# **Database**

Structured Collection of data that is organized and stored for efficient retrieval and manipulation.

Can store various type of data, such as text, numbers, images and more.

Provide a way to store and manage large volumes of data in a consistent and structured manner.

### **Database Management System (DBMS)**

Software system that facilitates the creation, manipulation, and management of database.

Act as an interface between users or application and the physical database.

### **Types of DBMS**

1. Relational DBMS: Data stored in tabular forms linked with some relationships

Example: - MYSQL, SQL Server, Oracle

2. Non-relational DBMS: Doesn't have any table or relationship.

Example: - NoSQL

## **MYSQL**

Open-source RDBMS

Widely used for storing, manipulating and retrieving data

# **SQL DATATYPES**

Provides a variety of datatypes that allows you to specify the type of data that can be stored in each column of a database table.

Eg:- Numeric Type

- int or integer (-2,0,55)
- SMALLINT
- BIGINT
- FLOAT
- DOUBLE or REAL
- DECIMAL or NUMERIC

**Character String Types** 

- CHAR
- VARCHAR

**Binary String Types** 

- BINARY
- VARBINARY
- BLOB

### **Boolean Types**

• Returns True or False

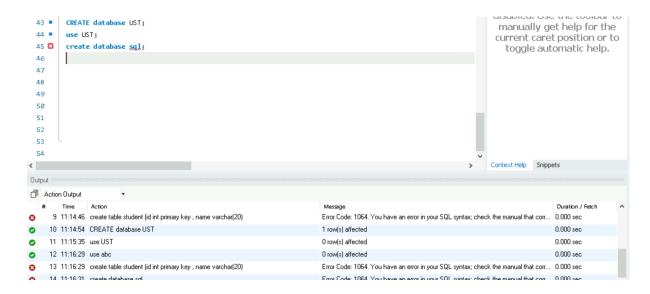
#### Date and Time

- DATE: Date values (Example:- '2002'-05-11')
- TIME: Time values (Example: '16:20:00')
- DATETIME or TIMESTAMP: Date and time Values (Example: '2002'-05-11 16:20:00)

# **SQL COMMANDS**

#### 1. Create and Use Databases

- CREATE DATABASE database\_name: creates a new database with the specified name.
- USE database\_name: selects the database you just created, so you can start working with it.



#### Error Code: 1064

Error 1064 in SQL is a syntax error, which means MySQL (or whatever SQL engine you're using) didn't understand your query because something is written incorrectly.

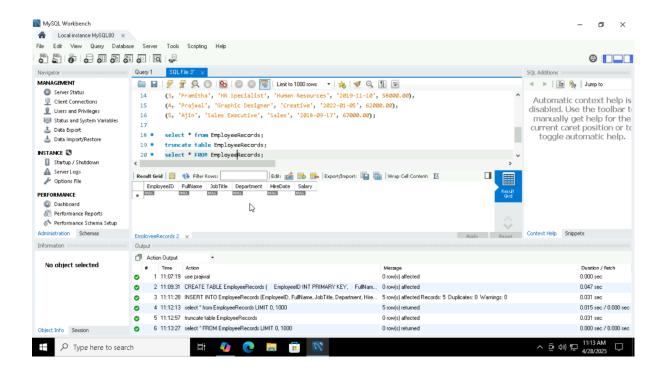
Here word sql is identifier and cannot be used.

Troubleshoot-Create database with non-identifier.

#### 2. Truncate

Truncate deletes table data without deleting the schema.

Here the truncate is performed with the following data in the Table Records.

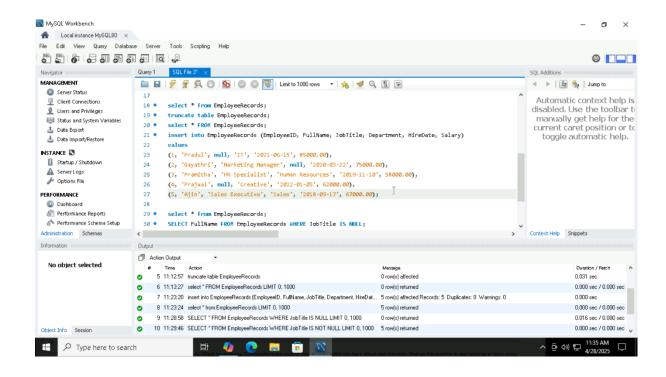


### 3. Null

Null means no value or unknown values, it is not same as 0 or empty string.

