

1. What is SQL?

✓ **SQL (Structured Query Language)** is the **standard programming language** used to:

- Store
- Retrieve
- Manipulate
- Delete
- Manage data in relational databases.

Key Features:

- Used by almost all database systems
- Works with tables, rows, and columns
- Commands like: **SELECT**, **INSERT**, **UPDATE**, **DELETE**, **CREATE**, **DROP**

Example SQL Query:

```
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE sal > 5000;
```

2. What is MySQL?

✓ **MySQL** is an **open-source relational database management system (RDBMS)** that uses **SQL** as its query language.

Key Points:

- Owned by **Oracle Corporation**
- Free & widely used (small to large applications)
- Popular in **web development** (LAMP stack: Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP)
- Supports **multi-user environments**
- Known for **speed & reliability**

Example Use Cases:

- Websites, blogs (WordPress uses MySQL)
- E-commerce apps
- Data storage for mobile apps

3. What is MS SQL Server?

✓ **Microsoft SQL Server** is a **commercial RDBMS** developed by **Microsoft** that also uses **SQL**.

Key Points:

- Closed-source but offers a **free version** (SQL Server Express)

- Deep integration with **Windows OS** and **.NET Framework**
- Enterprise-level features:
 - Advanced security
 - Data analytics
 - Reporting services (SSRS)
 - Integration services (SSIS)
- Best suited for **large organizations, banking, healthcare, enterprises**

☑ Quick Comparison Table

Feature	SQL (Language)	MySQL	MS SQL Server
Type	Query Language	Open-source Database	Commercial Database (Microsoft)
Ownership	Open standard	Oracle Corporation	Microsoft
Platform	Universal	Cross-platform (Linux, Windows)	Mostly Windows (Linux supported)
Best For	Writing queries	Web Apps, CMS	Enterprise Applications
Cost	N/A	Free (Community Edition)	Paid (with Free Express Edition)
Popular Use	All databases	WordPress, PHP apps	Enterprise, .NET apps

🔑 1. Install MySQL Server

On Windows:

1. Download MySQL Installer from the official site:
🔗 <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/installer/>
2. Run the installer:
 - Select **"Server only"** or **"Full"** setup.
 - Follow prompts to set the root password and configure MySQL as a service.
3. Verify installation:

```
mysql --version
```

On Linux (Ubuntu):

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install mysql-server
sudo systemctl start mysql
sudo systemctl enable mysql
mysql --version
```

Secure Installation (Optional but recommended):

```
sudo mysql_secure_installation
```

2. Install MySQL Client

Usually, the client is bundled with the server. If you want to install it separately:

On Ubuntu:

```
sudo apt install mysql-client
```

On Windows:

- Use **MySQL Workbench** or **Command-Line Client** that comes with MySQL Installer.

3. Configure MySQL Server (Optional Advanced)

- Config file: `/etc/mysql/my.cnf` (Linux)
- Adjust:
 - `bind-address`
 - `port`
 - `max_connections`
- Restart service after config changes:

```
sudo systemctl restart mysql
```

4. Connect SQL Client to MySQL Server

Command Line Example:

```
mysql -h <hostname_or_ip> -u <username> -p
```

- Example for local:

```
mysql -h localhost -u root -p
```

Absolutely! Here's a detailed guide focused specifically on **MySQL Workbench**:

MySQL Workbench Setup & Configuration Guide

☒ 1. Download & Install MySQL Workbench

Download:

 <https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/workbench/>

Installation (Windows/macOS/Linux):

- Run the installer.
- Select “**MySQL Workbench**” (you may also install MySQL Server and Shell if needed).
- Follow prompts to finish the setup.

 **Note:** MySQL Workbench requires **Visual C++ Redistributable** on Windows.

☒ 2. Launch MySQL Workbench

Once installed:

- Open MySQL Workbench.
 - You'll see the **Home Screen** with **MySQL Connections**.
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☒ 3. Create a New Connection (SQL Client Configuration)

Steps:

1. Click the **+** icon next to **MySQL Connections**.
 2. **Connection Name:** (Any name, e.g., **Local MySQL**)
 3. **Connection Method:** Standard (TCP/IP)
 4. **Hostname:** **localhost** (or the server IP if remote)
 5. **Port:** **3306** (default)
 6. **Username:** **root** (or another MySQL user)
 7. **Password:** Click **Store in Vault...** to save it
 8. **Test Connection:** Click and verify you get **Successfully made the MySQL connection**.
 9. Click **OK** to save.
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☒ 4. Server Management (Optional but Useful)

- Go to **Server** → **Startup/Shutdown**
 - You can:
 - Start / Stop the server
 - View status logs
 - See server running processes
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✓ 5. Create Database & Table via Workbench GUI

Create Database (Schema):

- Go to **Schemas Panel (Left)**
- Right-click → **Create Schema**
- Name it (e.g., `test_db`) → Apply → Apply SQL

Create Table:

- Right-click the schema → **Create Table**
- Add columns, define data types, primary keys, etc.
- Apply changes → SQL Preview appears → Apply

✓ 6. Run SQL Queries (SQL Editor)

- Open your connection.
- Go to **"Query" Tab** → Write queries.

```
USE test_db;
CREATE TABLE users (id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT, name VARCHAR(100));
INSERT INTO users (name) VALUES ('John Doe');
SELECT * FROM users;
```

- Execute with ⚡ (Lightning icon) or `Ctrl + Enter`

✓ 7. Configure & Manage Data Sources (Export/Import)

Import Data:

- Go to `Server` → `Data Import`
- Choose:
 - Import from dump project folder
 - Import from self-contained file
- Select target schema → Start Import

Export Data:

- `Server` → `Data Export`
- Choose databases/tables to export
- Save as `.sql` or dump folder

✓ 8. Useful Tips

Feature	Action/Shortcut
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Feature	Action/Shortcut
Execute SQL	Ctrl + Enter
Format SQL	Ctrl + B
Auto Complete	Ctrl + Space
Show Execution Plan	Ctrl + Shift + E
Export Results	Right-click on results → Export