SELECT NOW();

SELECT 2 + 4;

SELECT CURDATE();

DROP DATABASE pooja;

DROP TABLE pooja;

RENAME TABLE pooja TO poojitha;

ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD(id,name,age,...);

ALTER TABLE table\_name DROP(age);

UPDATE table\_name SET name = 'poojitha' WHERE name = 'pooja';

DELETE FROM table\_name WHERE condition;

COUNT(); - return tot num of records.

SELECT MAX(marks) FROM student;

SELECT MIN(marks) FROM student;

LIMIT - set the limit of number of records

SELECT \* FROM student limit 4, 10; - gives 10 records starting from the 5th record.

BETWEEN - give value in-between the given upper to lower limit

SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE age BETWEEN 25 AND 45.

DISTINCT - used to fetch all distinct records avoiding all duplicate ones

SELECT DISTINCT profile FROM employee;

IN clause - verifies if a row is contained in a set of given values.

SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE age IN(40, 50, 55);

AND :

SELECT NAME, AGE FROM student WHERE marks > 95 AND grade = 7;

OR :

SELECT \* FROM student WHERE address = 'Hyderabad' OR address = 'Bangalore';

IS NULL - check if the data value of a column is null.

SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE contact\_number IS NULL;

FOREIGN KEY - pointing a PRIMARY KEY of another table.

CREATE TABLE Customers

(

id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,

)

CREATE TABLE Orders

(

order\_id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

FOREIGN KEY (id) REFERENCES Customers(id)

);