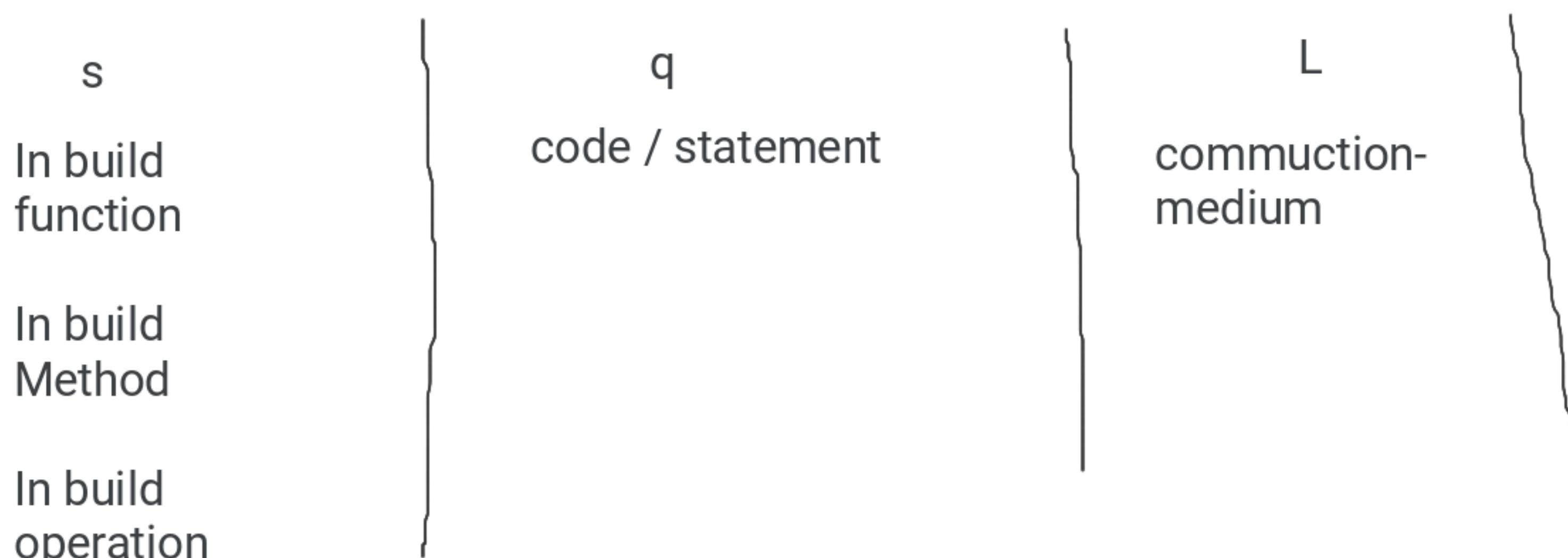
