Data base

create database mydb30;

primary key : uniquely constraint particular data

create table se31(id int PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT not null,

name varchar(20),

mobile bigint UNIQUE KEY,

email varchar(50) UNIQUE KEY

);

insert into se31(name,mobile,email) values

("Vraj",252148520,"v@gamil"),

("het",252148520,"hq@gamil"),

("roman",252148520,"h1gamil"),

alter table se31 add column city varchar(30);

update se31 set city ="rajkot" Where id=3;

DBMS:

Dbms stands for DATA BASE managmant system

data +management system

database is a collection of inter releted data managemet sytem

is a set of programing to store and retrive these data.

dbms is collection of inter releted data and set of programing to store & access those data in an easy

effactive manner.

sql statment types

DDL DAta defination langage

creat creates a new table a view of a table or other object in data base

alter modifies an existing database object such as a table

drop deleta an

DQL data query languge

command

select

DML DATA manipulation language

command

insert

update

DCE Data control language

command

grant

revoke

delete -> to delete particular row

DELETE from mydb31 WHERE id=4;

TRUNCATE -> Whole table structure of table remaining same

TRUNCATE TABLE mydb31

DROP -> to delete whole DATABASE

DROP DATABASE mydb31;

Quaries featching rows

SELECT\* FROM mydb;

SELECT\*FROM mydb WHERE id=1;

SELECT NAME , LNAME FROM mydb;

AGGRIGATE FUNCTION

Min -> SELECT MIN(price) FROM mydb31;

Max -> SELECT MAX(price) FROM mydb31;

Avg -> SELECT AVG(price) FROM mydb31;

Sum -> SELECT SUM(price) FROM mydb31;

Foreign key

Generate relation between 2 or multiple table

CREATE TABLE HELLO1 (hid int primary key auto\_increment not null,

Hname varchar(20), hmobile bigint unique key,

Hfid int,

Foreign key (hfid) references hello(id));

like operator

select\*From se31 Where name Like 'h%';

select\*From se31 Where name Like '%t';

select\*From se31 Where name Like '\_a%';

Order by

select\*From se31 Order by price ASC;

Insert into se34(sid,sname,slaname,sprice,sfid)value

(1,"Hyy","devloper",2000,2)

(2,"Hello","java",2500,1)

(3,"Hello11","php",22500,4)

(4,"Hello24","python",12500,5)

Types of joining:

Inner -> Select se31.name,se31.mobile,se31.email,se31.sname,se31.sprice from se31 Inner

Right -> Select se31.name,se31.mobile,se31.email,se31.sname,se31.sprice from se31 Right

left -> Select se31.name,se31.mobile,se31.email,se31.sname,se31.sprice from se31 left

full

outer

Procedure:

DELIMETER$$

Create procedure myfun()

BEGIN

select\*from se31;

End;

CREATE TABLE test\_trigger (tid int PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCRIMENT,

Tname varchar(20),

Tmobile bigint,

Temail varchar(50),

Tcity varchar(20),

Tprice int,

Fetch\_time timestamp,

Action\_perform varchar(60)

Delimiter $$

CREATE TRIGGER trigger01 BEFORE DELETE ON se31 for EACH ROW

INSERT INTO test\_trigger(tid,tname,tmobile,temail,tcity,tprice,Action\_perform) VALUES (old.id,old.name,old.mobile,old.email,old.city,old.price)

CREATE TRIGGER trigger01 AFTER UPDATE ON se31 for EACH ROW

INSERT INTO test\_trigger(tid,tname,tmobile,temail,tcity,tprice,Action\_perform) VALUES (new.id ,new.name ,new.mobile ,new.email , new.city, new.price)