To create table use the command of

create table BSE(

first\_name varchar (90),

last\_name varchar(70),

roll\_number int primary key,

mobile\_number int)

to list down the discriptions of commands use desc

desc bse;

SELECT \*

FROM Customers

WHERE Country = 'Spain' AND CustomerName LIKE 'G%';

SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE Country = 'Spain' AND (CustomerName LIKE 'G%' OR CustomerName LIKE 'R%');

UPDATE Customers

SET ContactName = 'Alfred Schmidt', City= 'Frankfurt'

WHERE CustomerID = 1;

DELETE FROM Customers WHERE CustomerName='Alfreds Futterkiste'

SELECT MIN(Price) AS SmallestPrice

FROM Products;

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Price)

FROM Products;

SELECT SUM(Quantity)

FROM OrderDetails

WHERE ProdictId = 11;

Return all customers from a city that starts with 'L' followed by one wildcard character, then 'nd' and then two wildcard characters:

SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE city LIKE 'L\_nd\_\_';

Return all customers from a city that contains the letter 'L':

SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE city LIKE '%L%';

Return all customers that starts with 'La':

SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE CustomerName LIKE 'La%';

Return all customers that starts with "a" and are at least 3 characters in length:

SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE CustomerName LIKE 'a\_\_%';

Return all customers from Spain:

SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE Country LIKE 'Spain';

Return all customers from 'Germany', 'France', or 'UK'

SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE Country IN ('Germany', 'France', 'UK');

SELECT City FROM Customers

UNION ALL

SELECT City FROM Suppliers

ORDER BY City;

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

SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country

FROM Customers

GROUP BY Country

ORDER BY COUNT(CustomerID) DESC;

The following SQL statement lists the number of orders sent by each shipper:

SELECT Shippers.ShipperName, COUNT(Orders.OrderID) AS NumberOfOrders FROM Orders

LEFT JOIN Shippers ON Orders.ShipperID = Shippers.ShipperID

GROUP BY ShipperName;

The following SQL statement lists the number of customers in each country, sorted high to low (Only include countries with more than 5 customers):

SELECT COUNT(CustomerID), Country

FROM Customers

GROUP BY Country

HAVING COUNT(CustomerID) > 5

ORDER BY COUNT(CustomerID) DESC;

SQL statement lists if the employees "Davolio" or "Fuller" have registered more than 25 orders:

SELECT Employees.LastName, COUNT(Orders.OrderID) AS NumberOfOrders

FROM Orders

INNER JOIN Employees ON Orders.EmployeeID = Employees.EmployeeID

WHERE LastName = 'Davolio' OR LastName = 'Fuller'

GROUP BY LastName

HAVING COUNT(Orders.OrderID) > 25;

The following SQL will order the customers by City. However, if City is NULL, then order by Country:

SELECT CustomerName, City, Country

FROM Customers

ORDER BY

(CASE

WHEN City IS NULL THEN Country

ELSE City

END);

ALTER TABLE table\_name

MODIFY COLUMN column\_name datatype;

CREATE TABLE Orders (

OrderID int NOT NULL,

OrderNumber int NOT NULL,

PersonID int,

PRIMARY KEY (OrderID),

FOREIGN KEY (PersonID) REFERENCES Persons(PersonID)

);

ALTER TABLE Orders

DROP FOREIGN KEY FK\_PersonOrder;

CREATE TABLE Persons (

ID int NOT NULL,

LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,

FirstName varchar(255),

Age int CHECK (Age>=18)

);