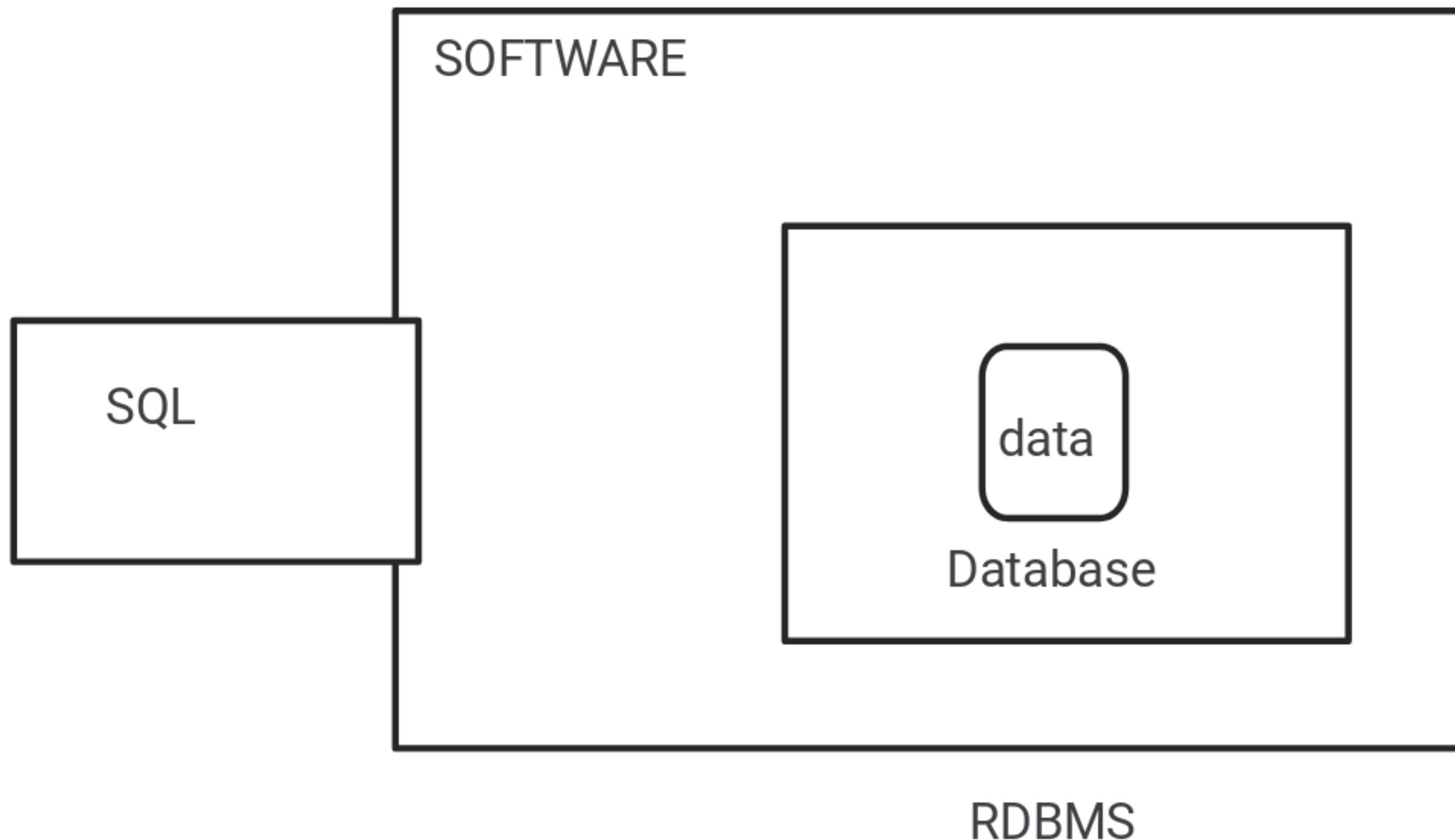


