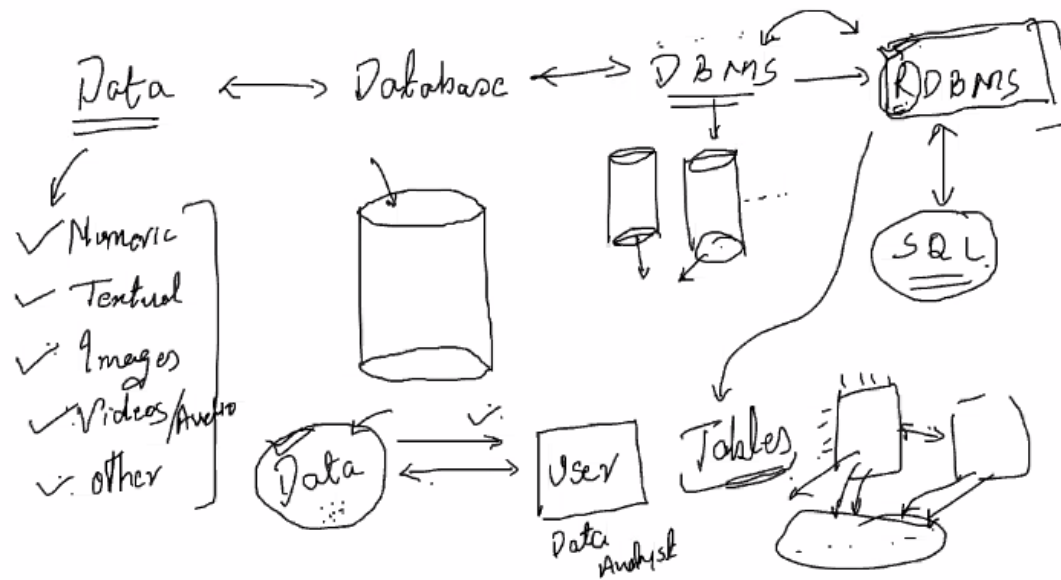
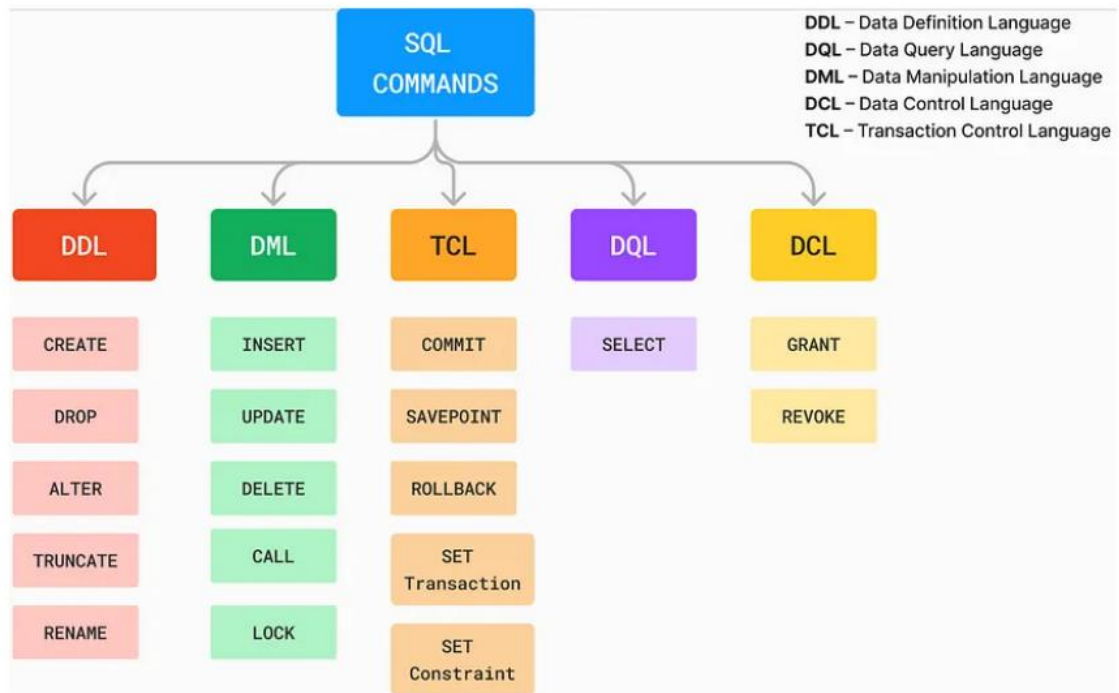


