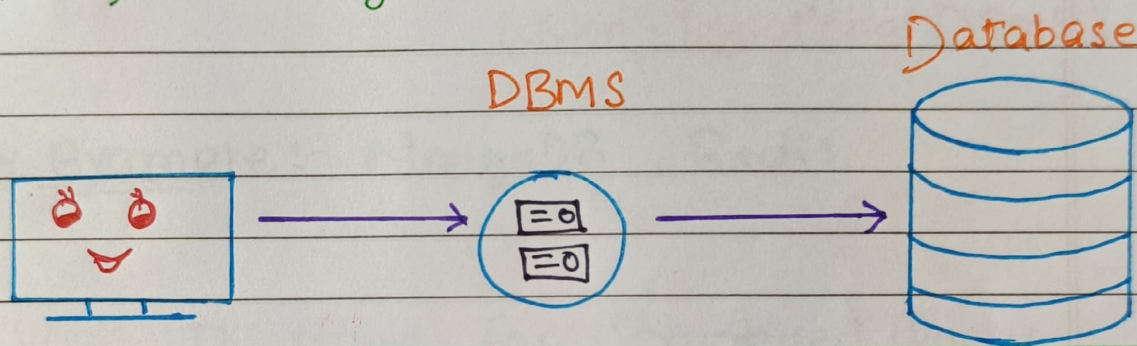


SQL Introduction

Database :- It is an Organized collection of data so that it can be easily accessed.

To manage these databases, DBMS (Database Management System) are used.



Types of DBMS :-

- Relational DBMS
- Non-Relational DBMS

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Relational DBMS :- In this DBMS, data stored in table format.

Roll No	Name	Class
1	Jai	5th
2	Amar	7th
3	Anuj	5th
4	Ram	8th

For Example :- MySQL, Oracle.

Non-Relational DBMS :- In this DBMS data is stored in Key-value pair.

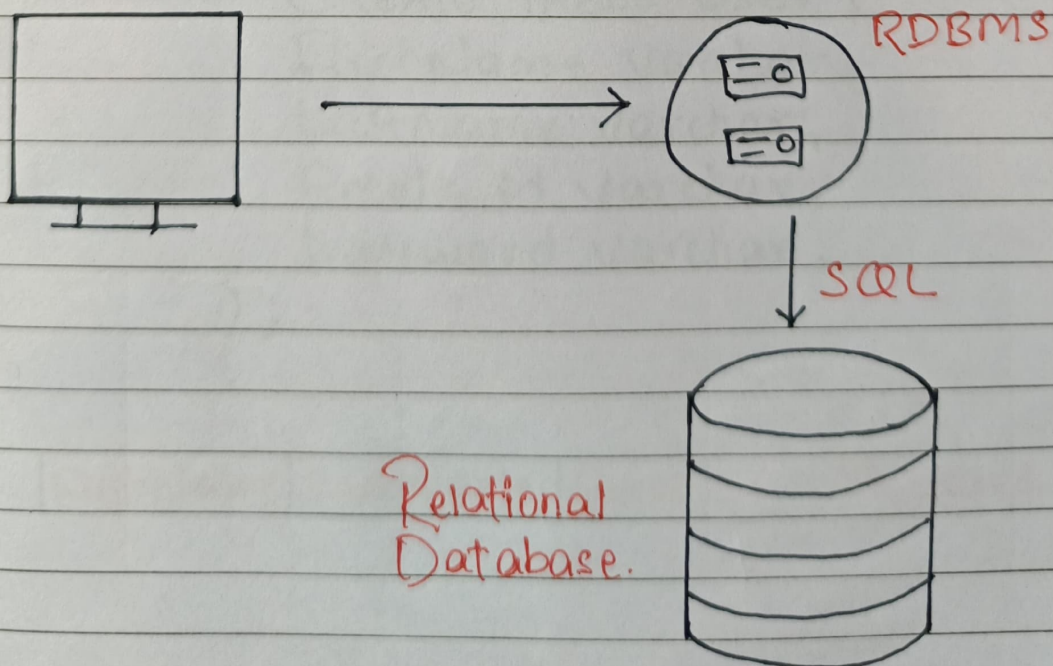
```
{
  "RollNo": 1,
  "Class": "5th",
  "Name": "Jai"
}
```

(Non-Relational DBMS).

For Example:- MongoDB, Redis

SQL :- It stand for Structured Query Language.

SQL is used for update, delete, insert data in table or Relational Database.



SQL CREATE Command :-

It is used for create Tables.

Syntax :-

```
CREATE TABLE tablename (
    Column1 datatype,
    Column2 datatype,
    -----
);
```

SQL Keywords are case-insensitive.

In MySQL, case-insensitive is an option you can turn on and off.

For Example :-

```
CREATE TABLE User (
    FirstName varchar,
    LastName varchar,
    Email_id varchar,
    Password varchar,
);
```

FirstName	LastName	Email_id	Password
-----------	----------	----------	----------

SQL INSERT INTO Command :-

It is used to insert data into tables.

Syntax :-

```
INSERT INTO tableName (column 1,
                        column 2...)
VALUES (value 1, value 2...);
```

- A row of database table is known as record or a tuple.
- A column of database table is known as an attribute.

For Example :-

```
INSERT INTO USER (FirstName,
                  LastName, Email-Id, Password)
VALUES (Jai, Sharma, abc@gmail.com,
        abc#123);
```

FirstName	LastName	Email-Id	Password
Jai	Sharma	abc@gmail	abc#123

How to Insert Multiple Record (row, tuple) :-

```
VALUES (Jai, Sharma, abc@gmail.com, 123),
       (Jaya, Sharma, xyz@gmail.com, abc);
```

SQL SELECT Command :-

It is used to retrieves data from the table.

Syntax:-

SELECT Column 1, Column 2
From tableName;

- To Select Complete table, use * (star)
SELECT *
From tableName;

Example:-

FirstName	Last Name	Password
Jai	Kumar	123
Jaya	Singh	abc
Amit	Sharma	xyz

Table :- USER

Command:-

SELECT FirstName
From USER;

Output:-

First Name
Jai
Jaya
Amit

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