SQL:

Structured query language is standard programming which is designed for the purpose of interacting or communication between the software RDBM.

SQL is used to manipulate the database.[insert, update, delete].





DATA:

Raw fact which is used to describe Attributes of an Entity

Attributes- property

Entity- object

Example

Mobile

brand: Vivo
Price: 20000
Color: blue
ROM: 128gb
RAM: 16gb



Raw fact



Data

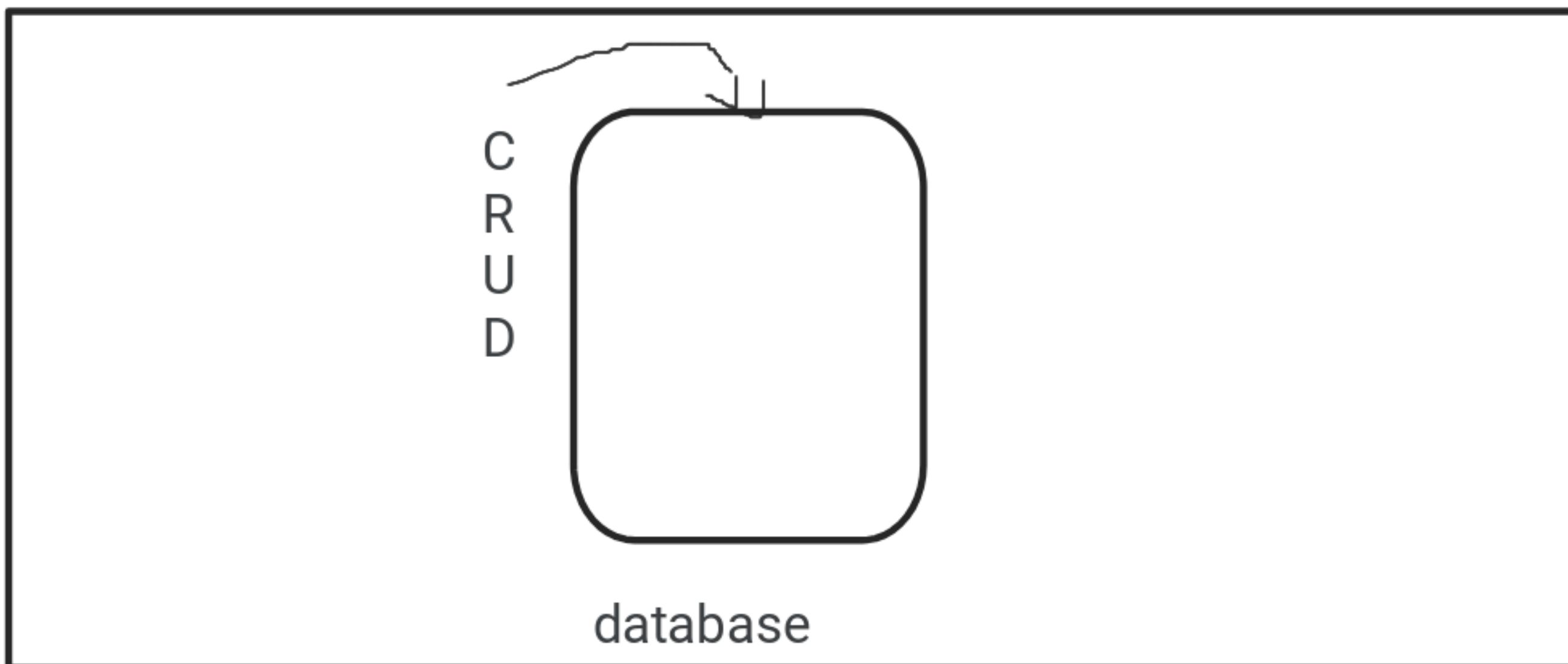
Entity/object

Attributes/
properties

DATABASE

database is a place or medium which is used to store a data in Systematic and organized manner.

