#### SQL basic operations

Here is a brief explanation of each SQL query:

#### 1. **CREATE TABLE**:

This command creates a new table named Student with specified columns (ID, Name, Age, Grade, Address) but without any key constraints.

## 2. INSERT (Single Record):

Adds a single row into the Student table with values for all specified columns.

# 3. INSERT (Multiple Records):

Adds multiple rows into the Student table at once, listing the values for each row separately.

## 4. SELECT (Read):

Fetches all records from the Student table. The \* wildcard selects all columns.

### 5. UPDATE:

Modifies data in existing rows of the table. For example, it updates the Grade and Age of the student with ID = 2.

## 6. ALTER TABLE:

Changes the structure of the table. In this case, it adds a new column, Email, to the Student table.

### 7. **DELETE:**

Removes specific rows from the table. For example, it deletes the row where ID =

## 8. DROP TABLE:

Completely removes the Student table and all of its data from the database.

```
-- 1. Create a student data table without any key constraints
CREATE TABLE Student (
  ID INT,
  Name VARCHAR(50),
  Age INT,
  Grade VARCHAR(10),
  Address VARCHAR(100)
);
-- 2. Insert a single record into the student table
INSERT INTO Student (ID, Name, Age, Grade, Address)
VALUES (1, 'Alice', 20, 'A', '123 Main St');
-- 3. Insert multiple records into the student table
INSERT INTO Student (ID, Name, Age, Grade, Address)
VALUES
  (2, 'Bob', 22, 'B', '456 Oak St'),
  (3, 'Charlie', 21, 'A', '789 Pine St'),
  (4, 'Diana', 23, 'C', '321 Elm St');
-- 4. Read all records from the student table
SELECT * FROM Student;
-- 5. Update a record in the student table
UPDATE Student
SET Grade = 'A+', Age = 21
WHERE ID = 2;
```

-- 6. Alter the student table to add a new column

# ALTER TABLE Student

ADD Email VARCHAR(100);

-- 7. Delete a record from the student table

**DELETE FROM Student** 

WHERE ID = 4;

-- 8. Drop the student table

DROP TABLE Student;