Database

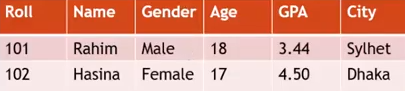
* Abbreviation
* Unprocessed or Meaningless fact = DATA
* Processed or Meaningful fact = INFORMATION
* Grid of data = DATABASE
* Database = DB/db
* Field = Column
* Record = Row
* Database Management System = DBMS
* Structured Query Language = SQL
* Cross-Platform, Apache, MySQL, PHP, Perl = XAMPP

There are two types of db and they are:

1. General DB
2. Relational DB

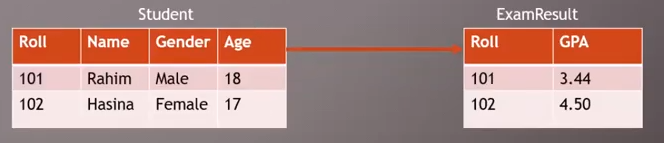
**General DB:**

DB having one table or having multiple tables but no relations among themselves is called general db.



**Relational DB:**

DB having multiple tables and having relations among themselves is called relational db.



* Keys:



**Primary Key:**

Primary key is that column which has unique value(s).

**Composite Key:**

When you get confuse about selecting primary key then you can combine two column and they will be called as composite key.

**Foreign Key:**

If general column of one table is considered as primary key of another table then that general column will be called as Foreign key.

* Database Relation:

There are 3 types of db relation and they are:

1. One-to-One
2. One-to-Many
3. Many-to-Many

* Query:

The way of finding particular data from vast amount of data is called query.

* Query is not case-sensitive
* Ends with a semi-colon (;)
* SQL Statement:

1. **DML (Data Manipulation Language)**

* Create
* Read
* Update
* Delete

1. **DDL (Data Definition Language)**

* Create
* Alter
* Drop

1. **DCL (Data Control Language)**

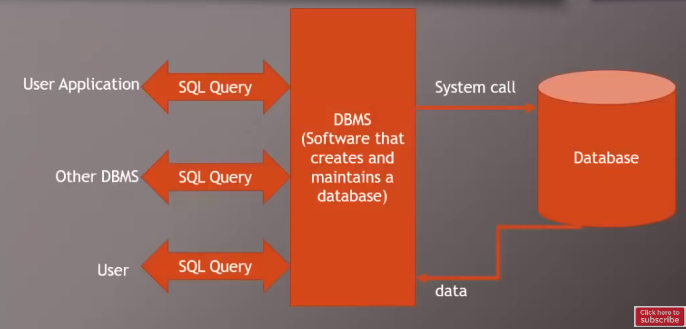
* Grant (Access privilege to user)
* Revoke (Take back that accessibility)

1. **DTL (Data Transaction Language)**

* Commit (Change data and save permanently)
* Rollback (Ctrl+Z)
* Savepoint (To save data up to specific point)

**DBMS**

* A DBMS is a software that enables user to create and maintain database.



**Structure of Query Documentation:**

1. Query
2. Description
3. Example Image

* SHOW DATABASES;
* Shows all the databases in mySQL.
* CREATE DATABASE x;
* Creates db named ‘x’
* DROP DATABASE x;
* Deletes db named ‘x’
* CREATE TABLE x (

Column\_name data\_type (size),

Column\_name data\_type (size),

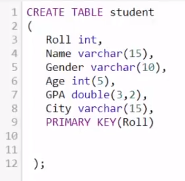
Column\_name data\_type (size),

…

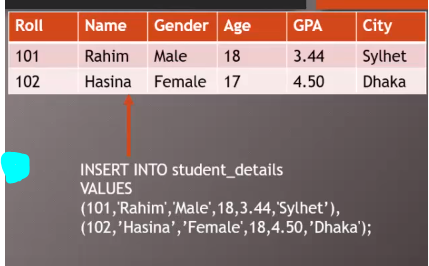
Column\_name data\_type (size)

);

* Creates table named ‘x’ with column

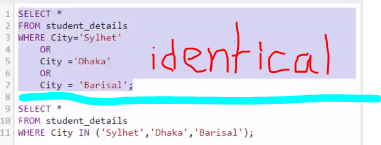
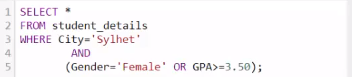


* RENAME TABLE old\_name TO ­new\_name;
* Rename the table
* DROP TABLE x;
* Deletes the table named ‘x’
* INSERT INTO table\_name (column\_name1, column\_name2) VALUES (‘value1’, ‘value2’);
* Inserts values into table



* SELECT column\_name FROM table\_name;
* Selects single column from a table
* SELECT column1, column2, column3 FROM table\_name;
* Selects multiple columns from a table
* SELECT \* FROM table\_name;
* Selects all columns from a table
* SELECT DISTINCT column\_name FROM table\_name;
* Filters unique data from a column
* SELECT \* FROM table\_name LIMIT 5;
* Shows data up to 5 rows
* SELECT \* FROM table\_name LIMIT 2,5;
* Shows 5 rows skipping first 2 rows
* SELECT column\_name FROM table\_name ORDER BY column\_name;
* Filters column value in ascending order (if character then it sorts alphabetically A-Z/a-z)
* SELECT column1, column2 FROM table\_name ORDER BY column\_name DESC;
* Filters column value in descending order (if character then it sorts alphabetically Z-A/z-a)
* SELECT column\_name FROM table\_name WHERE condition;
* Filters data according to conditions





* SELECT \* FROM table\_name WHERE column\_name LIKE ‘S%’;
* Filters data that starts with ‘S’
* SELECT \* FROM table\_name WHERE column\_name LIKE ‘%S’;
* Filters data that ends with ‘S’
* SELECT \* FROM table\_name WHERE column\_name LIKE ‘\_S%’;
* Filters data that has second alphabet ‘S’



* Customize or Rename column name while display
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