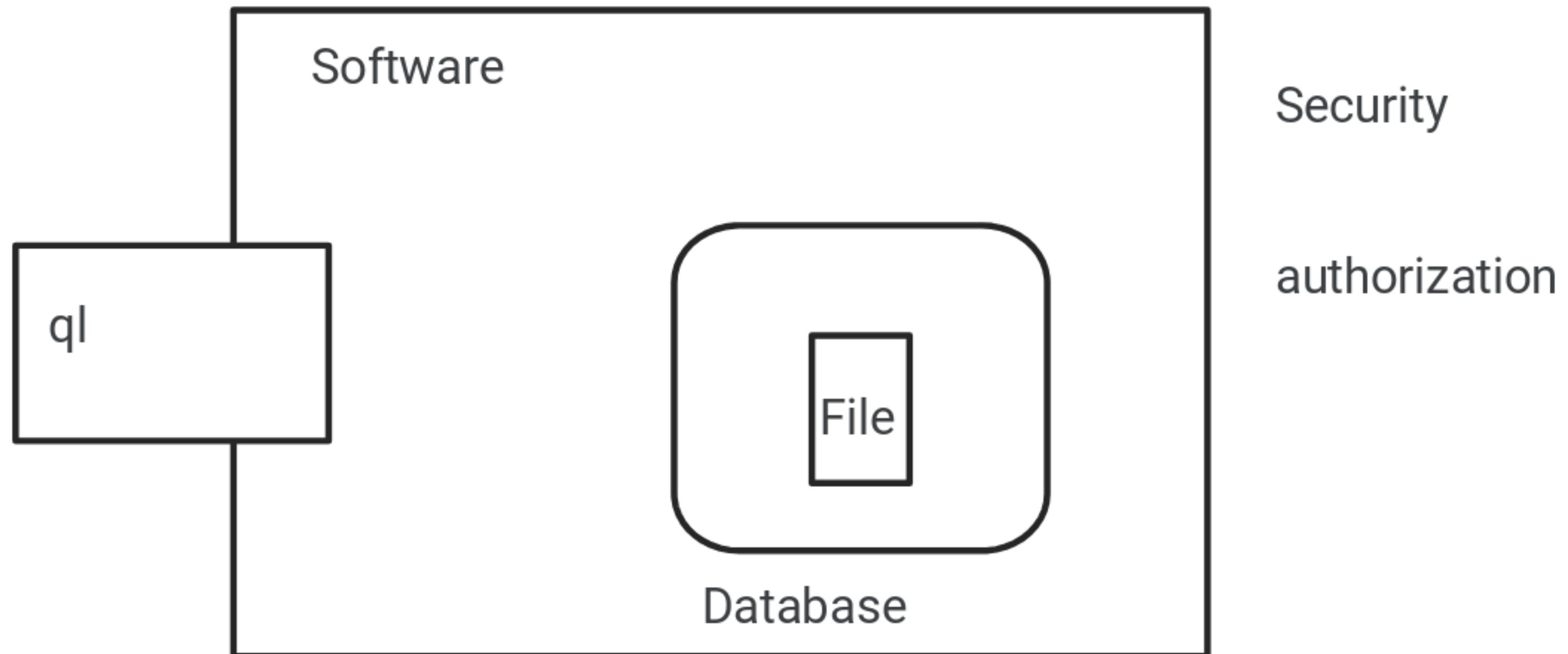
Example:



On all the database we can perform four basic operations: CRUD (Create, read, update, delete).

DBMS:

Data base management system is a software which used to maintain and manage the database

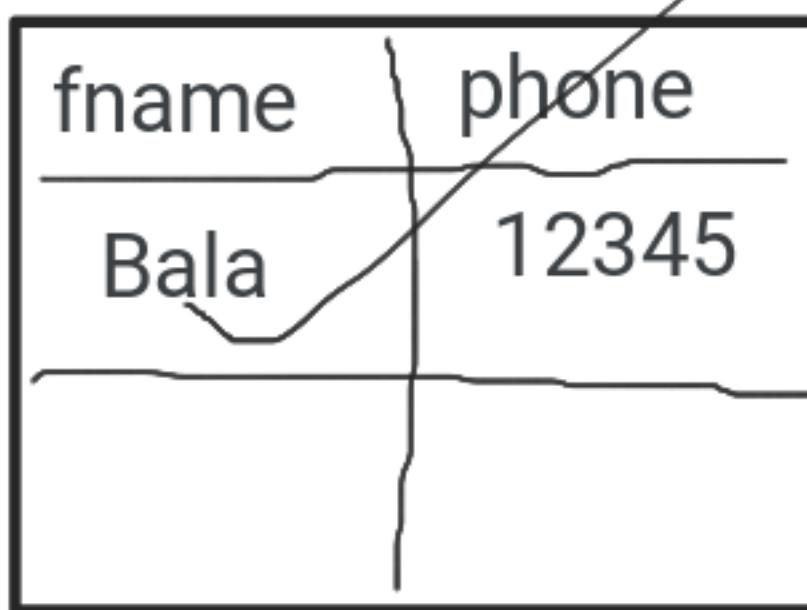


Relation Model

Relational model was invited by Data Scientist EF CODD The main rule of relational that data that we store insert a cell should be in table format .

