Creating database in sql

The process of creating a database in SQL depends on the relational database management system (RDBMS) you're using. However, here's a general example of creating a database using SQL:

sqlCopy code

CREATE DATABASE database\_name;

USE Database\_Name;

Note that this syntax is specific to some RDBMSs and may not work for all systems. For example, in MySQL, you can create a database using the following syntax:

Current database Name

select DB\_NAME() as 'currentDatabaseName'

Modify database

The process of modifying a database in SQL depends on the specific changes you want to make and the relational database management system (RDBMS) you're using. However, here are a few common modifications that you can make to a database in SQL:

1. Renaming a database: To rename a database in SQL, you can use the **ALTER DATABASE** statement, along with the **RENAME TO** clause. For example:

ALTER DATABASE practice Modify Name = new\_database\_name;

1. Renaming by System Procedures

sp\_renameDB 'oldDatabase' , 'NewNameDAtabase'

Drop

In SQL, you can use the **DROP** statement to remove or delete a database, table, index, or other database object. The exact syntax for using the **DROP** statement depends on the specific object you want to remove and the relational database management system (RDBMS) you're using.

1. Dropping a database: To drop a database in SQL, you can use the **DROP DATABASE** statement, followed by the name of the database. For example:

DROP DATABASE database\_name;

Note that using the **DROP** statement is a permanent operation and can result in the loss of data. It's always a good idea to take a backup of the database or table before executing a **DROP** statement.