

# Day16: SQL

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- SQL stands for Structured Query Language
  - SQL lets you access and manipulate databases
  - SQL became a standard of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in 1986, and of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1987
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## What Can SQL do?

- SQL can execute queries against a database
  - SQL can retrieve data from a database
  - SQL can insert records in a database
  - SQL can update records in a database
  - SQL can delete records from a database
  - SQL can create new databases
  - SQL can create new tables in a database
  - SQL can create stored procedures in a database
  - SQL can create views in a database
  - SQL can set permissions on tables, procedures, and views
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## SQL is a Standard - BUT....

Although SQL is an ANSI/ISO standard, there are different versions of the SQL language.

However, to be compliant with the ANSI standard, they all support at least the major commands (such as `SELECT`, `UPDATE`, `DELETE`, `INSERT`, `WHERE`) in a similar manner.

**Note:** Most of the SQL database programs also have their own proprietary extensions in addition to the SQL standard!

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## Using SQL in Your Web Site

To build a web site that shows data from a database, you will need:

- An RDBMS database program (i.e. MS Access, SQL Server, MySQL)
  - To use a server-side scripting language, like PHP or ASP
  - To use SQL to get the data you want
  - To use HTML / CSS to style the page
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## RDBMS

RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System.

RDBMS is the basis for SQL, and for all modern database systems such as MS SQL Server, IBM DB2, Oracle, MySQL, and Microsoft Access.

The data in RDBMS is stored in database objects called tables. A table is a collection of related data entries and it consists of columns and rows.

Look at the "Customers" table:

## Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

Every table is broken up into smaller entities called fields. The fields in the Customers table consist of CustomerID, CustomerName, ContactName, Address, City, PostalCode and Country. A field is a column in a table that is designed to maintain specific information about every record in the table.

A record, also called a row, is each individual entry that exists in a table. For example, there are 91 records in the above Customers table. A record is a horizontal entity in a table.

A column is a vertical entity in a table that contains all information associated with a specific field in a table.

## Some of The Most Important SQL Commands

- `SELECT` - extracts data from a database
- `UPDATE` - updates data in a database
- `DELETE` - deletes data from a database
- `INSERT INTO` - inserts new data into a database
- `CREATE DATABASE` - creates a new database
- `ALTER DATABASE` - modifies a database
- `CREATE TABLE` - creates a new table
- `ALTER TABLE` - modifies a table
- `DROP TABLE` - deletes a table
- `CREATE INDEX` - creates an index (search key)
- `DROP INDEX` - deletes an index

## Syntax

```
CREATE DATABASE databasename;
```

## Example

```
CREATE DATABASE testDB;
```

## The SQL CREATE TABLE Statement

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

# Syntax

CREATE TABLE *table\_name* ( *column1 datatype*, *column2 datatype*, *column3 datatype*, ....);

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (  
  PersonID int, //int PersonID  
  LastName varchar(255),  
  FirstName varchar(255),  
  Address varchar(255),  
  City varchar(255)  
);
```

## The SQL INSERT INTO Statement

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

### INSERT INTO Syntax

It is possible to write the `INSERT INTO` statement in two ways:

1. Specify both the column names and the values to be inserted:

```
INSERT INTO table_name ( column1 , column2 , column3 , ...)VALUES ( value1 , value2 , value3 , ...);
```

2. If you are adding values for all the columns of the table, you do not need to specify the column names in the SQL query. However, make sure the order of the values is in the same order as the columns in the table. Here, the `INSERT INTO` syntax would be as follows:

```
INSERT INTO table_name VALUES ( value1 , value2 , value3 , ...);
```

## The SQL SELECT Statement

The `SELECT` statement is used to select data from a database.

The data returned is stored in a result table, called the result-set.

### SELECT Syntax

```
SELECT column1 , column2, ... FROM table_name ;
```

Here, *column1*, *column2*, ... are the field names of the table you want to select data from. If you want to select all the fields available in the table, use the following syntax:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

## Single Line Comments

Single line comments start with `--`.

Any text between `--` and the end of the line will be ignored (will not be executed).

The following example uses a single-line comment as an explanation:

## Example

- -Select all:
- `SELECT * FROM Customers;`

The following example uses a single-line comment to ignore the end of a line:

## Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers -- WHERE City='Berlin';
```

## Multi-line Comments

Multi-line comments start with `/*` and end with `*/`.