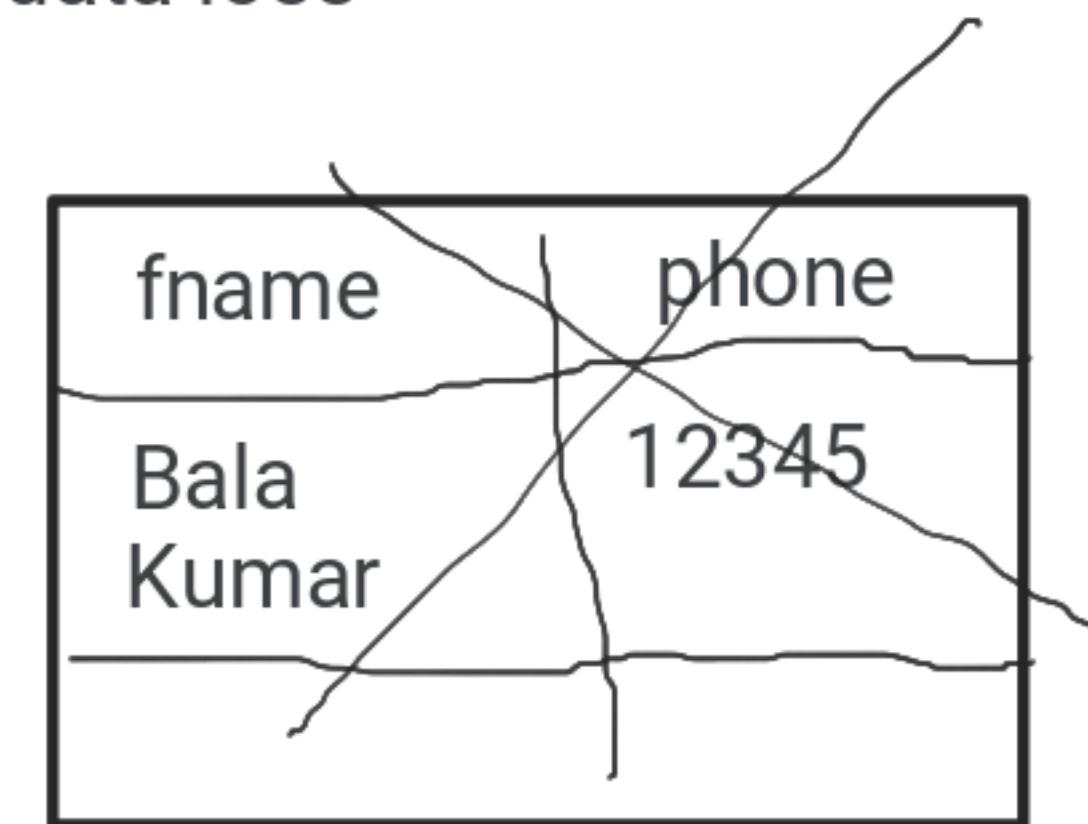
Rule 1:

The data that be store inside a cell should be single value data
if we store a multi value data it will endup in data loss



A diagram illustrating Rule 1. It shows a table with two columns: 'fname' and 'phone'. The 'fname' column contains the value 'Bala'. The 'phone' column contains the value '12345'. A diagonal line is drawn through the entire cell containing '12345', indicating that storing multiple values in a single cell is incorrect.

