

- Create database: create database testDb;  
show databases;
- drop database testDB;
- create database student;  
use student;  
create table students(  
PersonId int,  
Fname varchar(20),  
Lname varchar(20),  
age int  
);
- create table Teachers select Fname, Lname from students;  
select \* from students;  
select \* from Teachers;
- drop table Teachers;
- delete data inside a table: truncate table Teachers;
- Alter table is used to ADD, DELETE or MODIFY columns in existing table
  - alter table students add Email varchar(220);  
select \* from students;
  - alter table students drop column Email;  
select \* from students;
  - alter table students modify column Email int;  
select \* from students;
- Constraints: used to specify rules for data in table.
  - NOT NULL :
    - create table Teachers(  
ID int not null,  
Fname varchar(20),  
Lname varchar(20) );

- UNIQUE:
  - create table Teachers(
   
ID int not null unique,
   
Fname varchar(20)
   
);
  - alter table Teachers add unique(Fname);
- PRIMARY KEY:
  - create table Teachers (
   
ID int not null unique,
   
Fname varchar(20),
   
primary key(ID)
   
);
- FOREIGN KEY:
  - CREATE TABLE Orders (
   
OrderID int NOT NULL,
   
OrderNumber int NOT NULL,
   
PersonID int,
   
PRIMARY KEY (OrderID),
   
FOREIGN KEY (PersonID) REFERENCES Persons(PersonID)
   
);
- CHECK: Used to limit the value range that can be placed in a column.
  - create table Teachers(
   
ID int not null unique primary key,
   
Fname varchar(20),
   
age int,
   
check (age>=18)
   
);
- DEFAULT: Used to set a default value for a column.
  - create table Teachers(
   
ID int not null unique primary key,
   
Fname varchar(20) default 'Mr.',

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age int,  
check (age>=18)  
);
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- Auto Increment:

- create table Teachers(  
ID int not null unique primary key auto\_increment,  
Fname varchar(20) default 'Mr.',  
age int,  
check (age>=18)  
);

- Date:

- create table Teachers(  
ID int not null unique primary key auto\_increment,  
Fname varchar(20) default 'Mr.',  
age int,  
createdAT date  
);

VIEW: In SQL, a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement.

- CREATE VIEW [Brazil Customers] AS  
SELECT CustomerName, ContactName  
FROM Customers  
WHERE Country = 'Brazil';
- SELECT \* FROM [Brazil Customers];
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