Any text between `/*` and `*/` will be ignored.

The following example uses a multi-line comment as an explanation:

## Example

```
/*Select all the columns of all the records in the Customers table:*/ SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

## The SQL SELECT DISTINCT Statement

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.

## SELECT DISTINCT Syntax

```
SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, ... FROM table_name;
```

## SELECT DISTINCT Examples

The following SQL statement selects only the DISTINCT values from the "Country" column in the "Customers" table:

## Example

```
SELECT DISTINCT Country FROM Customers;
```

The following SQL statement lists the number of different (distinct) customer countries:

## Example

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Country) FROM Customers;
```

# The SQL WHERE Clause

The **WHERE** clause is used to filter records.

It is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition.

## WHERE Syntax

```
SELECT column1 , column2, ... FROM table_name WHERE condition ;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Country='Mexico';
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customers
```

```
WHERE Country='Mexico';
```

## The SQL AND, OR and NOT Operators

The **WHERE** clause can be combined with **AND**, **OR**, and **NOT** operators.

The **AND** and **OR** operators are used to filter records based on more than one condition:

- The **AND** operator displays a record if all the conditions separated by **AND** are TRUE.
- The **OR** operator displays a record if any of the conditions separated by **OR** is TRUE.

The **NOT** operator displays a record if the condition(s) is NOT TRUE.

## AND Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...FROM table_name WHERE condition1 AND condition2 AND condition3 ...;
```

## OR Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...FROM table_name WHERE condition1 OR condition2 OR condition3 ...;
```

## NOT Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...FROM table_name WHERE NOT condition;
```

## AND Example

The following SQL statement selects all fields from "Customers" where country is "Germany" AND city is "Berlin":

## Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Country='Germany' AND City='Berlin';
```

---

## OR Example

The following SQL statement selects all fields from "Customers" where city is "Berlin" OR "München":

## Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE City='Berlin' OR City='München';
```

The following SQL statement selects all fields from "Customers" where country is "Germany" OR "Spain":

## Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Country='Germany' OR Country='Spain';
```

---

## NOT Example

The following SQL statement selects all fields from "Customers" where country is NOT "Germany":

## Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE NOT Country='Germany';
```

---

## Combining AND, OR and NOT

You can also combine the `AND`, `OR` and `NOT` operators.

The following SQL statement selects all fields from "Customers" where country is "Germany" AND city must be "Berlin" OR "München" (use parenthesis to form complex expressions):

## Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Country='Germany' AND (City='Berlin' OR City='München');
```

The following SQL statement selects all fields from "Customers" where country is NOT "Germany" and NOT "USA":

## Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE NOT Country='Germany' AND NOT Country='USA';
```

## The SQL ORDER BY Keyword

The `ORDER BY` keyword is used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order.

The `ORDER BY` keyword sorts the records in ascending order by default. To sort the records in descending order, use the `DESC` keyword.

## ORDER BY Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...FROM table_nameORDER BY column1, column2, ... ASC|DESC;
```

## ORDER BY Example

The following SQL statement selects all customers from the "Customers" table, sorted by the "Country" column:

### Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers ORDER BY Country;
```

## ORDER BY DESC Example

The following SQL statement selects all customers from the "Customers" table, sorted DESCENDING by the "Country" column:

### Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers ORDER BY Country DESC;
```

---

## ORDER BY Several Columns Example

The following SQL statement selects all customers from the "Customers" table, sorted by the "Country" and the "CustomerName" column. This means that it orders by Country, but if some rows have the same Country, it orders them by CustomerName:

### Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers ORDER BY Country, CustomerName;
```

---

## ORDER BY Several Columns Example 2

The following SQL statement selects all customers from the "Customers" table, sorted ascending by the "Country" and descending by the "CustomerName" column:

### Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers ORDER BY Country ASC, CustomerName DESC;
```

## The SQL GROUP BY Statement

The `GROUP BY` statement groups rows that have the same values into summary rows, like "find the number of customers in each country".