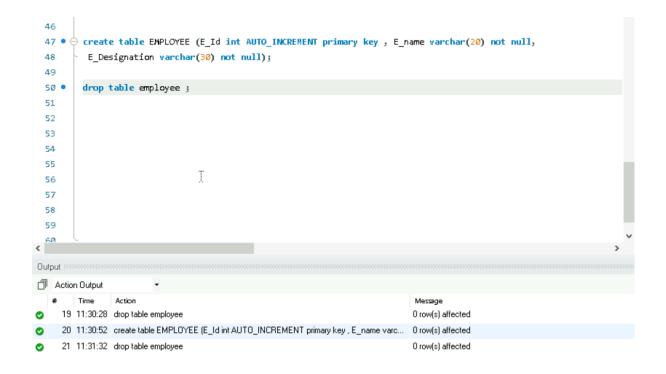
Null means the field has nothing in it.

Here we inserted the null values in table and the table is executed with the null value in the table.



#### 4. Auto Increment

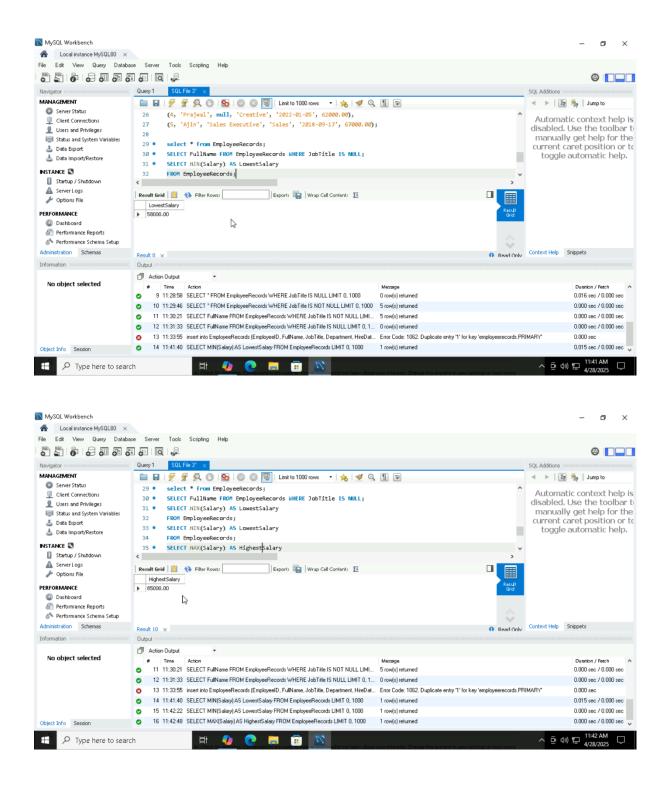
auto increment: The AUTO\_INCREMENT attribute in SQL is used to automatically generate a unique value for a column in a table. It's commonly applied to primary key columns so that each new row gets a unique identifier without manually specifying it.



# 5. Min and Max

Min() is used to get smallest value.

Max() is to get the largest record or the highest value.

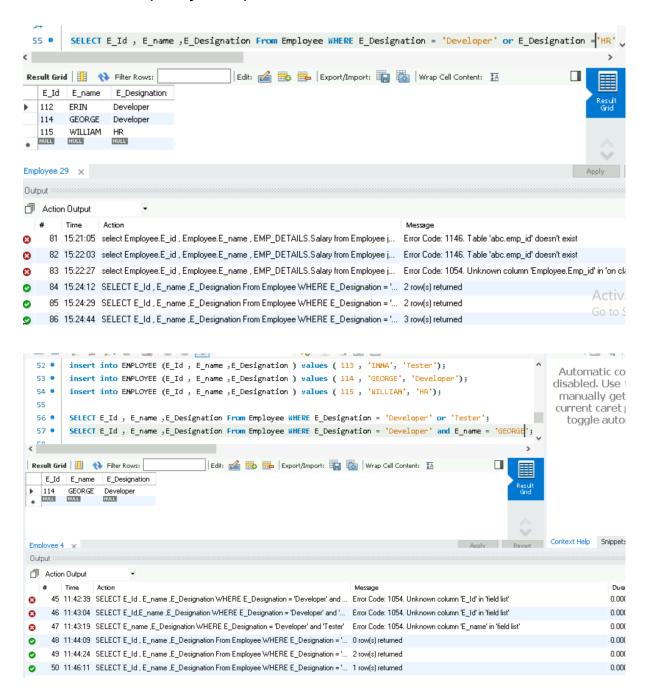


### 6. Where, Or, And

WHERE: Used to specify a condition in a query.

