18 07 20

mysql command Line client:
char based.

mysql workbench:
GUI based.

- when you install mysql database software, the 'root user is automatically created.

- root user is having Database Admini (DBA) privilage
eg. create new user, drop users, assign permission take backups etc

* To connect to mysql database;-
open mysql workbench
mysql connections (click on + sign to create new connection name :- Test connect" for root user. connectio
connect" method: standard (TCP/IP)
Host name: server IP address / machine name
Port: 3306 is the standard port number.
(oracle 1521)
Username: root
password: (stored in vault ... push button) -> click on it -) cdac
click on ok
Default schema : schema is a synonym for data
Test connection (push button): click on it.
You will see object Nav. on LHS.
You will see query window at the top
You will see output window

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mySQL:-

EMP

EMPNO	Ename	SAL	CITY	DeptNo.
1	ADAMS	1600	B	10
2	BLAKE	2000	D	10
3	ALLEN	2500	B	20
4	KING	3000	D	30
5	FORD	4000	B	40

- Assumption:
  ENAME varchar (20)
  select * from emp where ename > 'A' and ename < 'B'

Blank-Padded comparison semantics:-
- when you compare two strings of diff lengths, the shorter of the two strings is temporarily padded with blanks spaces on RHS such that their lengths become equal.
- then mysql will do comparison char by char, based on ASCII value.

Wildcards: (Use for pattern matching)
% any chara and any no. of characters
1) select * from emp where ename like 'A%'; (First letter)
2) select * from emp where ename like '%A'; (Last letter)
3)

3) select * from emp where ename like '%A%';

* any char or any no. of char
select * from emp where ename like '--A%';

select * from emp where ename like '----';

select * from emp where ename like 'A%';

select * from emp where sal >= 2000 and sal <= 3000;

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* Special operators (Like, between)

- select * from emp where sal between 2000 and 3000;
- select * from emp where hiredate between '2019-01-01' and '2019-12-31';
- select * from emp where hiredate bet >= '2019-01-01' and hiredate <= '2019-12-31';
- select * from emp where deptno = 10 or deptno = 30;
- select * from emp where deptno1 in (10, 20, 30);

IN :- Performs Logical OR :

- select * from emp where city in ('B', 'D');

* Update

- Update emp set sal = 10000 where empno = 1;
- Update emp set sal = 10000, city = 'P' where empno = 1;
- Update emp set sal = 10000 where city = 'B';

- You can update multiple rows and multiple columns simultaneously but you can update only 1 table at a time.
- If you want to update multiple tables, you will have to write a seperate update command for each table.

* Delete :

- Delete from emp where empno = 1; (Delete 1 row)
- Delete from emp; (Delete all rows)

* DROP TABLE Emp :-

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- You cannot use WHERE condition with DROP table
- if you want to DROP multiple tables, you will have to drop each table separately.
- UPDATE and DELETE command without WHERE clause will not be allowed in mysql workbench.

* Transaction (commit) processing:
- commit will save all the DML changes since the last committed state
- when the user issues a commit, it is known as End of transaction.
- commit will make the transaction permanent.
- when you issue to the commit, depends on logical scope of work.

Total work = $T_1 + T_2 + T_3 + \dots T_n$;

* Rollback:
- Undo all the DML changes since the last committed state.

only DML commands are affected by Rollback and commit
- when you exit from sql, the system automatically commit any kind of power failure, n/w failure, system failure, PC reboot, improper exit from sql etc. your last uncommitted transaction is automatically Rollback

- Any DDL command, the system automatically commit
You can rollback to a savepoint.
- commit will save all the DML changes since the last committed state.
- You can rollback sequentially.

- when you commit a rollback, the intermediate savepoints are automatically cleared.

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