```
    SQL Assignment Ch5 Statements

-Create Table
- table name STUDENTS
- regno (PK)
- name(NN)
-semester
— DOB
CREATE TABLE STUDENTS
regno varchar(10) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
name varchar(20) NOT NULL,
semester number(02),
DOB date.
phone number(12)
);
- declare Primary key first, then not null
- don't miss semicolon
-Create table name, BOOKS
- bookno(PK)
-bname
-author
CREATE TABLE BOOKS (
bookno number(6) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
bname VARCHAR(20)
author varchar(20)
);
- declare Primary key first, then not null
- don't miss semicolon at end
—CREATE TABLE name LIBRARY
—regno (FK from students )
—boono (FK from books)
- DOI - Date of issue

    DOR - Date of return
```

CREATE TABLE LIBRARY

```
regno varchar(10) REFERENCES students (regno),
bookno number(6) REFERENCES books (bookno)
DOI Date,
DOR Date
- don't miss semicolon at end
— for references enter data type and enter REFERENCES mastertablename (mastercolname)

    same data type as in source

- insert 5 values into each table
INSERT INTO students
Values ('001','Swaroop',8,'06-April-1997',9916160739);
- TABLE there is no table keyword in insert statement
-MUST USE VALUES KEYWORD
insert into students VALUES
'002','Chandini',8,'06-April-1997',1234567890);
Insert into students values
('003','Akshay',8,'31-March-2022',1234567890);
insert into students values
('004','Kiran',8,'01-January-1996',1234567890);
insert into students values
('005','GuruDev',8,'01-January-1996',1234567890);
insert into books values
(1,'Think Python',''Unknown');

    don't forget semicolon

insert into books values
(2,'Statistics,''Unknown');
insert into books values
( 3,'SQL ,''Mahesh');
insert into books values
(4,'HTML,''Niranjan');
insert into books values
(5,'CSS,''SiddharthNiranjan');
```

Insert into library values ('001',1,'01-January-2022','31-January-2022');

Insert into library values ('002',2,'01-January-2022','31-January-2022');

Insert into library values ('003',3,'01-January-2022','31-January-2022');

Insert into library values ('004',4,'01-January-2022','31-January-2022');

Insert into library values ('005',5,'01-January-2022','31-January-2022');

- Diff bw
- Truncate Vs Delete Vs Drop

	Truncate	Drop	Delete
Type of statement	DDL	DDL	DML
Deals with	Structure of table	Both data and structure of table	Data in table
	Removes all rows of record permanently	removes both data and structure of table permanently	Deletes all / some whichever records we want to delete from
Commit / Rollback (undone)	Can't	Can't	Can
Syntax	Truncate table	drop table	Delete from

table_name;	table_name;	table_name ; or
		delete from
		table_name
		where col_no =
		value ;

Difference between Char and Varchar

	Char	Varchar
What they are in SQL	Datatypes	Datatypes
It stores	Fixed length character	Variable length
	data	character data
Can store	Alphanumeric data	Alphanumeric data
Memory allocation	Memory will be allocate of size given and fixed length can't be altered	
Example	Name char(6); "TOM ", remaining three non reusable memory, makes query also diffocult	name varchar(6); "TOM", only first 3 bytes used, remaining 3 null, don't occupy memory space, memory not wasted,
Can store	2000 character	4000/8000 character

create a table Uniquename add names and to find repeating pattern
 Create table uniquename (
 name varchar(20)
);
 no semicolon at end of 20)
 insert into uniquename
 Values ('&name');
 input names manually

allen

baba
babu
gagan
lalitha
lilly
mamatha
sams
shashank
shashi
william

```
Or insert into uniquename Values ('lilly');
insert into uniquename Values ('babu');
insert into uniquename Values ('gagan');
insert into uniquename Values ('mamatha');
insert into uniquename Values ('shashank');

Select * from uniquename;
select * from uniquename where name like '%l%l%';

select * from uniquename where name like '%b%b%';
select * from uniquename where name like '%g%g%';
select * from uniquename where name like '%m%m%';
- change single '' quotes in editor
```