SQL COMMANDS



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

- ➔ Constrains means restrictions
- ➔ Constrains are
 - Primary key
 - Foreign key
 - Unique
 - Not Null
 - Default

- Constraints
- Primary Key → Cust_ID (Customer) Age is
 - Foreign Key → Cust_ID (Sales) Revenue
 - ✓ Unique → No duplication allowed.] ✓
 - ✓ Not null → No null values]
 - Default → If not given, default value : 11 months
 - Check → Condition is Satisfied/Not ✓

-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 <old-name> <new-name>
<dtype> Unique;

Not Null Constraint

➔ Alter table <table-name> change column <old-name> <new-name>
<dtype> Not Null;

You make old-name and new-name of column same or you can change it also.

Note=

1)Update is for row level

2)Alter is for column level

DEFAULT CONSTRAINT

➔ Alter table <table-name> change column <old-column-name> <new-column-name> <dtype> default="<default-value>"

NOTE=Now if we not inserting the value for that column for which we set the default value then it will take that default value if we not inserting value for that column.

CHECK CONSTRAINT

➔ Alter table <table-name> change column <old-column-name> <new-column-name> <dtype> check <condition>

E.g=>

➔ Alter table <table-name> change column student_intake student_intake int check (student_intake>100)

PRIMARY KEY CONSTRAINT

➔ Alter table <table-name> change column <old-column-name> <new-column-name> <dtype> Primary key

If we want to do some changes in database like update the data delete the data at that time we have to do this

➔ set sql_safe_updates=0;

And if you want that no one can do the changes in database then:-

➔ set set sql_safe_updates=1;

UPDATE THE DATA

Update <table-name>

Set <column-name> = <value which you want to set>

Where <column-name> = <value>;

E.g=

Update Courses

Set Students_intake = 160

Where Course_id = "ML101";

DESCRIBE

Describe <table-name>;

OFFSET AND LIMIT

Select * from city

Limit 10

Offset 5;

NOTE=It means from 6th row give the 10 rows data because we do offset 5 so means don't give till 5th row give after 5th row means from 6th row.

ORDER BY

Select * from city

Order by <column-name> Asc/desc;

MULTIPLE COLUMN ORDER

Select * from city

Order by <column-one> <column-two> desc;

QUESTION=Select 3rd MAX POPULATION DATA FROM COUNTRY TABLE

Select country,continent,population from country

Order by population desc limit 1 offset 2;

-Note=By default it is Ascending

IF WE WANT TO SAVE THE TABLE INTO .CSV FORMAT THEN FOLLOW THIS STEPS:

- 1)Right click on the table which you want to export and save it in the csv format and click on Table data export wizard.
- 2)Then select the path where you want to select and process next.

IF WE WANT TO IMPORT THE CSV FILE IN THE SCHEMA

E.G WORLD SCHEMA/DATABASE IS THERE AND YOU HAVE 3 CSV FILES city.csv, country.csv, country_language.csv now you want to import this 3 csv file and create the table like city, country,country_language this 3 tables you want in the world schema and this 3 tables data you have in the form of csv then to import that csv follow this steps:

- 1)Right click on the Tables and then click on table data import wizard and then do the other process like select csv and continue the further process and do same for all csv file.

