**OVERVIEW**

**MYSQL**

MySQL is a fast, easy-to-use RDBMS being used for many small and big businesses. MySQL, the most popular Open Source SQL database management system, is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation.

* ***MySQL is a database management system.***

A database is a structured collection of data. It may be anything from a simple shopping list to a picture gallery or the vast amounts of information in a corporate network. To add, access, and process data stored in a computer database, you need a database management system such as MySQL Server. Since computers are very good at handling large amounts of data, database management systems play a central role in computing, as standalone utilities, or as parts of other applications.

* **MySQL databases are relational.**

A relational database stores data in separate tables rather than putting all the data in one big storeroom. The database structures are organized into physical files optimized for speed. The logical model, with objects such as databases, tables, views, rows, and columns, offers a flexible programming environment. You set up rules governing the relationships between different data fields, such as one-to-one, one-to-many, unique, required or optional, and “pointers” between different tables. The database enforces these rules, so that with a well-designed database, your application never sees inconsistent, duplicate, orphan, out-of-date, or missing data.

* ***MySQL software is Open Source.***

Open Source means that it is possible for anyone to use and modify the software. Anybody can download the MySQL software from the Internet and use it without paying anything. If you wish, you may study the source code and change it to suit your needs.

* ***The MySQL Database Server is very fast, reliable, scalable, and easy to use.***

**SQL \* PLUS**

SQL \* Plus is is a product of Oracle in which the languages SQL and PL/SQL can be used.   
  
SQL \* Plus has its own command language for controlling the product and for formatting the results of the SQL interrogations.   
  
SQL \* Plus is a Oracle utility that recognizes SQL commands and sends these commands to Oracle server for execution.   
  
SQL \* Plus is a powerful tool that is used in the development of applications for the Oracle database.

## OPERATIONS YOU CAN PERFORM IN SQL \* PLUS

- editing, saving, loading and execution of SQL commands and PL/SQL blocks;   
- formatting, saving, printing, and making certain calculations on the results of a query in the form of reports;   
- listing of definitions of tables;   
- accessing and transferring data between databases;   
- implementation of functions for database managing: the users administration, namespaces table, operations management of archiving and recovery.

Graphical interfaces from Oracle or third parties have diminished the proportion of Oracle database end-users who depend on the SQL\*Plus environment. Oracle shops typically continue to use SQL\*Plus scripts for batch updating or simple reports.

**SYNTAX**

**MYSQL**

* **SELECT** - extracts data from a database
* **UPDATE** - updates data in a database
* **DELETE** - deletes data from a database
* **INSERT INTO** - inserts new data into a database
* **CREATE DATABASE** - creates a new database
* **ALTER DATABASE** - modifies a database
* **CREATE TABLE** - creates a new table
* **ALTER TABLE** - modifies a table
* **DROP TABLE** - deletes a table
* **CREATE INDEX** - creates an index (search key)
* **DROP INDEX** - deletes an index

### SQL SELECT Syntax

SELECT column\_name,column\_name  
FROM table\_name;

and

SELECT \* FROM table\_name;

### SQL UPDATE Syntax

UPDATE table\_name  
SET column1=value1,column2=value2,...  
WHERE some\_column=some\_value;

### SQL DELETE Syntax

DELETE FROM table\_name  
WHERE some\_column=some\_value;

### SQL INSERT INTO Syntax

INSERT INTO table\_name  
VALUES (value1,value2,value3,...);

and

INSERT INTO table\_name (column1,column2,column3,...)  
VALUES (value1,value2,value3,...);

**SQL \* PLUS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ACCEPT | Reads a line of input and stores it in a given user variable. |
| APPEND | Adds specified text to the end of the current line in the buffer. |
| ARCHIVE LOG | Starts or stops the automatic archiving of online redo log files, manually (explicitly) archives specified redo log files, or displays information about redo log files. |
| ATTRIBUTE | Specifies display characteristics for a given attribute of an Object Type column, and lists the current display characteristics for a single attribute or all attributes. |
| BREAK | Specifies where and how formatting will change in a report, or lists the current break definition. |
| BTITLE | Places and formats a specified title at the bottom of each report page, or lists the current BTITLE definition. |
| CHANGE | Changes text on the current line in the buffer. |
| CLEAR | Resets or erases the current clause or setting for the specified option, such as BREAKS or COLUMNS. |
| COLUMN | Specifies display characteristics for a given column, or lists the current display characteristics for a single column or for all columns. |
| COMPUTE | Calculates and prints summary lines, using various standard computations, on subsets of selected rows, or lists all COMPUTE definitions. |
| CONNECT | Connects a given user to Oracle. |
| COPY | Copies results from a query to a table in a local or remote database. |
| DEFINE | Specifies a user variable and assigns it a CHAR value, or lists the value and variable type of a single variable or all variables. |

**DIFFERENCE**

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| --- | --- |
| **MySQL** | **SQL \* Plus** |
| It is a language of communication with your Oracle server for accessing data. | Recognize SQL statements and their transfer to your Oracle server. |
| Is based on the ANSI SQL standard. | Is an interface specifies the Oracle system for executing SQL statements. |
| Process the data and defines the objects from the database. | Not permit the processing of information in the database. |
| Does not have a continuation character. | Supports the "-" as the character still commands written on several lines. |
| The instructions cannot be abbreviated. | Commands may be abbreviated. |
| Use the functions to perform formatting. | Use the commands for formatting data. |
| The end of a command is ";" | Requires no end character of a command. |