📌 Basic SQL Commands

1. **Create a Database**. CREATE DATABASE students;

2. **Use a Database**. USE students;

3. **Create a Table**

```
CREATE TABLE learners (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    age INT NOT NULL
);
```

4. **View All Tables**. SHOW TABLES;

5. **Insert Data**

```
INSERT INTO learners (name, age) VALUES
    ('Alice', 10),
    ('Bob', 12),
    ('Charlie', 11);
```

6. **View Data**. SELECT * FROM learners;

7. **Update Data**

```
UPDATE learners
    SET age = 13
    WHERE name = 'Bob';
```

8. **Delete Data**

```
DELETE FROM learners
    WHERE name = 'Charlie';
```

9. **Delete a Table**. DROP TABLE learners;

10. **Delete a Database**. DROP DATABASE students;

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1️⃣ Create a Database

CREATE DATABASE students_db;

Makes a new database.

Use SHOW DATABASES; to see all databases.

2️⃣ Use a Database

USE students_db;

Switch to this database before creating tables.

3️⃣ Create a Table

```
CREATE TABLE students (
    id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
    first_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    last_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE NOT NULL,
    age INT,
    date_of_birth DATE,
    enrolled_on DATETIME DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    is_active BOOLEAN DEFAULT 1
);
```

PRIMARY KEY = unique ID

AUTO_INCREMENT = increases automatically

UNIQUE = no duplicates allowed

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4️⃣ View Tables

 SHOW TABLES;

5️⃣ See Table Structure

 DESCRIBE students;

6️⃣ Insert Data

 INSERT INTO students (first_name, last_name, email, age, date_of_birth)
 VALUES ('John', 'Doe', 'john@example.com', 20, '2005-08-09');

 id and enrolled_on fill automatically.

7️⃣ View All Data

 SELECT * FROM students;

 * means "all columns".

8️⃣ View Specific Columns

 SELECT first_name, email FROM students;

9️⃣ Update Data

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```
UPDATE students
SET age = 21
WHERE id = 1;
```

WHERE is important! Without it, all rows will be updated.

🔟 Delete Data

```
DELETE FROM students
WHERE id = 1;
```

⚠ Without WHERE, it deletes everything.

1️⃣1️⃣ Delete Table

```
DROP TABLE students;
```

1️⃣2️⃣ Delete Database

```
DROP DATABASE students_db;
```

1️⃣3️⃣ Search / Filter

```
SELECT * FROM students WHERE age > 18;
SELECT * FROM students WHERE first_name = 'John';
```

1️⃣4️⃣ Sort Results

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SELECT * FROM students ORDER BY age ASC; -- Oldest first
SELECT * FROM students ORDER BY age DESC; -- Youngest first

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15 Count Records

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM students;

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