CREATING AND MANAGING SQL DATABASES

Ulmaskhujayev Z.,
Acting Assistant Professor

Djuraeva Sh.,
Senior Lecturer

Zokirova F.R.
Assistant
Department Information Technologies, Tashkent State Technical University
named after Islam Karimov

ABSTRACT
Currently, SQL (Structured Query Language) is the structured query language. In particular, SQL is a data partitioning language because the database management system also has other language tools. When creating SQL, it was noted that a relational database, close to simple natural language, was designed as a query language, and the article explains its content in more detail.

Keywords: Link, value, block, expression, relational, database, SQL language, database elements, domain creation.

Introduction

SQL - Data because the data is a partition language the database management system also has other language tools [1]. SQL when created, a relational database close to ordinary natural language designed as a query language. SQL is a declarative language, so it is differs from programming languages [2]. The meaning of this is given in SQL the expressions describe what to do, i.e. how to do it does not indicate that it is required. **SQL language:**

- Operators;
- -Instructions;
- -Functions; consists of a set.

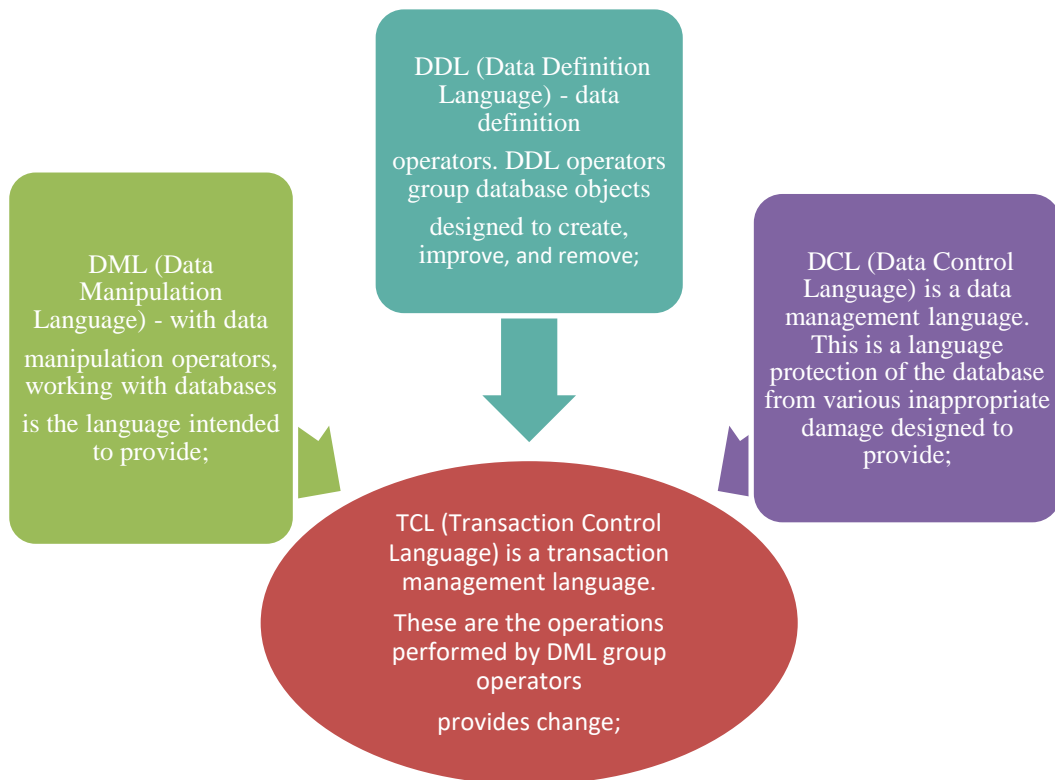## Some rules for creating queries:

In SQL expressions, keywords can be written in lowercase and uppercase. Expressions can be crushed in one or more lines. At the end of the expression **";"** is set. An SQL command how many blocks are crushed, they are separated from each other by **-; -.** All SQL keywords (commands, operators, etc.) can only be used as a servant word, ie for other purposes can be used as a table name, column name, variable, and more not. Because SQL is a free format, SQL is a separate operator and their sequence, separating and flattening separately can be used. The following rules are required:

Each construction in the operator must start from a new line;

An empty space left at the beginning of each construction positions should also include other operator constructions;

If the construction consists of several parts, each of them the space in the new rows of the section relative to the previous construction is crushed by sliding

SQL operators can be divided into 4 groups:

DDL (Data Definition Language) - data definition

operators. DDL operators group database objects

designed to create, improve, and remove;

DML (Data Manipulation Language) - with data

manipulation operators, working with databases

is the language intended to provide;

DCL (Data Control Language) is a data management language. This is a language protection of the database from various inappropriate damage designed to provide;

TCL (Transaction Control Language) is a transaction management language.

These are the operations performed by DML group operators

provides change;

Four for data manipulation operations in SQL The keyword is used: SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE. SELECT The operator expressions have a special place because it separates the data designed to get and this is a lot of issues that users solve part of SELECT operator to the specified allocation criterion to separate attributes from one or more tables, respectively used. SELECT is the most important and widely used SQL language operator. It is designed to select information from a database table. An overview of the SELECT statement is as follows:

SELECT [DISTINCT] <attribute list>
FROM <list of tables>
[WHERE <selection condition>]
[ORDER BY <attribute list>]
[GROUP BY <attribute list>]
[HAVING <condition>]

[*UNION* <Expression with SELECT operator>]; Here, the elements in square brackets are always crushed not necessarily.

DDL Operators:

❖ CREATE SCHEMA - Database schema create;
❖ DROP SHEMA - Delete the database schema;
❖ CREATE TABLE - Create a table;
❖ ALTER TABLE - Change the table;
❖ DROP TABLE - Delete the table;
❖ CREATE DOMAIN - Create a domain;
❖ ALTER DOMAIN - Change domain;
❖ DROP DOMAIN - Delete the domain;
❖ CREATE COLLATION - Create a sequence;
❖ DROP COLLATION - Delete the sequence;
❖ CREATE VIEW - Imagination;
❖ DROP VIEW - Imagination off;

The table is created using the CREATE TABLE command. This command is empty (empty), ie creates a table without tuples (rows):

CREATE TABLE <table-name> (<field name> <field category> [(<size>)], <field name> <field category> [(<size>)],….);

The order of the columns is determined by the order in which they are displayed. Square the name cannot be overwritten by moving it to a new line, but they are with "," separated.

CREATE TABLE PEOPLE (
ID NUMBER,
NM VARCHAR2 (50),
FAMIL VARCHAR2 (50),
OTCH VARCHAR2 (50),
DROG DATE).

It is now mainly based on a relational database systems are widely used. In small organizations The database management system is downloaded on a single computer can be used. There are several such personal database systems can be useful when the user is working. So current The database in enterprises and organizations on the primary server and users with separate computers connects. These computers are called client computers. The server is therefore a centralized storage of data all users have been modified, including one piece of information will be able to view the information.

References

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2. Jamison D. C. Structured query language (SQL) fundamentals //Current protocols in bioinformatics. – 2003. – №. 1. – C. 9.2. 1-9.2. 29.