The `GROUP BY` statement is often used with aggregate functions ( `COUNT()` , `MAX()` , `MIN()` , `SUM()` , `AVG()` ) to group the result-set by one or more columns.

## GROUP BY Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)FROM table_nameWHERE conditionGROUP BY column_name(s)ORDER BY column_name(s);
```

## SQL GROUP BY Examples

The following SQL statement lists the number of customers in each country:

### Example

```
SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), CountryFROM CustomersGROUP BY Country;
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

The following SQL statement lists the number of customers in each country, sorted high to low:

### Example

```
SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), CountryFROM CustomersGROUP BY CountryORDER BY COUNT(CustomerID) DESC;
```

## What is a NULL Value?

A field with a NULL value is a field with no value.

If a field in a table is optional, it is possible to insert a new record or update a record without adding a value to this field. Then, the field will be saved with a NULL value.

**Note:** A NULL value is different from a zero value or a field that contains spaces. A field with a NULL value is one that has been left blank during record creation!

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## How to Test for NULL Values?

It is not possible to test for NULL values with comparison operators, such as =, <, or <>.

We will have to use the `IS NULL` and `IS NOT NULL` operators instead.

## IS NULL Syntax

```
SELECT column_names FROM table_name WHERE column_name IS NULL;
```

## IS NOT NULL Syntax

```
SELECT column_names FROM table_name WHERE column_name IS NOT NULL;
```

## The IS NULL Operator

The `IS NULL` operator is used to test for empty values (NULL values).

The following SQL lists all customers with a NULL value in the "Address" field:

### Example

```
SELECT CustomerName, ContactName, Address FROM Customers WHERE Address IS NULL;
```



**Tip:** Always use IS NULL to look for NULL values.

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## The IS NOT NULL Operator

The `IS NOT NULL` operator is used to test for non-empty values (NOT NULL values).

The following SQL lists all customers with a value in the "Address" field:

## Example

```
SELECT CustomerName, ContactName, Address FROM Customers WHERE Address IS NOT NULL;
```

## The SQL UPDATE Statement

The `UPDATE` statement is used to modify the existing records in a table.

## UPDATE Syntax

`UPDATE table_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...WHERE condition;`

**Note:** Be careful when updating records in a table! Notice the `WHERE` clause in the `UPDATE` statement. The `WHERE` clause specifies which record(s) that should be updated. If you omit the `WHERE` clause, all records in the table will be updated!

The following SQL statement updates the first customer (CustomerID = 1) with a new contact person *and* a new city.

## Example

```
UPDATE Customers SET ContactName = 'Alfred Schmidt', City= 'Frankfurt' WHERE CustomerID = 1;
```

## UPDATE Multiple Records

It is the `WHERE` clause that determines how many records will be updated.

The following SQL statement will update the ContactName to "Juan" for all records where country is "Mexico":

## Example

```
UPDATE Customers SET ContactName='Juan' WHERE Country='Mexico';
```

## Update Warning!

Be careful when updating records. If you omit the `WHERE` clause, ALL records will be updated!

## The SQL DELETE Statement

The `DELETE` statement is used to delete existing records in a table.

## DELETE Syntax

DELETE FROM *table\_name* WHERE *condition*;

#### MySQL Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name WHERE condition LIMIT number ;  
SELECT * FROM Customers LIMIT 3;
```

## The SQL MIN() and MAX() Functions

The `MIN()` function returns the smallest value of the selected column.

The `MAX()` function returns the largest value of the selected column.

### MIN() Syntax

```
SELECT MIN(column_name)FROM table_nameWHERE condition;
```

### MAX() Syntax

```
SELECT MAX(column_name)FROM table_nameWHERE condition;
```

The following SQL statement finds the price of the cheapest product:

### Example

```
SELECT MIN(Price) AS SmallestPrice FROM Products;
```

---

### MAX() Example

The following SQL statement finds the price of the most expensive product:

### Example

```
SELECT MAX(Price) AS LargestPrice FROM Products;
```

## The SQL COUNT(), AVG() and SUM() Functions

The `COUNT()` function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criterion.

### COUNT() Syntax

```
SELECT COUNT(column_name)FROM table_nameWHERE condition;
```

The `AVG()` function returns the average value of a numeric column.

### AVG() Syntax

```
SELECT AVG(column_name) FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```

The `SUM()` function returns the total sum of a numeric column.

