**1. Create Table Command :**

**Syntax :** 

CREATE TABLE table\_name (column\_name column\_type constraints);

**Parameters :** 

1. **column\_name –**  
   Name of the particular column with any space.
2. **column\_type –**  
   Datatype of the column. Datatype depends upon the data of the reference column. Datatype can be – char(), varchar(), int(), float(), etc.
3. **constraints –**  
   In order to give restrictions to particular column constraints are used. Constraints can be – not null, primary key, foreign key, etc. These are the keywords which give set of restriction to the particular column.

**Database –**EDUNET   
**Table –**Student   
**Student –** 

* name Varchar(30) NOT NULL
* marks Integer

**Example :**  
**use <database>** command must be used before any operation on the table.

use Edunet;

Create table student(name Varchar(30) NOT NULL, marks Integer);

**Output :**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** | **Null** | **Default** |
| **name** | **varchar(30)** | **No** | **Null** |
| **marks** | **int(11)** | **YES** | **Null** |

**2. Read Operation :**   
The Read operations are used to retrieve the content of the table from a particular database. Read operation is done by DDL commands.

**Example :** 

use Edunet;

select \* from student;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **name** | **marks** |
| **ravi** | **23** |
| **swati** | **33** |
| **kranti** | **12** |

**3. Update Operation :**   
Altering the content of the table or the structure of the table is done with the help of Update Operations. Two Commands are mostly used for Update Operation – 

1. **Alter Table Command –**   
   This is the DDL command (Data Definition Language) used to change the structure of the table.

1. **Update Table Command –**   
   This is the DML command(Data Manipulating Language) used to alter the records.

Alter Table Command that change the size of name column from varchar(40) to varchar(50) for the Student table :

Alter table student

modify name varchar(50) not null;

**Original Table –**

desc student;

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** | **Null** | **Default** |
| **name  marks** | **varchar(40)  int(11)** | **YES  YES** | **Null  Null** |

**After altering the table –** 

desc student;

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** | **Null** | **Default** |
| **name  marks** | **varchar(50)  int(11)** | **YES  YES** | **Null  Null** |

Update Command that update the marks of the student from 23 to 100 whose name is ravi using the update command :

Update student set marks = 100

where name = "ravi";

**Original Table –**

select \* from student;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **name** | **marks** |
| **ravi** | **23** |
| **swati** | **33** |
| **kranti** | **12** |

**After updating the table –** 

select \* from student;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **name** | **marks** |
| **ravi** | **100** |
| **swati** | **33** |
| **kranti** | **12** |

**4. Delete Operation :**  
Two commands are mostly used for the Delete operations – 

1. **Delete Command –**   
   (DML command) works on the records of the table.

1. **Drop Command –**   
   (DDL command) works on the structure of the table.

Delete Command that delete the records of students having marks equal to 100 :

delete from student

where marks = 100;

**Original Table –** 

select \* from student;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **name** | **marks** |
| **ravi** | **100** |
| **swati** | **33** |
| **kranti** | **12** |

**After deleting the student records –**

select \* from student;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **name** | **marks** |
| **swati** | **33** |
| **kranti** | **12** |

Drop Command that drop the table student :

drop table student;

**Original Structure –** 

use Edunet;

show tables;

|  |
| --- |
| **Tables\_in\_Edunet** |
| **student** |

**After dropping the student table –**

use Edunet;

show tables;

|  |
| --- |
| **Tables\_in\_Edunet** |
|  |