



# Basic SQL Queries

SQL → Structured Query Language

↳ used for storing,

manipulating and retrieving

data in database.

SQL commands are mainly into four categories as —

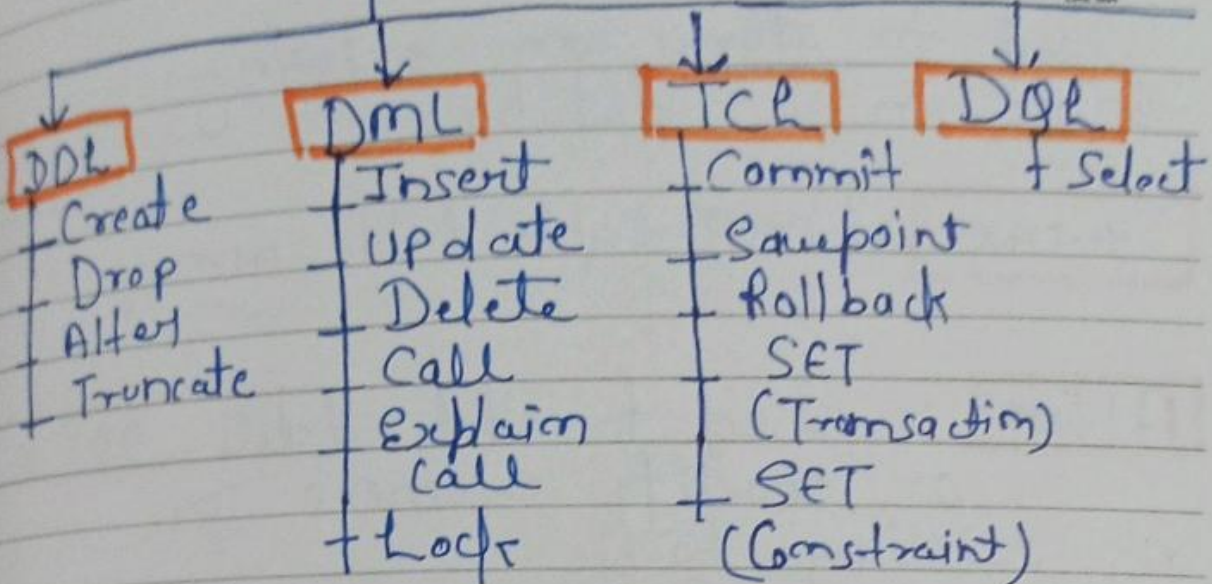
1. DDL — Data definition language
2. DQL — Data query language
3. DML — Data manipulation language
4. DCL — Data Control language

Remarks

SQL uses certain commands  
like Create, Drop, Insert, etc.



# SQL Commands



↳ 

DCL

- + Grant
- + Revoke

**CREATE** — This command is used to create the database or its objects (like, table, index, function, views, store, procedure, and triggers).

## Syntax:

Create table table - Name ( column + datatype, column + datatype .... );



## DROP

Used to drop an existing table in a database.

Syntax: Drop table table-name;

Alter : used to add, delete, or modify columns in an existing table.

Syntax: Alter table table-name  
ADD column-name datatypes.

## Difference b/w drop and truncate

used to remove  
the whole database or  
table indexes.

remove  
all rows  
from  
table.

Remarks



## Limit Query (Clause)



used to set an upper limit on number of tuples.

must be a non-negative integer.

## Top Clause

used to specify the no of records to return.

## Syntax:

Select Top number column-name(s) from table-name  
where condition;

eg: Select \* from customer  
where country = 'Germany'

Remarks

LIMIT 3;



# MIN() AND MAX()

→ min() → smallest value of the selected column.

→ max() → return largest value of the selected column.

## Syntax:

eg: Select MIN(column-name)  
from table-name  
where condition;

eg: Select MAX(column-name)  
from table-name  
where condition;

## COUNT(), AVG() and SUM()

return the  
no. of  
rows that  
matched specified  
condition

return  
avg  
value  
of a  
numeric  
column

total  
sum of  
numeric  
column.

Remarks