## SUM() Syntax

```
SELECT SUM(column_name) FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```

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## COUNT() Example

The following SQL statement finds the number of products:

### Example

```
SELECT COUNT(ProductID) FROM Products;
```

**Note:** NULL values are not counted.

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## AVG() Example

The following SQL statement finds the average price of all products:

### Example

```
SELECT AVG(Price)FROM Products;
```

**Note:** NULL values are ignored.

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## SUM() Example

The following SQL statement finds the sum of the "Quantity" fields in the "OrderDetails" table:

### Example

```
SELECT SUM(Quantity)FROM OrderDetails;
```

**Note:** NULL values are ignored.

## The SQL LIKE Operator

The `LIKE` operator is used in a `WHERE` clause to search for a specified pattern in a column.

There are two wildcards often used in conjunction with the `LIKE` operator:

- The percent sign (%) represents zero, one, or multiple characters
- The underscore sign (\_) represents one, single character

The percent sign and the underscore can also be used in combinations!

## LIKE Syntax

SELECT *column1, column2, ...* FROM *table\_name* WHERE *columnN* LIKE *pattern*;

**Tip:** You can also combine any number of conditions using **AND** or **OR** operators.

Here are some examples showing different **LIKE** operators with '%' and '\_' wildcards

Aa LIKE Operator	Description
<u>WHERE CustomerName LIKE 'a%'</u>	Finds any values that start with "a"
<u>WHERE CustomerName LIKE '%a'</u>	Finds any values that end with "a"
<u>WHERE CustomerName LIKE '%or%'</u>	Finds any values that have "or" in any position
<u>WHERE CustomerName LIKE ' _r%'</u>	Finds any values that have "r" in the second position
<u>WHERE CustomerName LIKE 'a _%'</u>	Finds any values that start with "a" and are at least 2 characters in length
<u>WHERE CustomerName LIKE 'a _ _%'</u>	Finds any values that start with "a" and are at least 3 characters in length
<u>WHERE ContactName LIKE 'a%o'</u>	Finds any values that start with "a" and ends with "o"

## IN Operator Examples

The following SQL statement selects all customers that are located in "Germany", "France" or "UK":

### Example

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Country IN ('Germany', 'France', 'UK');
```

## BETWEEN Example

The following SQL statement selects all products with a price between 10 and 20:

### Example

```
SELECT * FROM Products WHERE Price BETWEEN 10 AND 20;
```

## DROP COLUMN Example

Next, we want to delete the column named "DateOfBirth" in the "Persons" table.

We use the following SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons DROP COLUMN DateOfBirth;
```

## SQL DROP TABLE Example

The following SQL statement drops the existing table "Shippers":

### Example

```
DROP TABLE Shippers;
```

## SQL PRIMARY KEY Constraint

The **PRIMARY KEY** constraint uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Primary keys must contain UNIQUE values, and cannot contain NULL values.

A table can have only ONE primary key; and in the table, this primary key can consist of single or multiple columns (fields).

## SQL PRIMARY KEY on CREATE TABLE

The following SQL creates a **PRIMARY KEY** on the "ID" column when the "Persons" table is created:

**MySQL:**

