**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 who’s 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

