SQL NOTES

CREATE TABLE creates a new table.

CREATE TABLE table\_name ( column\_1 data\_type, column\_2 data\_type, column\_3 data\_type );

creates columns and sets columns to the relevant data type (string, text, integer

INSERT INTO adds a new row to a table.

Standard add new row a la excel

Fucking cool though. You declare which columns you have data for and then the data

INSERT INTO celebs (id, name, age) VALUES (2, 'Beyonce Knowles', 33);

SELECT queries data from a table.

Creates the display you actually see. ‘SELECT \* FROM celebs’ standard show everything

UPDATE edits a row in a table.

Changes a cell or cells

UPDATE celebs SET age = 22 WHERE id = 1;

ALTER TABLE changes an existing table.

Table itself – adds new columns, etc, probably could change default settings or column data type

ALTER TABLE celebs ADD COLUMN twitter\_handle TEXT;

DELETE FROM deletes rows from a table. Given column and criteria, will delete all rows containing said criteria

DELETE FROM celebs WHERE twitter\_handle IS NULL;

Kills all rows containing empty cells in twitter\_handle

Constraints

Extra bits that restrict data

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 LOOK INTO THIS

Unique, not null, default, duh.