1. Create operation:

CREATE TABLE Students (

StudentID INT PRIMARY KEY,

FirstName VARCHAR(50),

LastName VARCHAR(50),

EnrollmentDate DATE

);

Explanation:

This CREATE TABLE command creates a new table called ‘’Students” with four columns:

* StudentID(primary key to uniquely identify each student)
* FirstName(text columns with maximum of 50 characters)
* LastName(text columns with maximum of 50 characters)
* EnrollmentDate(a data column that stores when each student enrolled)

1. Read operation:

SELECT \* FROM students;

Explanation:

* The SELECT \* statement is used to fetches all columns from the Students table.
* The \* symbol means "all columns," so this query will display all rows and columns in the Students table.

1. Update operation:

UPDATE Students

SET LastName = 'Smith'

WHERE StudentID = 1;

Explanation:

* This UPDATE statement changes the Lastname of the student whose StudentID is 1 to "Smith."
* The SET clasue specifies the column to be updated and its new value.
* The WHERE clause targets the specific row(s) to update. Without WHERE, every row in the table would be updated, which is usually unintended.

1. Delete Operation

DELETE FROM Students

WHERE StudentID = 1;

Explanation:

* This DELETE command removes the row where studentID is 1 in the Students table.
* The WHERE clause specifies the row to delete; without it, every row in the table wold be deleted.

References

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