```
CREATE TABLE Persons ( ID int NOT NULL, LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL, FirstName varchar(255), Age int, PRIMARY KEY (ID));
```

## SQL FOREIGN KEY Constraint

The **FOREIGN KEY** constraint is used to prevent actions that would destroy links between tables.

A **FOREIGN KEY** is a field (or collection of fields) in one table, that refers to the **PRIMARY KEY** in another table.

The table with the foreign key is called the child table, and the table with the primary key is called the referenced or parent table.

Look at the following two tables:

MySQL supports foreign keys, which permit cross-referencing related data across tables, and foreign key constraints, which help keep the related data consistent.

A foreign key relationship involves a parent table that holds the initial column values, and a child table with column values that reference the parent column values. A foreign key constraint is defined on the child table.

This following example relates **parent** and **child** tables through a single-column foreign key and shows how a foreign key constraint enforces referential integrity.

Create the parent and child tables:

```
CREATE TABLE parent (
  id INT NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (id)
);
CREATE TABLE child (
  id INT,
  parent_id INT,
  INDEX par_ind (parent_id),
  FOREIGN KEY (parent_id)
    REFERENCES parent(id)
);
```

Uni Direction

Uni Direction

Insert a row into the parent table:

```
mysql> INSERT INTO parent (id) VALUES (1);
```

Verify that the data was inserted:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM parent;
+----+| id |+----+| 1 |+----+
```

Insert a row into the child table:

```
mysql> INSERT INTO child (id,parent_id) VALUES (1,1);
```

The insert operation is successful because `parent_id` 1 is present in the parent table.

Insert a row into the child table with a `parent_id` value that is not present in the parent table:

```
mysql> INSERT INTO child (id,parent_id) VALUES(2,2);
ERROR 1452 (23000): Cannot add or update a child row: a foreign key constraint fails
(`test`.`child`, CONSTRAINT `child_ibfk_1` FOREIGN KEY (`parent_id`)
REFERENCES `parent` (`id`))
```

The operation fails because the specified `parent_id` value does not exist in the parent table.

Try to delete the previously inserted row from the parent table:

```
mysql> DELETE FROM parent WHERE id = 1;
ERROR 1451 (23000): Cannot delete or update a parent row: a foreign key constraint fails
(`test`.`child`, CONSTRAINT `child_ibfk_1` FOREIGN KEY (`parent_id`)
REFERENCES `parent` (`id`))
```

This operation fails because the record in the child table contains the referenced id (`parent_id`) value.

When an operation affects a key value in the parent table that has matching rows in the child table, the result depends on the referential action specified by `ON UPDATE` and `ON DELETE` subclauses of the `FOREIGN KEY` clause. Omitting `ON DELETE` and `ON UPDATE` clauses (as in the current child table definition) is the same as specifying the `RESTRICT` option, which rejects operations that affect a key value in the parent table that has matching rows in the parent table.

## DROP a FOREIGN KEY Constraint

To drop a `FOREIGN KEY` constraint, use the following SQL:



**MySQL:**



```
ALTER TABLE Orders DROP FOREIGN KEY FK_PersonOrder;
```

## MySQL Data Types (Version 8.0)

In MySQL there are three main data types: string, numeric, and date and time.

### String Data Types

 Data type	 Description
<u><a href="#">CHAR(size)</a></u>	A FIXED length string (can contain letters, numbers, and special characters). The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the column length in characters - can be from 0 to 255. Default is 1
<u><a href="#">VARCHAR(size)</a></u>	A VARIABLE length string (can contain letters, numbers, and special characters). The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum column length in characters - can be from 0 to 65535
<u><a href="#">BINARY(size)</a></u>	Equal to CHAR(), but stores binary byte strings. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the column length in bytes. Default is 1
<u><a href="#">VARBINARY(size)</a></u>	Equal to VARCHAR(), but stores binary byte strings. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum column length in bytes.
<u><a href="#">TINYBLOB</a></u>	For BLOBs (Binary Large Objects). Max length: 255 bytes
<u><a href="#">TINYTEXT</a></u>	Holds a string with a maximum length of 255 characters
<u><a href="#">TEXT(size)</a></u>	Holds a string with a maximum length of 65,535 bytes
<u><a href="#">BLOB(size)</a></u>	For BLOBs (Binary Large Objects). Holds up to 65,535 bytes of data
<u><a href="#">MEDIUMTEXT</a></u>	Holds a string with a maximum length of 16,777,215 characters
<u><a href="#">MEDIUMBLOB</a></u>	For BLOBs (Binary Large Objects). Holds up to 16,777,215 bytes of data
<u><a href="#">LONGTEXT</a></u>	Holds a string with a maximum length of 4,294,967,295 characters
<u><a href="#">LONGBLOB</a></u>	For BLOBs (Binary Large Objects). Holds up to 4,294,967,295 bytes of data