fname	phone
Bala	12345

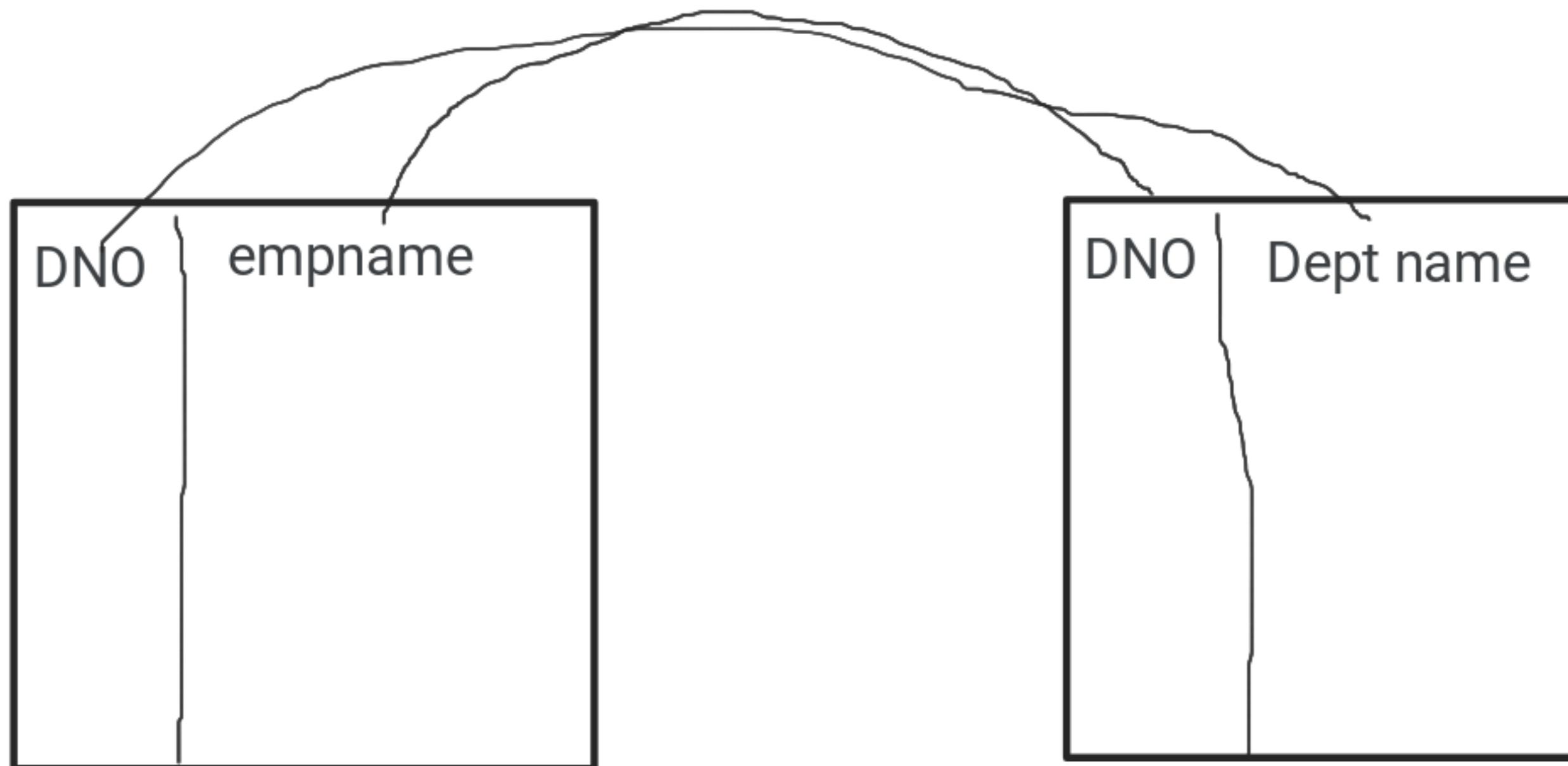


A diagram illustrating Rule 1. It shows a table with two columns: 'fname' and 'phone'. The 'fname' column contains the value 'Bala Kumar'. The 'phone' column contains the value '12345'. A diagonal line is drawn through the entire cell containing 'Bala Kumar', indicating that storing multiple values in a single cell is incorrect.

fname	phone
Bala Kumar	12345

Rule 2:

According to EF codd we can store data in multiple table if we want can established the connection between the table using key attributes.



Rule 3:

the data will be stored in table format including metadata and metatables

Metadata:

metadata is detail description of another data

metadata is automatically generated by operating system

metadata is readable by humans

Metatable :

Metatable are used to store a metadata
automatically generated by operating system
metatable is not readable by humans

rule 4

Here we can verify or validate the data that are storing by using 2 methods there are

by assigning datatype

by assigning constraints

note: data type is mandatory ,constraints not mandatory

Data types:

char - support A-Z , a-z ,0-9, special characters , store 2000 characters , fixed size

varchar-support A-Z , a-z ,0-9, special characters, store 2000 characters, variable size

date- store data - dd-mm-yyyy, dd-mm-yy

number- numeric data - P -38digits S-128 digits

large objects- CLOB- Character large object , BLOB- binary large object

p>s number(5,2) + 999.99

Constrains:

constraints are set rules assigning for a particular column

there 5 types

- 1.unique
- 2.not null
- 3.check
- 4.primary key
- 5.foreing key

DQL:

