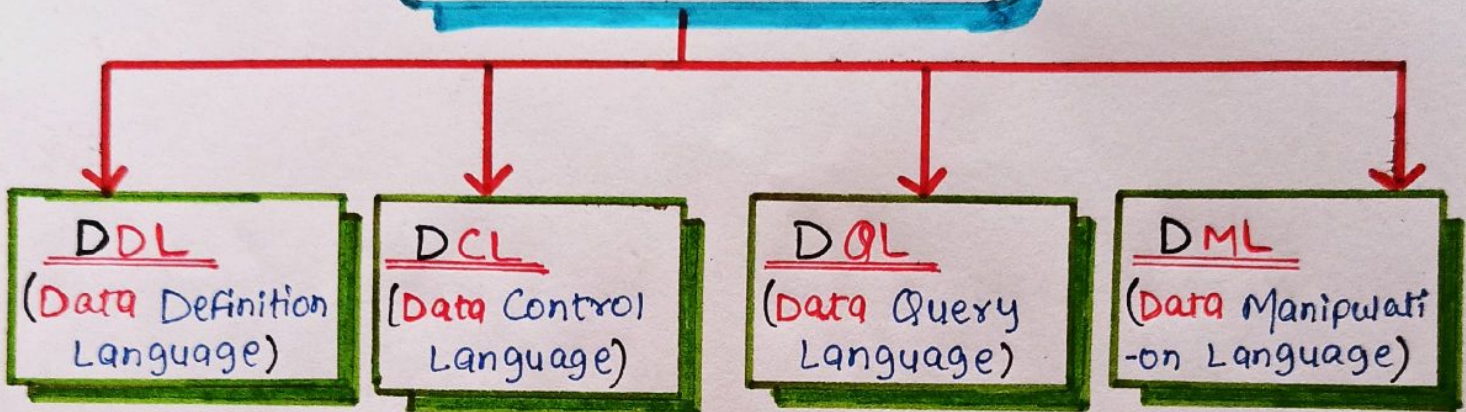


SQL COMMANDS

SQL Commands



1. SELECT :-

The SELECT statement in SQL is used to retrieve or fetch data from a database. We can fetch either the entire table or according to specified rules.

Syntax:-

```
SELECT expressions  
FROM tables  
[ WHERE conditions ]  
[ ORDER BY EXPRESSION ]
```

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NOTES GALLERY (TELEGRAM).

2. UPDATE :-

An SQL UPDATE statement changes data of one or more records in a table. It is used to modify existing records in a table.

Syntax:-

```
UPDATE table_name  
SET column 1 = value 1, column 2 = value 2...  
WHERE [Condition];
```


3. INSERT :-

The SQL INSERT INTO statement is used to add new rows of data to a table in the database.

Syntax:-

```
INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME (column1, column2, ... columnN)
VALUES (value 1, value 2, value 3 ... value N).
```

4. DELETE :-

The SQL DELETE Query is used to delete the existing records from a table.

You can use WHERE clause with DELETE query to delete selected rows, otherwise all records would be deleted.

Syntax:-

```
DELETE FROM table_name
WHERE [Condition] ;
```

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NOTES GALLERY (TELEGRAM).

5. CREATE :-

The SQL CREATE DATABASE is used to create a new SQL database. Always the database name should be unique within the RDBMS.

Syntax:-

```
CREATE DATABASE Databasename;
```

6. DROP :-

The SQL DROP TABLE statement is used to remove a table definition and all the data, indexes, triggers, constraints and permission specification for that table.

Syntax:-

```
DROP TABLE table_name;
```


7. ALTER :-

The SQL ALTER TABLE command is used to add, delete or modify columns by in existing table. You can use ALTER TABLE command to add and drop various constraints on an existing table.

Syntax :-

```
ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name datatype ;
```

8. MERGE :-

The MERGE statement in SQL, is the combination of three INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE statements.

Syntax :-

```
MERGE < target_table > [AS Target]  
USING < table_source > [AS SOURCE]
```

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NOTES GALLERY (TELEGRAM).

9. RENAME :-

The RENAME command is used to change the name of the table or a database object.

This command used when we want to give a relevant name to our table.

Syntax :-

```
RENAME old_table_name To new_table_name ;
```

10. REVOKE :-

The REVOKE command removes user access rights or privileges to the database objects.

privileges defines access right provided to a user on a database objects.

Syntax :-

```
REVOKE privilege_type ON [TABLE].
```


11. GRANT :-

SQL GRANT Command is specifically used to provide privileges to database objects for a user. This GRANT command is used for conferring the authorization to users.

Syntax :-

```
GRANT Privilege_name  
ON Object_name  
To {user_name | Public | role_name}  
[ WITH GRANT OPTION ]
```

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NOTES GALLERY (TELEGRAM).

12. TRUNCATE :-

The SQL TRUNCATE command is used to delete complete data from an existing table. You can also use DROPTABLE. This removes all rows from a table, but table structure, constraints and so on remain.

Syntax :-

```
TRUNCATE TABLE { database_name . schema_name .  
table_name | schema . table_name }  
[ ; ]
```