**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](https://www.linkedin.com/feed/hashtag/?keywords=90daysofanalytics&highlightedUpdateUrns=urn%3Ali%3Aactivity%3A7036754603295539200) [#community](https://www.linkedin.com/feed/hashtag/?keywords=community&highlightedUpdateUrns=urn%3Ali%3Aactivity%3A7036754603295539200) [#dataanalysis](https://www.linkedin.com/feed/hashtag/?keywords=dataanalysis&highlightedUpdateUrns=urn%3Ali%3Aactivity%3A7036754603295539200) [#dataanalyst](https://www.linkedin.com/feed/hashtag/?keywords=dataanalyst&highlightedUpdateUrns=urn%3Ali%3Aactivity%3A7036754603295539200) #microsoft #msexcel #SQL