Day 42 - 90 days of Analytics: ALTER, UPDATE Commands

In today's video, we looked at some DML and DDL commands in SQL

The following were mentioned

-**DDL** stands for Data Definition Language. It is used to create database schema and can be used to define some constraints as well. Basic command present in DDL include CREATE, DROP, RENAME, ALTER, ...

-**DML** stands for Data Manipulation Language. It is used to add, retrieve or update the data. Basic command present in DML include UPDATE, INSERT, DELETE, ...

-The **ALTER TABLE** statement is used to add, delete, or modify columns in an existing table. The ALTER TABLE statement is also used to add and drop various constraints on an existing table.

-ALTER TABLE - ADD Column. To add a column in a table, we use the following syntax:

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

Example

```
ALTER TABLE staff_db.staffdemographic
ADD BirthDay DATE;
```

-ALTER TABLE - DROP COLUMN. To delete a column in a table, we use the following syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP COLUMN column_name;
```

Example

```
ALTER TABLE staff_db.staffdemographic
DROP COLUMN BirthDay;
```

-The **INSERT INTO** statement is used to insert new records in a table. It is possible to write the **INSERT INTO** statement in two ways:

1. Specify both the column names and the values to be inserted:

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3, ...)
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

2. If we are adding values for all the columns of the table, you do not need to specify the column names in the SQL query. However, make sure the order of the values is in the same order as the columns in the table. Here, the INSERT INTO syntax would be

```
INSERT INTO table_name
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

Example

```
INSERT INTO staff_db.staffdemographic
VALUES (113,'Alex','Thierry',25,'Male','2022-05-23');
```

-It should be noted here that MySQL retrieves and displays DATE values in **'YYYY-MM-DD'** format. The supported range is '1000-01-01' to '9999-12-31'.

-The **DELETE** clause is used to delete existing records in a table. Its syntax is as follows

```
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```

Example

```
DELETE FROM staff_db.staffdemographic
WHERE StaffID = 113;
```

-The **UPDATE** clause is used to modify the existing records in a table. Its syntax is as follows

```
UPDATE table_name
SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...
WHERE condition;
```

Example

```
UPDATE staff_db.staffdemographic
SET BirthDay = '2022-05-21'
WHERE StaffID = 101;
```

Link to the YouTube Recording: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fbiyoD2kBzA

#90daysofanalytics #community #dataanalysis #dataanalyst #microsoft #msexcel #SQL