

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

## Table

### Creating a table

We use the **CREATE TABLE** statement to create a table in DB.

Command:

```
CREATE TABLE TableName (  
    Column1 DataType1 Constraint1,  
    Column2 DataType2 Constraint2,  
    Column3 DataType3 Constraint3,  
    -- additional columns if needed  
);
```

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## Creating a table

### CREATE- DDL Command

Example:

```
CREATE TABLE employee (  
    empld INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    name VARCHAR(50),  
    salary INT  
);
```

employee

empld	name	salary

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Inserting values into table

**INSERT– DML Command**

```
INSERT INTO tableName (Column1, Column2... ColumnN)  
VALUES (value1,value2.....valuen)
```

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Inserting values into table

## INSERT- DML Command

Example:

```
INSERT INTO employee  
(empld,name,salary)  
VALUES  
(1,"Raj",1200),  
(2,"Rahul",1100),  
(3,"Riti",1100);
```

employee

empld	name	salary
1	Raj	1200
2	Rahul	1100
3	Ram	1100

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Inserting values into table

**INSERT– DML Command**

Example:

```
INSERT INTO employee VALUES  
(1,"Raj",1200),  
(2,"Rahul",1100),  
(3,"Riti",1100);
```

employee

empld	name	salary
1	Raj	1200
2	Rahul	1100
3	Ram	1100

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Seeing tables in a given Database

**SHOW**

Example:

**SHOW TABLES;**

It helps us to see all the tables in a given database.

employee

empld	name	salary
1	Raj	1200
2	Rahul	1100
3	Ram	1100

# LET'S START WITH SQL :)

To see all the values in table

**SELECT**

Example:

To see specific values of a column:

**SELECT empld FROM employee;**

To see all the values or the entire table

**SELECT \* FROM employee;**

employee

empld	name	salary
1	Raj	1200
2	Rahul	1100
3	Ram	1100