

↳ if not ...

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SQL

↳ Structured Query language.

Relation^{or 3}

↳ way to describe data & relationships
b/w data entries.

Creating Table

CREATE TABLE NAMES (Id integer PRIMARY KEY,
Name text);

INSERT INTO NAMES VALUES(1, 'Tom');
COMMIT

SELECT * FROM NAMES

KEYWORD

KEYWORD.

SELECT Name FROM NAMES;

KEYWORD IDENTIFIER

IDENTIFIER

retrieves one/more rows from table.

INSERT → Add one/more rows into table.

INSERT INTO NAMES (Id, Name) VALUES (2, 'John');

UPDATE → Modifies one/more rows in table.

UPDATE DATA SET Name = 'Mami' WHERE Id = 1;

(Note: Id is underlined and labeled 'primary key' in the original image)

DELETE → Remove one/more rows from table.

DELETE FROM DATA WHERE id = 2;

SELECT DATA.Id, DATA.Name FROM DATA;

(Note: DATA.Id and DATA.Name are underlined and labeled 'to display columns' in the original image)

d.Id, d.Name

SELECT DISTINCT D.Name FROM DATA D;

SELECT D.Id FROM DATA D WHERE D.Name = 'Lucifer';

D.Name LIKE '%d%';

(Note: '%d%' is underlined and labeled 'which contains d' in the original image)

SELECT D.Id FROM DATA D WHERE D.Name IN('Lucifer', 'Mami');

IS → Special Operator

SELECT D.Id, D.Name OR FROM DATA D ORDER BY D.Name;

Set → Computes new values from column values

COUNT → Count of Specified Column

MAX → Maximum value of Column

MIN → Minimum value of Column

AVG → Average of all value of Column

SUM → Sum of all value of Column

SELECT COUNT(D.Name), D.Name FROM DATA
GROUP BY D.Name HAVING COUNT(D.Name) > 1;

SELECT COUNT(D.Name) as NameCount, D.Name FROM
DATA D GROUP BY D.Name HAVING NameCount > 1;

Same result

JOINS:

INNER JOIN. → ON CLAUSE

SELECT N.Name, N.Id, D.Age FROM Names N,
DATA D INNER JOIN DATA D ON
D.Id = N.Id.

SELF JOIN → JOIN a table on itself

↳ Same table on left & right side of JOIN

VALUES → keyword.

DDL

(DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE)

CREATE DATABASE Contact;

PRIMARY KEY → Unique value per row.

↳ must not be NULL.

↳ can be multiple columns.

ALTER.

↳ Used to change an existing table.

DROP TABLE ^{wh} <TABLE-NAME>

DROP TABLE PERSON.