RDBMS & SQL Introduction

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SELECT – DQL – WHERE

- BETWEEN operator (include both ends)   *NOT BETWEEN*
  - c1 BETWEEN val1 AND val2
- IN operator (equality check with multiple values)   *NOT IN*
  - c1 IN (val1, val2, val3)
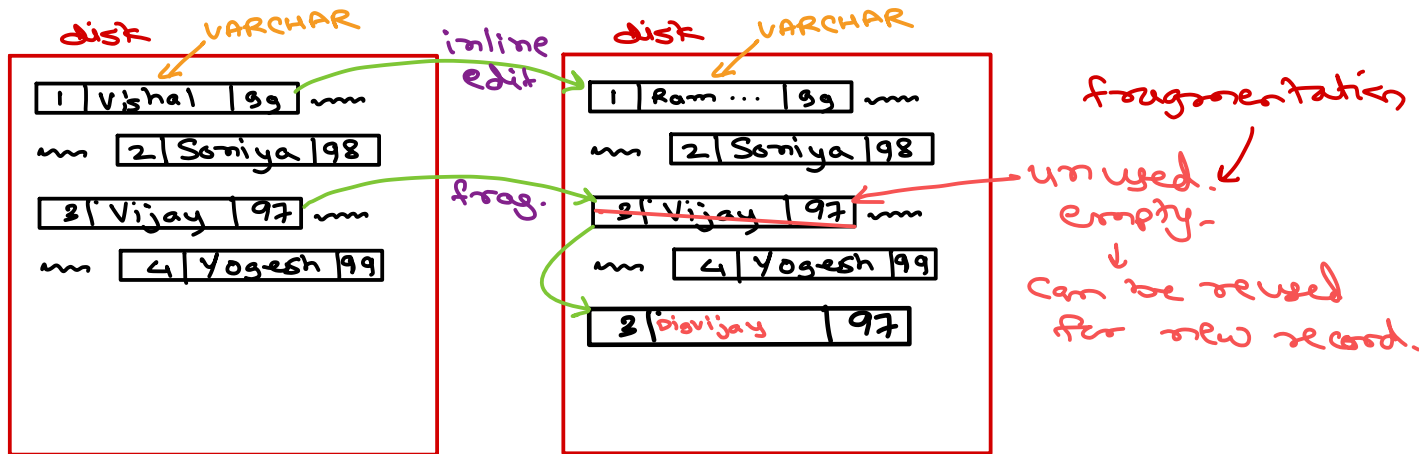- LIKE operator (similar strings)   *NOT LIKE*
  - c1 LIKE 'pattern'.
  - % represent any number of any characters.
  - _ represent any single character.

UPDATE – DML

- To change one or more rows in a table.

- Update row(s) single column.
  - UPDATE table SET c2=new-value WHERE c1=some-value;

- Update multiple columns.
  - UPDATE table SET c2=new-value, c3=new-value WHERE c1=some-value;

- Update all rows single column.
  - UPDATE table SET c2=new-value;

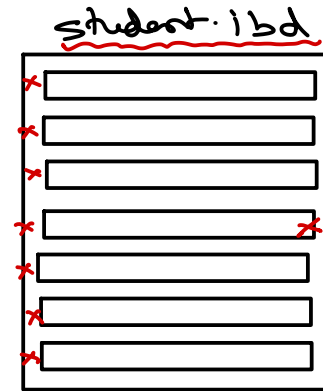# DELETE – DML vs TRUNCATE – DDL vs DROP – DDL

- **DELETE** → not columns
  - To delete one or more rows in a table.
  - Delete row(s)
    - DELETE FROM table WHERE c1=value;
  - Delete all rows
    - DELETE FROM table ;

- **TRUNCATE**
  - Delete all rows.
    - TRUNCATE TABLE table;
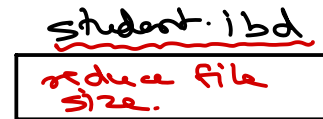 - Truncate is faster than DELETE.

- **DROP**
  - Delete all rows as well as table structure.
    - DROP TABLE table;
    - DROP TABLE table IF EXISTS;
  - Delete database/schema.
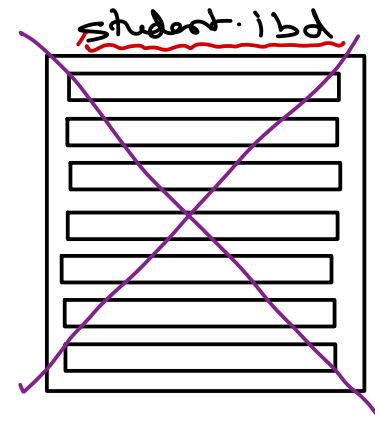   - DROP DATABASE db; → root login

student.ibd ← students table

DELETE .... → mark as deleted. – fragmentation.

← Can be roll backed in transaction

student.ibd
reduce file size.

TRUNCATE ↓ faster than delete all. Cannot be roll backed.

student.ibd

← DROP. ↳ faster

Thank you!

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