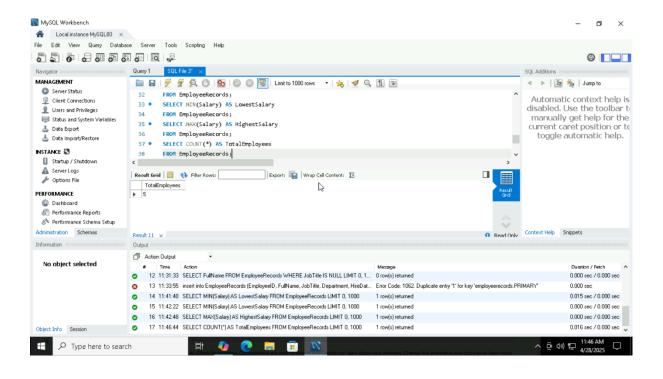
OR: Used to specify multiple conditions where at least one must be true.

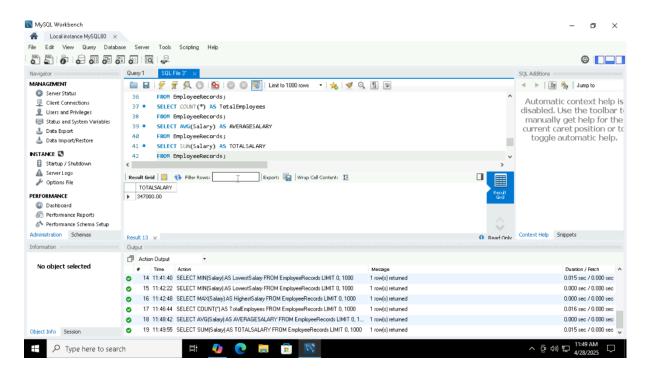
AND: Used to specify multiple conditions where all must be true.

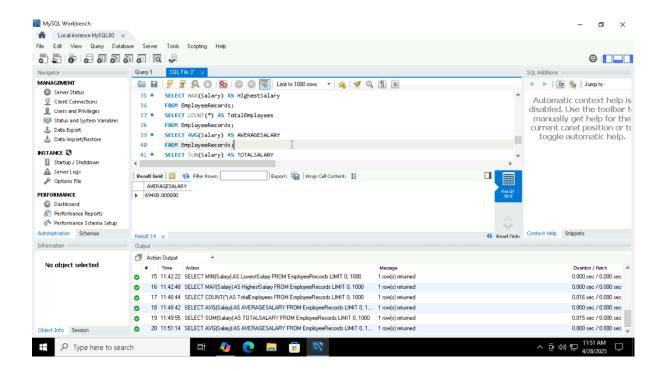


## 7. Count, Avg, Sum

Count() is used to get the count of the rows in a table. Avg() is used to get the avg of the rows in a table. Sum() is used to get the sum of the rows in a table.