Select- Select goto the database select the table display data

projection- goto the database select the and columns

selection- goto the database select the table select rows and columns

joins- goto the database select multiple tables simultaneously

Syntax:

```
SELECT */[DISTINCT]COLNAME/EXPRESSION[ALIAS]  
FROM TABLENAME;
```

Order of executions:

```
SELECT CLAUSE  
FROM CLAUSE
```

COLUMNS NAME OF EMPLOYEE TABLES

EMPNO
ENAME
JOB
MGR
HIREDATE
SAL
COMM
DEPTNO

TABLE NAMES

EMP
DEPT

COLUMNS NAME OF DEPT TABLE

DEPTNO
DNAME
LOC

- 1.WAQTD ALL THE DETAILS OF EMPLOYEE
- 2.WAQTD ALL THE EMPLOYEE NAME
- 3.WAQTD ALL JOB FROM EMP TABLE
- 4.WAQTD ALL THE MGR NO FROM EMP TABLE
- 5.WAQTD ALL THE COMMISSION FROM EMP TABLE
- 6.WAQTD ALL ENAME AND HIREDATE FROM THE EMP TABLE
- 7.WAQTD ALL EMPLOYEE NO AND EMPLOYEE NAME FROM EMP TABLE
- 8.WAQTD ALL THE DETAILS FROM DEPTMENT TABLE
- 9.WAQTD DNAME AND LOC FROM DEPTMENT TABLE
- 10.WAQTD EMPLOYEE NAME AND SALARY OF THE EMPLOYEE FROM EMPLOYEE TABLE
- 11 WAQTD NAME,JOB AND SALARY GIVEN ALL THE EMPLOYEE
- 12.WAQTD EMPLOYEE NAME AND DEPTNO FROM THE EMP TABLE
- 13.WAQTD NAME AND DESIGNATION OF ALL THE EMPLOYEES

DISTINCT CLAUSE

DISTINCT CLAUSE IS USED TO AVOID REPEATED OR DUPLICATE VALUES FROM THE RESULT TABLE.

DISTINCT CLAUSE SHOULD BE USED AS FIRST ARGUMENT IN THE SELECT CLAUSE

WE CAN PASS THE MULTIPLE COLUMNS FOR DISTINCT CLAUSE TO CONSIDER A VALUE AS A REPEATED VALUES WILL CHECK COMBINATION OF THE COLUMNS

1. WAQTD DISTINCT OF SALARY FROM EMP TABLE
2. WAQTD DIFFERENT DEPTNO FROM EMP TABLE

EXPRESSION:

EXPRESSION ARE STATEMENT IT IS RESPONSIBLE TO GIVEN OUTPUT
EXPRESSION ARE COMBINATION OF OPERATOR AND OPEREND

OPERATOR:

OPERATOR ARE THE SYMBOLS WHICH IS USED TO PERFORM SOME OPERATION ON
OPERANDS TO GIVEN OUTPUT

(-,+,*./)

OPERAND:

OPERAND ARE THE VALUES WHICH WE PASS(0,1,2,,3,4,5.....N)

1. WAQTD ANNUAL SALARY OF EMPLOYEE
2. ... HALF YEARLY SALARY OF EMPLOYEE
3. QUTER SALARY OF EMPLOYEE
4. SALARY WITH HIKE OF 1000
5. SALARY WITH DEDUCTION OF 1000
6. ANNUAL SAL OF EMPLOYEE SALARY ALONG WITH HIKE OF 1000
7. DEDUCTION OF 1000 ALONG WITH HALFTERM SALARY OF EMP
8. SAL WITH ANNUAL BONUS OF 1200 ALONG WITH DEDUCTION OF 500 OUTERLY WITH HIKE OF 200