 Data type	 Description
<a href="#"><u>ENUM(val1, val2, val3, ...)</u></a>	A string object that can have only one value, chosen from a list of possible values. You can list up to 65535 values in an ENUM list. If a value is inserted that is not in the list, a blank value will be inserted. The values are sorted in the order you enter them
<a href="#"><u>SET(val1, val2, val3, ...)</u></a>	A string object that can have 0 or more values, chosen from a list of possible values. You can list up to 64 values in a SET list

## Numeric Data Types

 Title	 Data type	 Description
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	BIT( <i>size</i> )	A bit-value type. The number of bits per value is specified in <i>size</i> . The <i>size</i> parameter can hold a value from 1 to 64. The default value for <i>size</i> is 1.
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	TINYINT( <i>size</i> )	A very small integer. Signed range is from -128 to 127. Unsigned range is from 0 to 255. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum display width (which is 255)
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	BOOL	Zero is considered as false, nonzero values are considered as true.
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	BOOLEAN	Equal to BOOL
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	SMALLINT( <i>size</i> )	A small integer. Signed range is from -32768 to 32767. Unsigned range is from 0 to 65535. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum display width (which is 255)
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	MEDIUMINT( <i>size</i> )	A medium integer. Signed range is from -8388608 to 8388607. Unsigned range is from 0 to 16777215. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum display width (which is 255)
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	INT( <i>size</i> )	A medium integer. Signed range is from -2147483648 to 2147483647. Unsigned range is from 0 to 4294967295. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum display width (which is 255)
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	INTEGER( <i>size</i> )	Equal to INT( <i>size</i> )
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	BIGINT( <i>size</i> )	A large integer. Signed range is from -9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807. Unsigned range is from 0 to 18446744073709551615. The <i>size</i> parameter specifies the maximum display width (which is 255)
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	FLOAT( <i>size</i> , <i>d</i> )	A floating point number. The total number of digits is specified in <i>size</i> . The number of digits after the decimal point is specified in the <i>d</i> parameter. This syntax is deprecated in MySQL 8.0.17, and it will be removed in future MySQL versions
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	FLOAT( <i>p</i> )	A floating point number. MySQL uses the <i>p</i> value to determine whether to use FLOAT or DOUBLE for the resulting data type. If <i>p</i> is from 0 to 24, the data type becomes FLOAT(). If <i>p</i> is from 25 to 53, the data type becomes DOUBLE()
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	DOUBLE( <i>size</i> , <i>d</i> )	A normal-size floating point number. The total number of digits is specified in <i>size</i> . The number of digits after the decimal point is specified in the <i>d</i> parameter
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	DOUBLE PRECISION( <i>size</i> , <i>d</i> )	
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	DECIMAL( <i>size</i> , <i>d</i> )	An exact fixed-point number. The total number of digits is specified in <i>size</i> . The number of digits after the decimal point is specified in the <i>d</i> parameter. The maximum number for <i>size</i> is 65. The maximum number for <i>d</i> is 30. The default value for <i>size</i> is 10. The default value for <i>d</i> is 0.
<a href="#"><u>Untitled</u></a>	DEC( <i>size</i> , <i>d</i> )	Equal to DECIMAL( <i>size</i> , <i>d</i> )