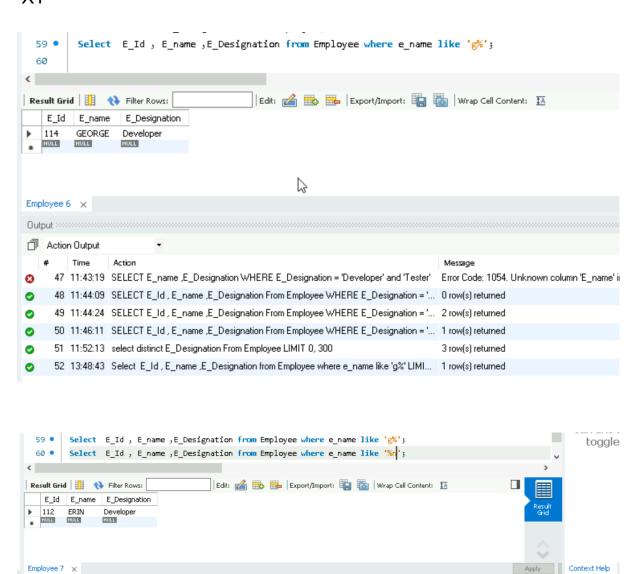




#### 8. Like

Output Action Output

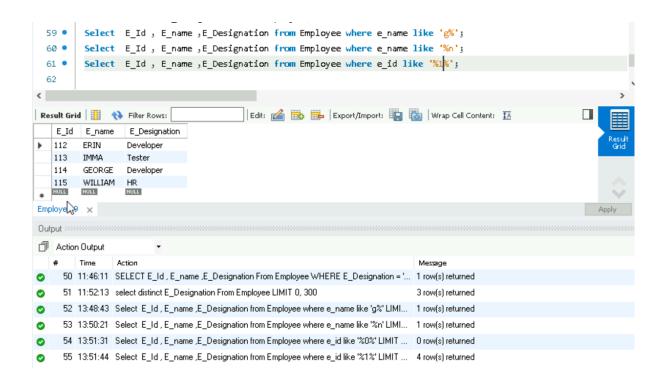
Starts with a pattern: LIKE 'A%' finds all values starting with "A". Ends with a pattern: LIKE '%Z' finds all values ending with "Z". Contains a pattern: LIKE '%XYZ%' finds all values containing "XY"



48 11:44:09 SELECT E\_Id, E\_name ,E\_Designation From Employee WHERE E\_Designation = '... 0 row(s) returned
49 11:44:24 SELECT E\_Id, E\_name ,E\_Designation From Employee WHERE E\_Designation = '... 2 row(s) returned
50 11:46:11 SELECT E\_Id, E\_name ,E\_Designation From Employee WHERE E\_Designation = '... 1 row(s) returned

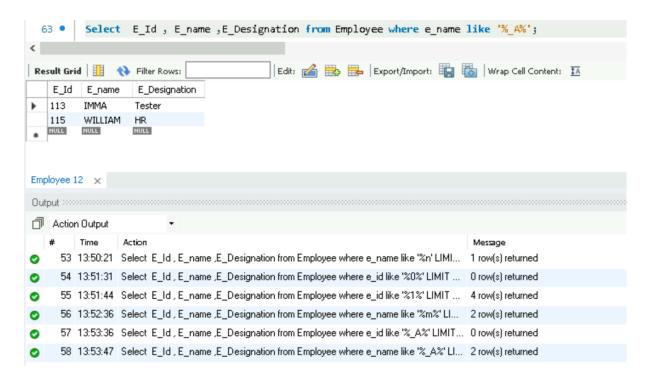
52 13:48:43 Select E\_ld ,E\_name ,E\_Designation from Employee where e\_name like 'g%' LIMI... 1 row(s) returned
 53 13:50:21 Select E\_ld ,E\_name ,E\_Designation from Employee where e\_name like '%n' LIMI... 1 row(s) returned

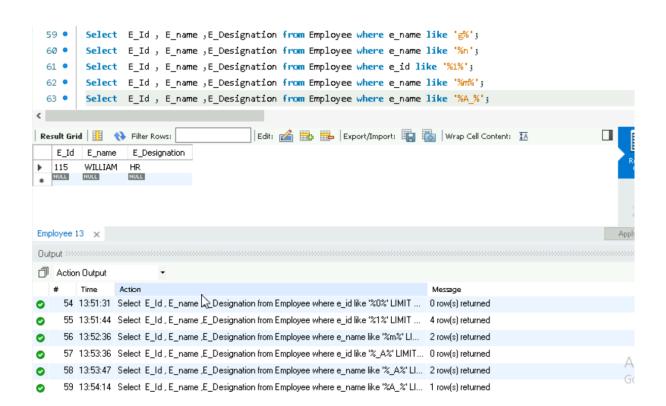
51 11:52:13 select distinct E\_Designation From Employee LIMIT 0, 300

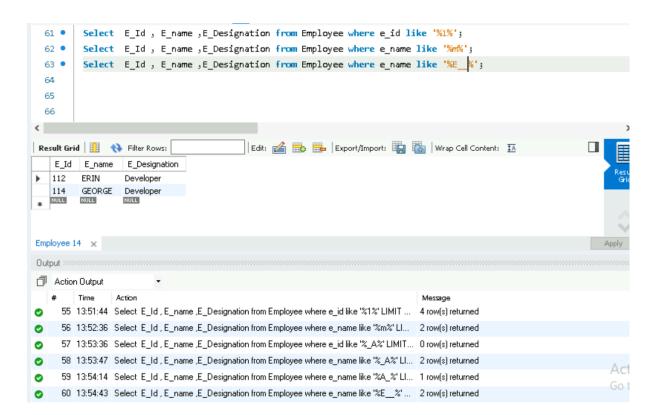


### 9. Underscore(\_)

- $x \rightarrow$  Matches any **single** character followed by "a".
- x\_ → Matches "a" followed by **any single** character.
- x\_\_ → Matches "a" followed by **two** characters.

