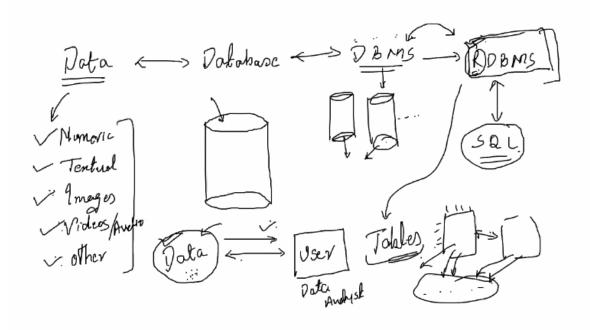
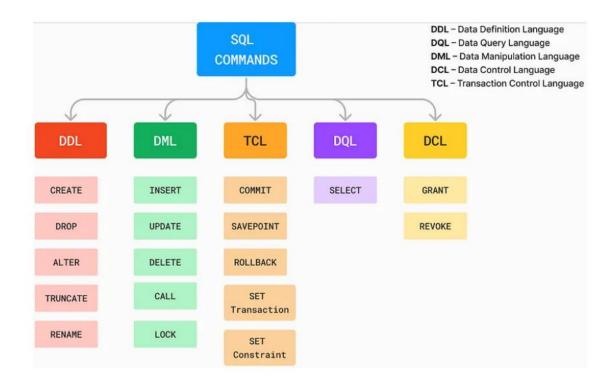
SQL COMMANDS



Create Database

→ create database <database-name>;



Drop Database

→ drop database <database-name>;

Create Table

- → create table <table-name> (column-name dtype);
- **→** E.g=

```
-use <database-name>;
```

-create table courses (Course_id char(5), Course_Title varchar(30), Time_duration int, Student_intake int);

Drop Table

→ drop table <table-name>;

Select all data from table

→ select * from <table-name>

Alter the table

I want to add a column

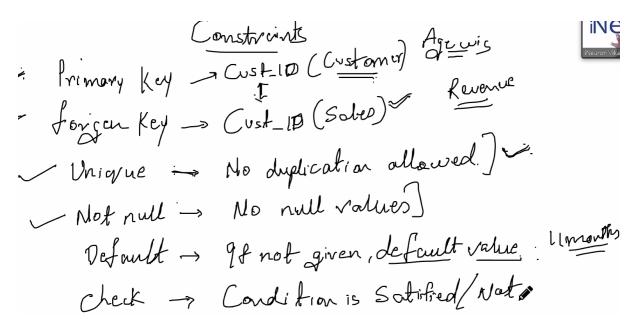
- → Alter table <table-name> add column <column-name> dtype;
- → E.g= Alter table Courses add column Mode_of_delivery Varchar(40);

I want to change a column

- → Alter table <table-name> Change column <old-column-name> <new-name> varchar(20);
- → E.g= = Alter table Courses Change column Mode_of_delivery Delievery_mode Varchar(20);

CONSTRAINTS

- → Constrainsts means restrictions
- → Contrainsts are
 - Primary key
 - Foreign key
 - Unique
 - Not Null
 - Default



- -Constraints will apply on column
- -If we use primary constraint on the column then automatically unique and not null constraint is applied.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRUNCATE AND DROP

- -If we use truncate then all data which is in table will deleted.
- -If we use drop then entire table is got deleted.
- -Delete is use to delete specific rows

DML

INSERT

-Insert into <table-name>
values(first,second,third,....);

INSERT MULTIPLE VALUE

-Insert into <table-name>

Values(first, second, third column values, ...), (first, second, third,);

INSERT VALUE IN PARTICULAR COLUMN

-Insert into <table-name> (first column,second column)

Values(first value, second value)

CONSTRAINTS

Unique constraint

→ Alter table <table-name> Change <column-name> <old-name> <new-name> <dtype> Unique;

Not Null Constraint

→ Alter table <table-name> Change <column-name> <old-name> <new-name> <dtype> Not Null;

Note=

1)Update is for row level

2)Alter is for column level