IQ.

1) JOINS:

Inner joins:

Taking a common values between a two tables

Left joins:

Defend all the values from Left and common values from the right

Right joins:

Defend all the values from the Right and common values from the Left.

Full joins:

Defend all the values from the Left and Defend all the values from the Right and common values between 2 tables.

Cross joins:

It is all about cartesian product.

combine in the unrelated values. Its anything common in the both tables, but I want together in the both table.

Table 1	Table 2.
10 lakh	10 lakh.

So, ~~use~~ data ~~redendancy~~ will be high. So we don't use cross join.

2) Execution of SQL Query.

1) select → (7).
2) From → (1).
3) Distinct → (2)
4) Join → (3)
5) where → (4).
6) group by → (5).
7) Having → (6).
8) orderby → (8)
9) Limit → (9)
10) Offset → (10)
11) union. → (11)

3) Sub Query:

Query within a query. We will use the subQuery in values from the separate table. For ex: two column are relationship in the same table.

Ex: Employer Id, captain is a player.

Index: (4)

To locate the data very quickly in a less time.

We can create manually as well as Automatic.

Automatic. → Define primary key or unique, in a particular column. Nature of unique.

manual. → create index (index name) ON Table name. (column name)

⑤ DDL:

Data definition Language. It's all about structure only not a data.

① create. → To create a table.

② Alter → Alter the structure (or) columns.

↳ (i) Add → To add the extra column.

(ii) drop → To drop the column.

(iii) Rename column → To ~~rete~~ rename the particular column.

(iv) Modify. → Modify the particular datatype of column.

③ drop → To drop the particular column (or) table.

④ Rename → To rename the particular table.

⑤ Truncate → The table structure remains after the truncate statement and only records got deleted. We can't do roll back.

⑥ DML:

Data manipulation language. It's all about the data not about the structure.

① Insert → to create a data rowwise.

② update → existing data will change in rowwise.

③ Delete → unwanted data will be removed. row wise.

⑦ TCL:

Transaction control language.

① commit → saving data permanently. (ctrl s).

② Rollback → to restoring the data (ctrl z).

③ save point → temporarily save transaction.

TCL will control only DDL not a DML.

⑧ operators present in SQL.

= → particular single value.

> → salary greater than 5000.

< → salary lesser than 5000.

>= → salary will be 5000 (or) >= above 5000.

<= → salary will be 5000 (or) <= below 5000.

!=, <> → salary will not equal to 5000. (Except 5000 remaining values).

Like operators.

It used for the exact match.

Wild card.

① -/o → one or more character.

② _ → underscore. → only one character.

eg: date, [illegible]