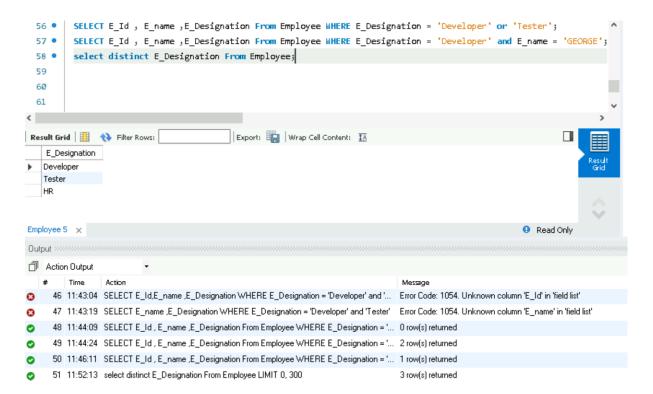






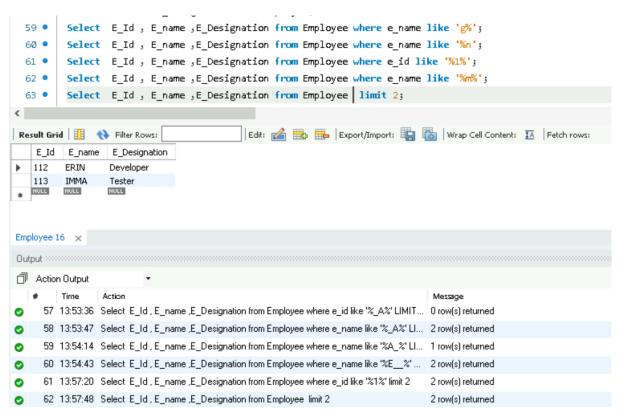
#### 10. Distinct

The DISTINCT keyword in SQL is used to retrieve unique values from a column, eliminating duplicates from the result set.

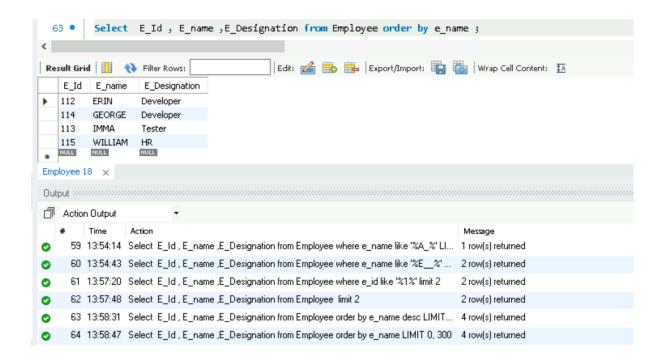


# 11. Limit, order by, order by desc

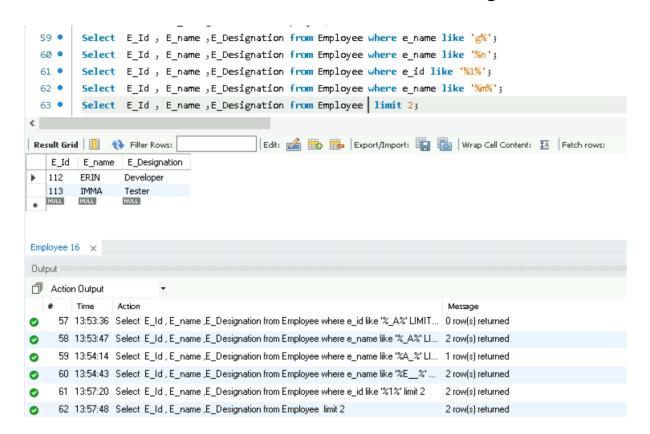
1.LIMIT – Restricts the number of rows returned.



2.ORDER BY – Sorts the result set based on one or more columns.



