# SQL

- SQL (Structured Query Language) is used to perform operations on the records stored in the database, such as updating records, inserting records, deleting records, creating and modifying database tables, views, etc.

- SQL is not a database system, but it is a query language.

Some SQL Commands

The SQL commands help in creating and managing the database. The most common SQL commands which are highly used are mentioned below:

- CREATE command

- INSERT command

- ALTER command

- UPDATE command

- DELETE command

- TRUNCATE command

- DROP command

1.CREATE Command

- This command helps in creating the new database, new table, table view, and other objects of the database.

```
CREATE TABLE employee_table(

    id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,

    name varchar(45) NOT NULL,

    age int NOT NULL,

    PRIMARY KEY (id) );
```

## 2.INSERT Command

- This command helps in inserting the data or records into the database tables. We can easily insert the records in single as well as multiple rows of the table.

```
insert into employee_table

    -> values (101,"Shraddha",21);

            OR

insert into employee_table(name,age)

    -> values("Ram",20),

    -> ("Shyam",30);
```

## 3.ALTER Command

- In many situations, you may require to add the columns in the existing table. Instead of creating a whole table or database again you can easily add single and multiple columns using the ADD keyword.

```
alter table employee_table

    -> add address varchar(50);
```

## 4.UPDATE Command

- This command helps in updating or changing the stored data in the database.

    update employee_table

    -> set address="Airoli" where id=101;

## 5.DELETE Command

- This command helps in removing or erasing the saved records from the database tables. It erases single or multiple tuples from the tables of the database.

    delete from employee_table where id=103;

## 6.SELECT Command

- This command helps in accessing the single or multiple rows from one or multiple tables of the database. We can also use this command with the WHERE clause.

    select * from employee_table;

    select name,address from employee_table where id=102;

## 7.TRUNCATE Command

- A truncate SQL statement is used to remove all rows (complete data) from a table. It is similar to the DELETE statement with no WHERE clause.

  truncate table employee_table;

8.DROP Command

- This command helps in deleting the entire table, table view, and other objects from the database.

  drop table employee_table;