## Date and Time Data Types

 Data type	<a href="#"><u></u> Description</a>
---	--

 Data type	 Description
DATE	<u>A date. Format: YYYY-MM-DD. The supported range is from '1000-01-01' to '9999-12-31'</u>
DATETIME( <i>fsp</i> )	<u>A date and time combination. Format: YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss. The supported range is from '1000-01-01 00:00:00' to '9999-12-31 23:59:59'. Adding <code>DEFAULT</code> and <code>ON UPDATE</code> in the column definition to get automatic initialization and updating to the current date and time</u>
TIMESTAMP( <i>fsp</i> )	<u>A timestamp. <code>TIMESTAMP</code> values are stored as the number of seconds since the Unix epoch ('1970-01-01 00:00:00' UTC). Format: YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss. The supported range is from '1970-01-01 00:00:01' UTC to '2038-01-09 03:14:07' UTC. Automatic initialization and updating to the current date and time can be specified using <code>DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP</code> and <code>ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP</code> in the column definition</u>
TIME( <i>fsp</i> )	<u>A time. Format: hh:mm:ss. The supported range is from '-838:59:59' to '838:59:59'</u>
YEAR	<u>A year in four-digit format. Values allowed in four-digit format: 1901 to 2155, and 0000. MySQL 8.0 does not support year in two-digit format.</u>



This SQL keywords reference contains the reserved words in SQL.

## SQL Keywords

 Keyword	 Description
<u>ADD</u>	<u>Adds a column in an existing table</u>
<u>ADD CONSTRAINT</u>	<u>Adds a constraint after a table is already created</u>
<u>ALL</u>	<u>Returns true if all of the subquery values meet the condition</u>
<u>ALTER</u>	<u>Adds, deletes, or modifies columns in a table, or changes the data type of a column in a table</u>
<u>ALTER COLUMN</u>	<u>Changes the data type of a column in a table</u>
<u>ALTER TABLE</u>	<u>Adds, deletes, or modifies columns in a table</u>
<u>AND</u>	<u>Only includes rows where both conditions is true</u>
<u>ANY</u>	<u>Returns true if any of the subquery values meet the condition</u>
<u>AS</u>	<u>Renames a column or table with an alias</u>
<u>ASC</u>	<u>Sorts the result set in ascending order</u>
<u>BACKUP DATABASE</u>	<u>Creates a back up of an existing database</u>
<u>BETWEEN</u>	<u>Selects values within a given range</u>
<u>CASE</u>	<u>Creates different outputs based on conditions</u>
<u>CHECK</u>	<u>A constraint that limits the value that can be placed in a column</u>
<u>COLUMN</u>	<u>Changes the data type of a column or deletes a column in a table</u>
<u>CONSTRAINT</u>	<u>Adds or deletes a constraint</u>
<u>CREATE</u>	<u>Creates a database, index, view, table, or procedure</u>
<u>CREATE DATABASE</u>	<u>Creates a new SQL database</u>
<u>CREATE INDEX</u>	<u>Creates an index on a table (allows duplicate values).</u>
<u>CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW</u>	<u>Updates a view</u>
<u>CREATE TABLE</u>	<u>Creates a new table in the database</u>
<u>CREATE PROCEDURE</u>	<u>Creates a stored procedure</u>
<u>CREATE UNIQUE INDEX</u>	<u>Creates a unique index on a table (no duplicate values).</u>
<u>CREATE VIEW</u>	<u>Creates a view based on the result set of a <code>SELECT</code> statement</u>
<u>DATABASE</u>	<u>Creates or deletes an SQL database</u>
<u>DEFAULT</u>	<u>A constraint that provides a default value for a column</u>