#### 3.ORDER BY DESC - Sorts the result set in **descending** order.



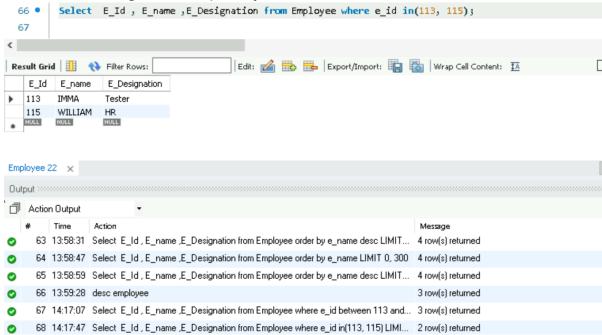
## 12. desc table, in , between, alias

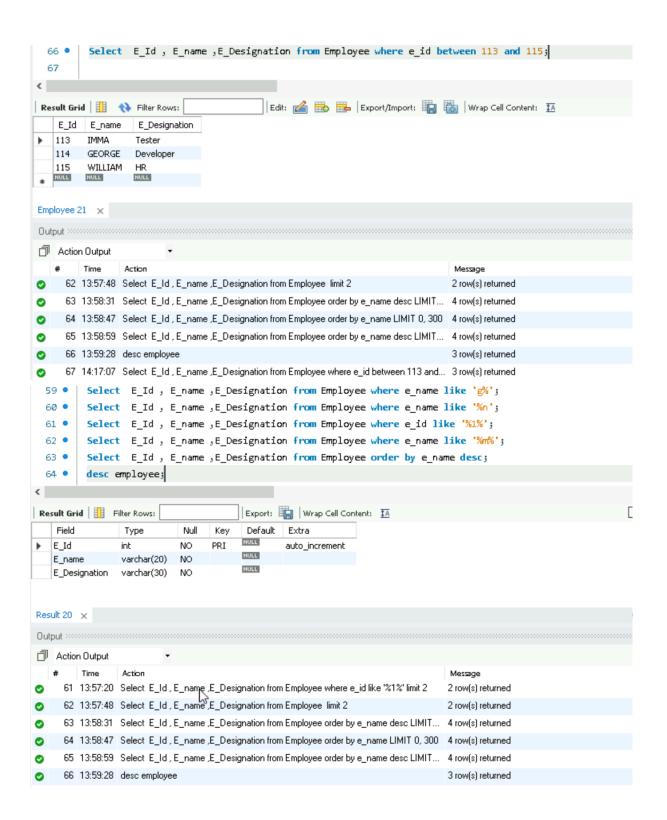
In SQL, the DESC (short for **DESCRIBE**) command is used to display the structure of a table, including column names, data types, and constraints.

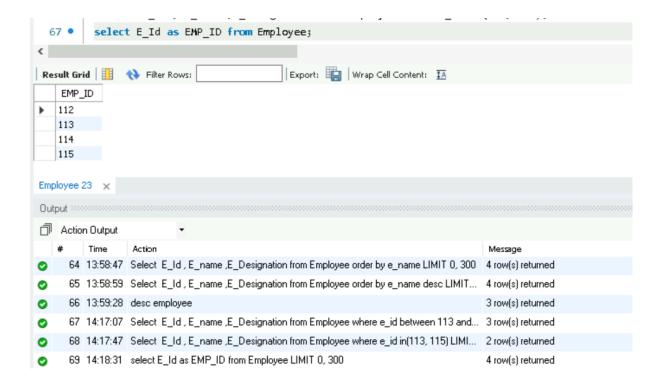
IN – Used to filter results based on a list of values.

BETWEEN – Selects values within a range (inclusive).

ALIAS - Assigns temporary names to columns or tables.

