**Basic SQL Commands**

1. **CREATE:** It is used to create a new table in the database.

**Syntax:**

CREATE TABLE TABLE\_NAME (COLUMN\_NAME DATATYPES[,....]);

**Example:**

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE(Name VARCHAR2(20), Email VARCHAR2(100), DOB DATE);

1. **DROP:** It is used to delete both the structure and record stored in the table.

**Syntax:**

DROP TABLE ;

**Example:**

DROP TABLE EMPLOYEE;

1. **ALTER:** It is used to alter the structure of the database. This change could be either to modify the

characteristics of an existing attribute or probably to add a new attribute.

**Syntax:**

* To add a new column in the table

ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD column\_name COLUMN-definition;

* To modify existing column in the table

ALTER TABLE MODIFY(COLUMN DEFINITION....);

**Example:**

ALTER TABLE STU\_DETAILS ADD(ADDRESS VARCHAR2(20));

ALTER TABLE STU\_DETAILS MODIFY (NAME VARCHAR2(20));

1. **TRUNCATE:** It is used to delete all the rows from the table and free the space containing the table.

**Syntax:**

TRUNCATE TABLE table\_name;

**Example:**

TRUNCATE TABLE EMPLOYEE;

1. **INSERT:** The INSERT statement is a SQL query. It is used to insert data into the row of a table.

**Syntax:**

INSERT INTO TABLE\_NAME

(col1, col2, col3,.... col N)

VALUES (value1, value2, value3, .... Value n);

Or

INSERT INTO TABLE\_NAME VALUES (value1, value2, value3, .... Value n);

**Example:**

INSERT INTO javatpoint (Author, Subject) VALUES ("Sonoo", "DBMS");

1. **UPDATE:** This command is used to update or modify the value of a column in the table.

**Syntax:**

UPDATE table\_name SET[column\_name1=value1,...column\_nameN=valueN][WHERE CONDITION]

**Example:**

UPDATE students SET User\_Name = 'Sonoo' WHERE Student\_Id = '3'

1. **DELETE:** It is used to remove one or more row from a table.

**Syntax:**

DELETE FROM table\_name [WHERE condition];

**Example:**

DELETE FROM javatpoint  WHERE Author="Sonoo";

1. **GRANT:** It is used to give user access privileges to a database.

**Example:**

GRANT SELECT, UPDATE ON MY\_TABLE TO SOME\_USER, ANOTHER\_USER;

1. **REVOKE:** It is used to take back permissions from the user.

**Example:**

REVOKE SELECT, UPDATE ON MY\_TABLE FROM USER1, USER2;

1. **COMMIT:** Commit command is used to save all the transactions to the database.

**Syntax:**

COMMIT;

**Example:**

DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS

WHERE AGE = 25;

COMMIT;

1. **ROLLBACK:** Rollback command is used to undo transactions that have not already been saved to the

database.

**Syntax:**

ROLLBACK;

**Example:**

DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS

WHERE AGE = 25;

ROLLBACK;

1. **SELECT:** This is the same as the projection operation of relational algebra. It is used to select the

attribute based on the condition described by WHERE clause.

**Syntax:**

SELECT expressions FROM TABLES WHERE conditions;

**Example:**

SELECT emp\_name FROM employee WHERE age > 20;