

1) Create dB, tables, keys

2) Data types

3) **CRUD**

C → Create

R → Read

U → Update

D → Delete

Update → You want to change the value of something stored.

Syntax:- update { table Name }
set { values you want to set }
where { } → (optional)

e.g. updates students → All students name will be Sumit
set name = 'Sumit'
where id = 121
→ Updates student name with id = 121.

Select Statements. (Reading data)

Select { columns }
 from { table }
 where { conditions }
 order By { columns }

select firstName, Batch.
 from Students
 where id > 10
 order By firstName;

Select, from, where, order By
 ↓
 only mandatory thing.

Select 1 1
 Select 2 2
 Select 1, 2 1 2
 Select 1, 2, 'Alok' 1 2 Alok.

Students table

id	First_Name	Last_Name	Batch

Algorithm behind. Select.

for all rows (r) in table:
 if r matches conditions:
 list.add (vals in SELECT of the row)

if distinct:
 return distinct values of list

else:
 return all values of list.

e.g. list = [Alok, 1234], (Alok, 1234), (Alok, 1000]
 (Note: 'Alok' is underlined in the original image, and there is a red 'X' over the second 'Alok' and '1234' in the original image)

If I did not use distinct → 3

If I use distinct → 2

WHERE

select —
from —
where { conditions }

Get me list of students with psp > 70

Students.

id	fName	lname	psp
	Neha		
	NEHA		
	NEha		
	nEhA		

Query:- select * from students where psp > 70

↳ comparison operators.

(>, <, >=, <=, =, <>)
↓
!=

Ques:- select * from students where fName = 'Neha'

Note:- In MySQL, strings are case-insensitive.
You will get 4 rows for this query.

Neha, NEHA, neha → All are same.

- strings are stored with the correct case. (i.e. however they are inserted)
The operations are case-insensitive.
- Is it possible to get case-sensitive version of operations → Yes.

Multi condition Statements.

e.g. I want to get students of a particular batch with $psp > 80$

Operators. AND, OR, NOT

1) AND \rightarrow condition A AND condition B
 $batch-id=1$ AND $psp > 80$

This will go through every row and check if $batch-id=1$ and $psp > 80$
only if both conditions are true, it will pick that row.

2) OR

3) NOT

```
if (!(a==b)) {  
|  
}
```

```
select * from students where  
NOT (  $psp > 80$  AND  $batch-id=1$  )
```

* Fall

* Don't take irrelevant doubts.

* Questions tab.