DBMS Keywords

**LAB 2 | Writing Basic SQL SELECT Statements**

1. **SELECT** = SELECT is used to select data from a database. It displays the columns.
2. **FROM** = FROM command is used to specify which table to select or delete data from.
3. \* = An asterisk (\*) can be used to specify that the query should return all columns of the queried tables.
4. **DISTINCT** = The SELECT DISTINCT statement is used to return only distinct (different) values. Inside a table, a column often contains many duplicate values; and sometimes you only want to list the different (distinct) values.
5. **DESCRIBE** = DESCRIBE command shows the structure of table which include name of the column, data-type of column and the null ability which means, that column can contain null values or not. All of these features of table are described at the time of Creation of table.
6. **AS** = The AS command is used to rename a column or table with an alias.
7. **||** = Concatenation operator (||) joins two distinct strings into one string value.

**LAB 6 | Creating and Managing Tables**

Lesson Aim: Create Tables, Describe the Data Types, Alter table definitions, Drop, Rename, and Truncate Table, Add new rows to a table, updating rows in a table, and Remove Existing row in a table.

1. **CREATE TABLE** = The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a new table in a database.
2. **DESCRIBE** = The DESCRIBE command enables you to describe objects recursively to the depth level set in the SET DESCRIBE command.
3. Data Type = VARCHAR2(size), NUMBER(size)
4. **INSERT INTO** =
5. **ALTER TABLE** = The SQL ALTER TABLE command is used to add, delete or modify columns in an existing table.
6. **ADD** = The ADD command is used to add a column in an existing table.
7. **MODIFY** = The modify command is used when we have to modify a column in the existing table, like add a new one, modify the data type for a column, and drop an existing column.
8. **DROP COLUMN** =
9. **RENAME** …. **TO** =
10. **VALUES** =
11. UPDATE
12. SET
13. **WHERE** = The WHERE clause is used to filter records
14. DELETE FROM
15. DROP TABLE =
16. TRUNCATE TABLE

**Lab 7 | Including Constraints**

Describe constraints, Create and maintain constraints

The following constraint types are valid:

* NOT NULL
* UNIQUE
* PRIMARY KEY
* FOREIGN KEY
* CHECK

**Lab 10 | Controlling User Access**

Lesson Aim: Create user, Create roles to ease setup and maintenance of the security model, Use the GRANT and REVOKE statements to grant and revoke object privileges