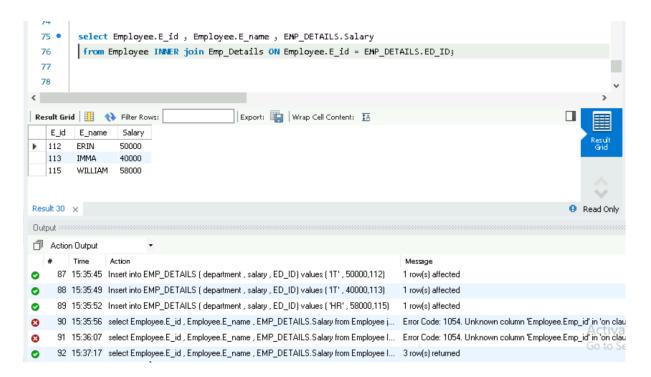




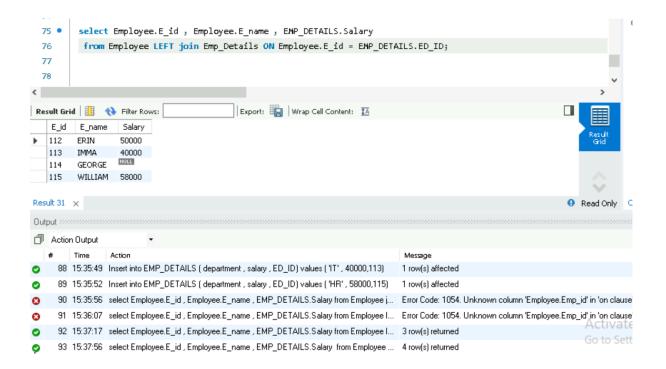


#### **JOIN**

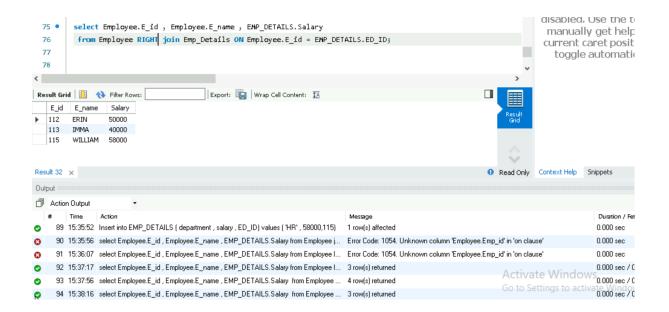
1. **INNER JOIN**: Returns only the rows where there is a match in both tables.



2. **LEFT JOIN (LEFT OUTER JOIN)**: Returns all rows from the left table, and the matched rows from the right table. If there's no match, NULL values are returned for columns from the right table.



3. **RIGHT JOIN (RIGHT OUTER JOIN)**: Returns all rows from the right table, and the matched rows from the left table. If there's no match, NULL values are returned for columns from the left table.

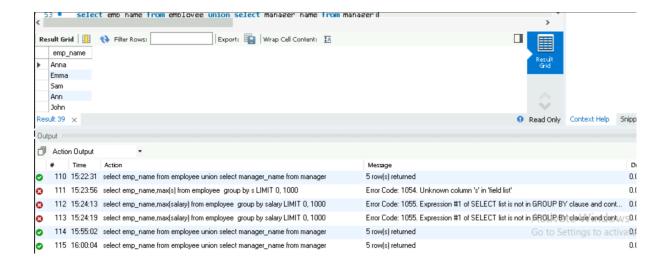


4. **FULL JOIN (FULL OUTER JOIN)**: Returns all rows when there is a match in one of the tables. If there's no match, NULL values are returned for columns from the table without a match.

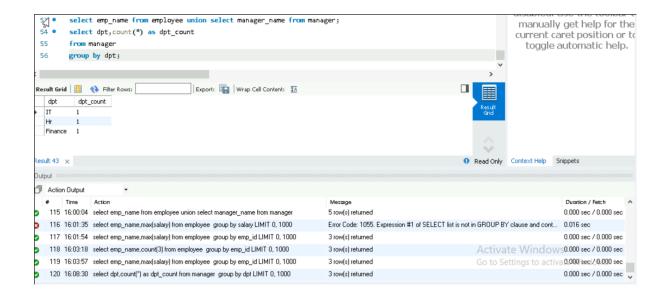


#### **UNION**

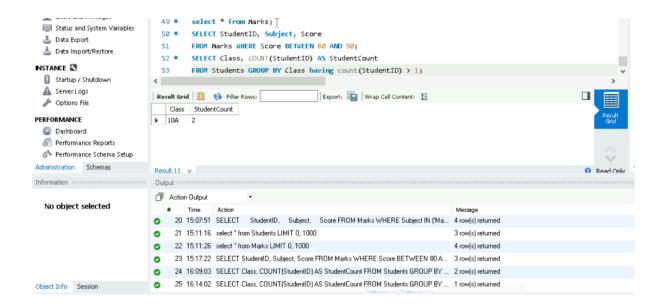
The UNION operator in SQL is used to combine the results of two or more SELECT statements into a single result set. It removes duplicate rows by default.



GROUP BY – Groups rows that have the same values in specified columns.



HAVING – Filters grouped results based on aggregate functions.



### EXISTS – Checks if a subquery returns any rows.

