**Commands**

drop // drop entire table

fetch: filter column-wise // fetch contents of table (variants – fetchn, fetch1)

\*\*\* query: filter row-wise // select rows of a table using various constraints

del // delete rows of a table

A - B // return entries from table A without corresponding entries in B

A\*B // join tables A and B

Manual table -> insert

Imported table -> populate

**Datatypes**

* tinyint: an 8-bit integer number, ranging from -128 to 127.
* tinyint unsigned: an 8-bit positive integer number, ranging from 0 to 255.
* smallint: a 16-bit integer number, ranging from -32,768 to 32,767.
* smallint unsigned: a 16-bit positive integer, ranging from 0 to 65,535.
* int: a 32-bit integer number, ranging from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647.
* int unsigned: a 32-bit positive integer, ranging from 0 to 4,294,967,295.
* enum: one of several explicitly enumerated values specified as strings. Use this datatype instead of text strings to avoid spelling variations and to save storage space. For example, for anesthesia, the datatype could be enum("urethane", "isoflurane", "fentanyl"). Do not use enums in primary keys due to the difficulty of changing their definitions consistently in multiple tables.
* date: date as 'YYYY-MM-DD'.
* time: time as 'HH:MM:SS'.
* timestamp: Date and time to the second as 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS'. The default value may be set to CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP.
* char(N): a character string up to *N* characters (but always takes the entire *N* bytes to store).
* varchar(N): a text string of arbitrary length up to *N* characters that takes *N+1* or *N+2* bytes of storage.
* float: a single-precision floating-point number. Takes 4 bytes. Single precision is sufficient for many measurements.
* double: a double-precision floating-point number. Takes 8 bytes. Because equality comparisons are error-prone, neither float nor double should be used in primary keys.
* decimal(N,F): a fixed-point number with *N* total decimal digits and *F* fractional digits. This datatype is well suited to represent numbers whose magnitude is well defined and does not warrant the use of floating-point representation or requires precise decimal representations (e.g. dollars and cents). Because of its well-defined precision, decimal values can be used in equality comparison and be included in primary keys.
* longblob: arbitrary MATLAB value (e.g. matrix, image, structure), up to 4 [GiB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gibibyte) in size. In Python, arbitrary numeric numpy array. Numeric arrays are compatible between MATLAB and Python.

**Data integrity**

In addition to the prevention of duplication entries, foreign key constraint (dependency) checks and cascading deletes are a key part of DataJoint’s strength in maintaining data integrity.