

Working With Your First Database

Column Constraints

Column constraints are the rules applied to the values of individual columns:

PRIMARY KEY constraint can be used to uniquely identify the row.

UNIQUE columns have a different value for every row.

NOT NULL columns must have a value.

DEFAULT assigns a default value for the column when no value is specified.

There can be only one PRIMARY KEY column per table and multiple UNIQUE columns.

CREATE TABLE Statement

The CREATE TABLE statement creates a new table in a database. It allows one to specify the name of the table and the name of each column in the table.

INSERT Statement

The INSERT INTO statement is used to add a new record (row) to a table.

It has two forms as shown:

Insert into columns in order.

Insert into columns by name.

ALTER TABLE Statement

The ALTER TABLE statement is used to modify the columns of an existing table. When combined with the ADD COLUMN clause, it is used to add a new column.

```
CREATE TABLE student (
  id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
  name TEXT UNIQUE,
  grade INTEGER NOT NULL,
  age INTEGER DEFAULT 10
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (
  column1 datatype,
  column2 datatype,
  column3 datatype
);
```

```
-- Insert into columns in order:
INSERT INTO table_name
VALUES (value1, value2);

-- Insert into columns by name:
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2)
VALUES (value1, value2);
```

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
ADD column_name datatype;
```

DELETE Statement



The DELETE statement is used to delete records (rows) in a table. The WHERE clause specifies which record or records that should be deleted. If the WHERE clause is omitted, all records will be deleted.

UPDATE Statement

The UPDATE statement is used to edit records (rows) in a table. It includes a SET clause that indicates the column to edit and a WHERE clause for specifying the record(s).

```
DELETE FROM table_name
WHERE some_column = some_value;
```

```
UPDATE table_name
SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2
WHERE some_column = some_value;
```