\_name;**

**Example: - *select* *sal as salary from emp;***

|  |
| --- |
| **SALARY** |
| 800 |
| 900 |
| 1200 |

O/p-

**Example: - *select* *salary from emp;***

O/p- Error at Line 1

“Salary”: invalid Identification.

**Note-**

|  |
| --- |
| **SALARY** |
| 800 |
| 900 |
| 1200 |

1.  Aliasing is not a permanent change. It is used for just to display purpose for output. -
2. By default, aliasing will take “as” keyword.

**Example: - *select* *sal salary from emp;***

|  |
| --- |
| ***SaLaRy*** |
| 800 |
| 900 |
| 1200 |

 **Note-** To Display the aliasing name as it is given in the query then we have to use “aliasing\_name”.

**Example: - *select* *sal “SaLaRy” from emp;***

**Display Aliasing a table in SQL Code: -**

* Giving another name for an existing table name to a old table is called aliasing.

Syntax :- **select \* from table\_name aliasing\_name;**

**Example: - *select* *from emp e;***

O/p-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Emp No** | **Ename** | **Job** | **Mcr** | **HireDate** | **Sal** | **Comm** |
| 7867 | Tuna | Cleark | 7402 | 20-8-2020 | 800 | 300 |
| 8765 | Muna | Manager | 7562 | 23-8-2020 | 1600 | 500 |

* Red Foam Hand**Arithmatic Operator –**

1. Red Foam Hand+ Addition
2. Red Foam Hand- Substruction
3. Red Foam Hand\* Multiplication
4. Red Foam Hand/ Division
5. Modl Modulus

On select statement we can able to perform Arithmetic Operation.

**Example- Write a query to display employee names and increase the salary of 100 rupees?**

O/p- ***Select Ename, sal+100 from emp;***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ename** | **sal+100** |
| Smith | 900 |
| Allen | 1700 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ename** | **sal** |
| Smith | 800 |
| Allen | 1600 |

Original Table

Using Arithmatic Operator”**+**” Table

* **Use of “-“Arithmetic Operator:-**

**Example- Write a query to display employee names and decrease the salary of 100 rupees?**

O/p- ***Select Ename, sal-100 from emp;***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ename** | **Sal-100** |
| Smith | 700 |
| Allen | 1500 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ename** | **sal** |
| Smith | 800 |
| Allen | 1600 |

Using Arithmatic Operator”**-**” Table

* **Use of “\*“Arithmetic Operator:-**

**Example- Write a query to display employee names and their 12 month salary in rupees?**

O/p- ***Select Ename, sal\*12 from emp;***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ename** | **Sal\*12** |
| Smith | 9600 |
| Allen | 19200 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ename** | **sal** |
| Smith | 800 |
| Allen | 1600 |

Original Table

Using Arithmatic Operator”**\***” Table

Using Arithmatic Operator”**-**” Table

Original Table

Using Arithmatic Operator”**-**” Table

* **Use of “/“Arithmetic Operator:-**

**Example- Write a query to display employee names and their 1/10th salary in rupees?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ename** | **sal** |
| Smith | 800 |
| Allen | 1600 |

O/p- ***Select Ename, sal/10 from emp;***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ename** | **Sal/10** |
| Smith | 80 |
| Allen | 160 |

Using Arithmatic Operator”**\***” Table

Original Table

* **Use of “Modulus“Arithmetic Operator:-**

**Example- Write a query to display salary and show the reminder after divided by 3**

O/p- ***Select salary, mod(sal,3) from emp;***

If we divide salary with mod operator it will divide salary with the mod number and show the reminder ex- 800/3=2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **sal** | **Mod(sal,3)** |
| 800 | 2 |
| 1600 | 1 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ename** | **sal** |
| Smith | 800 |
| Allen | 1600 |

Original Table

Using Arithmatic Operator”**-**” Table

* **Literals -**
* **Usages of data directly** is called literals.
* Data will be classified into 3 things.

***Numbers***- sal, age, marks ….example **07, 08, 09**.

***String***- ename, jobs, location….example **‘Satya’, ‘Ram’, ‘Sayam’**.

***Date***- AD, BC, DOB ….example **‘07-Dec-2021’**.

* **Notice -**
* **Number data** are use **directly**.
* Using **String and Date data** should mention in **single cote** ‘ ’.
* **Dual –**
* Dual is a dummy table which works as a worksheet to do analysis.

**Example** – select 1 from dual;

Dummy Column Name

Attribute

|  |
| --- |
| 1 |
| 1 |

**O/p**-

**Example** – select uma from dual;

Dummy Column Name

Attribute

|  |
| --- |
| uma |
| uma |

**O/p**-

**Example-** select‘ename’ from emp;

|  |
| --- |
| **Ename** |
| Ename |
| Ename |
| ……….. |
| Ename 14 times |
|  |

**O/p-**

**Concatenation –**

* **Joining or merging two or more column values or literals** is called **concatenation**.
* To **achieve concatenation**, we have to **use** (**||**) **double vertical pipes**.

Example- Select ename || job from emp;

|  |
| --- |
| **Ename || Job** |
| Smith Cleark |
| Allen Salesman |

O/p-

Write a query to display **my\_name is \_ename** from emp table

**Example** – *select ‘My name is‘ || ename from emp;*

|  |
| --- |
| ‘My name is ‘|| Ename |
| My name is Smith |
| My name is Allen |

O/p-

Write a query to display **ename \_is\_earning\_salary** from emp table

**Example** – *select ename || ‘is earning’ || sal from emp;*

|  |
| --- |
| Ename ||’is earning’ || sal |
| Smith is earning 800 |
| Allen is earning 1600 |

O/p-

Write a query to display **ename\_is\_a\_[job]** from emp table

**Example** – ***select ename || ‘is a [‘ || job||’]’ from emp****;*

|  |
| --- |
| Ename || ‘is a [‘||job||’]’ |
| Smith is a [cleark] |
| Allen is earning [salesman] |

O/p-