

SELECT <column> FROM <table>;

Queries the table data by column, or the entire table (if you use * for column).

Column – the name of the column whose values you want to query

Table – the name of the table

**CREATE TABLE <table> (
 <column_1> <data_type>
 <column_2> <data_type>
 <column_3> <data_type>
);**

Creates a new table, with column names followed by their data type.

Column – the name of the new column

Data_type – the data type for the column (TEXT, INTEGER, REAL)

**INSERT INTO <table> (column_1, column_2, column_3)
VALUES (data_type_1, data_type_2, data_type_3);**

Inserts rows into an existing table.

ALTER TABLE <table>

ADD COLUMN <column> <data_type>;

Changes existing table by adding a new column by its name and associated data type. The values are defaulted to NULL.

UPDATE celebs

SET twitter_handle = “@taylorswift13”

WHERE id = 4;

Updates table specified by column name, adds a new value to column, and specified by some unique row identifier (like some ID value).

DELETE FROM celebs

WHERE twitter_handle IS NULL;

Deletes rows where the row's column value is some data type, in this case NULL.

Constraints – restricts values of columns

```
CREATE TABLE celebs (  
    id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,  
    name TEXT UNIQUE,  
    date_of_birth TEXT NOT NULL,  
    date_of_death TEXT DEFAULT 'Not applicable'  
);
```

PRIMARY KEY – this column is the primary column where rows are uniquely assigned a *unique* value and can be identified

UNIQUE – each row value in UNIQUE columns must be unique, of course

- Attempts to insert a row that doesn't follow PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE constraints yields a *constraint violation*

NOT NULL – these columns must have a value

DEFAULT – takes additional arguments that assumed the default value for new rows

- `CREATE TABLE` creates a new table.
 - `INSERT INTO` adds a new row to a table.
 - `SELECT` queries data from a table.
 - `ALTER TABLE` changes an existing table.
 - `UPDATE` edits a row in a table.
 - `DELETE FROM` deletes rows from a table.
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