

Compiled by: Arockia Liborious Source: Youtube @sitalmandal7476

#### MANAGING TABLES

```
CREATE TABLE t (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR NOT NULL,
    price INT DEFAULT 0
);
Create a new table with three columns
DROP TABLE t;
Delete the table from the database
ALTER TABLE t ADD column;
Add a new column to the table
ALTER TABLE t DROP COLUMN c ;
Drop column c from the table
ALTER TABLE t ADD constraint;
Add a constraint
ALTER TABLE t DROP constraint;
Drop a constraint
ALTER TABLE t1 RENAME TO t2;
Rename a table from t1 to t2
ALTER TABLE t1 RENAME c1 TO c2 :
Rename column c1 to c2
TRUNCATE TABLE t;
Remove all data in a table
```

## **MANAGING TRIGGERS**

CREATE OR MODIFY TRIGGER trigger\_name
WHEN EVENT
ON table\_name TRIGGER\_TYPE
EXECUTE stored\_procedure;
Create or modify a trigger

#### WHEN

- BEFORE invoke before the event occurs
- AFTER invoke after the event occurs

#### **EVENT**

- INSERT invoke for INSERT
- UPDATE invoke for UPDATE
- DELETE invoke for DELETE

### TRIGGER\_TYPE

- FOR EACH ROW
- FOR EACH STATEMENT

CREATE TRIGGER before\_insert\_person
BEFORE INSERT
ON person FOR EACH ROW
EXECUTE stored\_procedure;
Create a trigger invoked before a new row is inserted into the person table

DROP TRIGGER trigger\_name
Delete a specific trigger



### MANAGING VIEWS

```
CREATE VIEW v(c1,c2)
AS
SELECT c1, c2
FROM t;
Create a new view that consists of c1 and c2
CREATE VIEW v(c1,c2)
AS
SELECT c1, c2
FROM t;
WITH [CASCADED | LOCAL] CHECK OPTION;
Create a new view with check option
CREATE RECURSIVE VIEW V
AS
select-statement -- anchor part
UNION [ALL]
select-statement; -- recursive part
Create a recursive view
CREATE TEMPORARY VIEW V
```

AS
SELECT c1, c2
FROM t;
Create a temporary view
DROP VIEW view\_name
Delete a view



## **MODIFYING DATA**

```
INSERT INTO t(column_list)
VALUES(value_list);
Insert one row into a table
INSERT INTO t(column_list)
VALUES (value_list),
        (value_list), ....;
Insert multiple rows into a table
INSERT INTO t1(column_list)
SELECT column_list
FROM t2;
Insert rows from t2 into t1
UPDATE t
SET c1 = new_value;
Update new value in the column c1 for all rows
UPDATE t
SET c1 = new_value,
    c2 = new_value
WHERE condition;
Update values in the column c1, c2 that match
the condition
DELETE FROM t;
Delete all data in a table
DELETE FROM t
WHERE condition;
Delete subset of rows in a table
```

# **QUERYING FROM MULTIPLE TABLES**

```
SELECT c1, c2
FROM t1
INNER JOIN t2 ON condition;
Inner Join T1 And T2
SELECT c1, c2
FROM t1
LEFT JOIN t2 ON condition;
Left Join T1 And T1
SELECT c1, c2
FROM t1
RIGHT JOIN t2 ON condition;
Right Join T1 And T2
SELECT c1, c2
FROM t1
FULL OUTER JOIN t2 ON condition;
Perform Full Outer Join
SELECT c1, c2
FROM t1
CROSS JOIN t2;
Produce A Cartesian Product Of Rows In Tables
SELECT c1, c2
FROM t1, t2;
Another Way To Perform Cross Join
SELECT c1, c2
FROM t1 A
```

# **USING SQL CONSTRAINTS**

```
CREATE TABLE t(
    c1 INT, c2 INT, c3 VARCHAR,
    PRIMARY KEY (c1,c2)
);
Set c1 and c2 as a primary key
CREATE TABLE t1(
c1 INT PRIMARY KEY,
c2 INT,
FOREIGN KEY (c2) REFERENCES t2(c2)
);
Set c2 column as a foreign key
CREATE TABLE t(
c1 INT, c1 INT,
UNIQUE(c2,c3)
);
Make the values in c1 and c2 unique
CREATE TABLE t(
c1 INT, c2 INT,
CHECK(c1> 0 AND c1 \ge c2)
);
Ensure c1 > 0 and values in c1 >= c2
CREATE TABLE t(
c1 INT PRIMARY KEY,
c2 VARCHAR NOT NULL
);
```

Set values in c2 column not NULL

# **USING SQL OPERATORS**

```
SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1
UNION [ALL]
SELECT c1, c2 FROM t2;
Combine Rows From Two Queries
SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1
INTERSECT
SELECT C1, C2 FROM T2;
Return The Intersection Of Two Queries
SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1
MINUS
SELECT c1, c2 FROM t2;
Subtract A Result Set From Another Result Set
SELECT c1, c2 FROM t1
WHERE c1 [NOT] LIKE pattern;
Query Rows Using Pattern Matching %, _
SELECT c1, c2 FROM t
WHERE c1 [NOT] IN value_list;
Query Rows In A List
SELECT c1, c2 FROM t
WHERE c1 BETWEEN low AND high;
Query Rows Between Two Values
SELECT c1, c2 FROM t
WHERE c1 IS [NOT] NULL;
```

Check If Values In A Table Is NULL Or Not