

# Video-4

# Topics to cover:

- Recommended Naming Conventions for MySQL Database/Table
- Comments in MySQL
- Create Table in MySQL
- Insert Data in Table

# # Recommended Naming Conventions for MySQL Database/Table

## 1. Use lowercase letters:

Example: sales\_db, not Sales\_DB

## 2. Use underscores to separate words: Enhances readability.

Example: customer\_data, inventory\_system

## 3. Avoid special characters and spaces: Stick to letters, numbers, and underscores.

❌ Avoid: my database, data@2025

## 4. Start with a letter:

✅ Good: analytics\_db

❌ Bad: 123data

## 5. Keep names short but descriptive: Avoid overly long or cryptic names.

Example: hr\_portal, not hrp or human\_resource\_management\_portal\_v1

## 6. Avoid Reserved Words

Don't use SQL keywords like SELECT, TABLE, or DATABASE as names.

# # Types of Comments in MySQL

## 1. Single-line comment using --

-- This is a single-line comment

## 2. Single-line comment using #

# Another way to write a single-line comment

## 3. Multi-line comment using /\*.....\*/

/\* this is a

Multi line

comment\*/

# # Create Table Command

The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a new table in a database.

## Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE table_name  
(  
    column1 datatype constraints,  
    column2 datatype constraints,  
    ...  
)
```

## Example:

```
Create Table employee  
(  
    id int,  
    name varchar(30)  
);
```

## # Create Table Command

**Another way of writing it:**

Create Table if not Exists Employee

```
(  
    id int,  
    name varchar(30)  
);
```

**# Create emp table with few more column**

create table employee1

```
(  
    id int,  
    name varchar(30),  
    salary double,  
    hiring_date Date  
);
```

## # Insert Data Command

The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert new records in a table

### Syntax

```
INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME
```

```
(column1, column2, column3,... columnN )
```

```
VALUES
```

```
(value1, value2, value3,... valueN);
```

### Example:

```
Insert into employee1
```

```
(id, name, salary, hiring_date)
```

```
Values
```

```
(1,"Amit",1000,"2025-08-01");
```

## # Insert Data Command

**Note :** You can omit column names if you're inserting into all columns in order

**Example:**

Insert into employee1

Values

```
(1,"Amit",1000,"2025-08-01");
```

**# What if you not follow the order : interchange id column with name column**

Insert into employee1

Values

```
("Ankit",1,1000,"2025-08-01");
```



# # Insert Data Command

## # What if you skip any column value: skip id column value

Insert into employee1

Values

("Amit",1000,"2025-08-01");

## # Insert multiple records into a table

Insert into employee1

Values

(2,"ashu",5000,"2021-10-28"),

(3,"nitin",3500,"2021-09-16"),

(4,"kajal",2900,"2021-09-20");