 Keyword	 Description
<u>DELETE</u>	<u>Deletes rows from a table</u>
<u>DESC</u>	<u>Sorts the result set in descending order</u>
<u>DISTINCT</u>	<u>Selects only distinct (different) values</u>
<u>DROP</u>	<u>Deletes a column, constraint, database, index, table, or view</u>
<u>DROP COLUMN</u>	<u>Deletes a column in a table</u>
<u>DROP CONSTRAINT</u>	<u>Deletes a UNIQUE, PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, or CHECK constraint</u>
<u>DROP DATABASE</u>	<u>Deletes an existing SQL database</u>
<u>DROP DEFAULT</u>	<u>Deletes a DEFAULT constraint</u>
<u>DROP INDEX</u>	<u>Deletes an index in a table</u>
<u>DROP TABLE</u>	<u>Deletes an existing table in the database</u>
<u>DROP VIEW</u>	<u>Deletes a view</u>
<u>EXEC</u>	<u>Executes a stored procedure</u>
<u>EXISTS</u>	<u>Tests for the existence of any record in a subquery</u>
<u>FOREIGN KEY</u>	<u>A constraint that is a key used to link two tables together</u>
<u>FROM</u>	<u>Specifies which table to select or delete data from</u>
<u>FULL OUTER JOIN</u>	<u>Returns all rows when there is a match in either left table or right table</u>
<u>GROUP BY</u>	<u>Groups the result set (used with aggregate functions: COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM, AVG)</u>
<u>HAVING</u>	<u>Used instead of WHERE with aggregate functions</u>
<u>IN</u>	<u>Allows you to specify multiple values in a WHERE clause</u>
<u>INDEX</u>	<u>Creates or deletes an index in a table</u>
<u>INNER JOIN</u>	<u>Returns rows that have matching values in both tables</u>
<u>INSERT INTO</u>	<u>Inserts new rows in a table</u>
<u>INSERT INTO SELECT</u>	<u>Copies data from one table into another table</u>
<u>IS NULL</u>	<u>Tests for empty values</u>
<u>IS NOT NULL</u>	<u>Tests for non-empty values</u>
<u>JOIN</u>	<u>Joins tables</u>
<u>LEFT JOIN</u>	<u>Returns all rows from the left table, and the matching rows from the right table</u>
<u>LIKE</u>	<u>Searches for a specified pattern in a column</u>
<u>LIMIT</u>	<u>Specifies the number of records to return in the result set</u>
<u>NOT</u>	<u>Only includes rows where a condition is not true</u>
<u>NOT NULL</u>	<u>A constraint that enforces a column to not accept NULL values</u>
<u>OR</u>	<u>Includes rows where either condition is true</u>
<u>ORDER BY</u>	<u>Sorts the result set in ascending or descending order</u>
<u>OUTER JOIN</u>	<u>Returns all rows when there is a match in either left table or right table</u>
<u>PRIMARY KEY</u>	<u>A constraint that uniquely identifies each record in a database table</u>
<u>PROCEDURE</u>	<u>A stored procedure</u>
<u>RIGHT JOIN</u>	<u>Returns all rows from the right table, and the matching rows from the left table</u>
<u>ROWNUM</u>	<u>Specifies the number of records to return in the result set</u>
<u>SELECT</u>	<u>Selects data from a database</u>
<u>SELECT DISTINCT</u>	<u>Selects only distinct (different) values</u>
<u>SELECT INTO</u>	<u>Copies data from one table into a new table</u>

 Keyword	 Description
<u>SELECT TOP</u>	<u>Specifies the number of records to return in the result set</u>
<u>SET</u>	<u>Specifies which columns and values that should be updated in a table</u>
<u>TABLE</u>	<u>Creates a table, or adds, deletes, or modifies columns in a table, or deletes a table or data inside a table</u>
<u>TOP</u>	<u>Specifies the number of records to return in the result set</u>
<u>TRUNCATE TABLE</u>	<u>Deletes the data inside a table, but not the table itself</u>
<u>UNION</u>	<u>Combines the result set of two or more SELECT statements (only distinct values).</u>
<u>UNION ALL</u>	<u>Combines the result set of two or more SELECT statements (allows duplicate values).</u>
<u>UNIQUE</u>	<u>A constraint that ensures that all values in a column are unique</u>
<u>UPDATE</u>	<u>Updates existing rows in a table</u>
<u>VALUES</u>	<u>Specifies the values of an INSERT INTO statement</u>
<u>VIEW</u>	<u>Creates, updates, or deletes a view</u>
<u>WHERE</u>	<u>Filters a result set to include only records that fulfill a specified condition</u>