		SQ
	JQL	RETWORDS
	KEYWORDS	DESCRIPTION
	ADD	Adds a new column to an existing table Example: Adds a new column named email_address' to a table named 'user ALTER TABLE users ADD email address varchar(255);
3	ADD CONSTRAINT	It creates a new constraint on an exist table, which is used to specify rules for data in the table. Example: Adds a new PRIMARY KEY constraint named 'user' on columns ID and SURNAME. ALTER TABLE users ADD CONSTRAINT user PRIMARY K (ID, SURNAME);
ż	ALTER TABLE	Adds, deletes or edits columns in a ta It can also be used to add and delete constraints in a table, as per the abov Example: Adds a new boolean colum called approved to a table named 'dea ALTER TABLE deals ADD approved boolean; Example 2: Deletes the approved col from the 'deals' table. ALTER TABLE deals DROP COLUMN approved;
	ALTER COLUMN	Changes the data type of a table's col Example In the 'users' table, make the column 'incept_date' into a 'datetime' i ALTER TABLE users ALTER COLUMN incept_date datetim
	ALL	Returns true if all of the subquery valuement the passed condition. Example: Returns the users with a highest number of tasks than the user with the highest number of tasks in the HR department (id 2). SELECT first_name, surname, tasks_FROM users WHERE tasks_no > ALL (SELECT tasks_ROM user WHERE department_id =
		Used to join separate conditions within WHERE clause. Example:Returns events located in

QL	
RDS	
ESCRIPTION	KE
column to an existing table. Ids a new column named ss' to a table named 'users!. E users ddress varchar(255);	
ew constraint on an existing is used to specify rules for any ble. Ids a new PRIMARY KEY med 'user' on columns	D
E users TRAINT user PRIMARY KEY ME); s or edits columns in a table, a used to add and delete a table, as per the above.	ı
lde a now hooloon column	10.

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SC
KEYWORDS
DROP
COLUMN
DROP
DATABASE
DROP
DEFAULT

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			Ĺ

SQL KEYWORDS		
KEYWORDS	DESCRIPTION	
ADD	Adds a new column to an existing table. Example: Adds a new column named email_address' to a table named 'users!. ALTER TABLE users ADD email address varchar(255);	
ADD CONSTRAINT	It creates a new constraint on an existing table, which is used to specify rules for a data in the table. Example: Adds a new PRIMARY KEY constraint named 'user' on columns ID and SURNAME. ALTER TABLE users ADD CONSTRAINT user PRIMARY KEY (ID, SURNAME);	
ALTER TABLE	Adds, deletes or edits columns in a table It can also be used to add and delete constraints in a table, as per the above. Example: Adds a new boolean column called approved to a table named 'deals! ALTER TABLE deals ADD approved boolean; Example 2: Deletes the approved colum from the 'deals' table. ALTER TABLE deals DROP COLUMN approved;	
ALTER COLUMN	Changes the data type of a table's column Example In the 'users' table, make the column 'incept_date' into a 'datetime' type ALTER TABLE users ALTER COLUMN incept_date datetime;	
ALL	Returns true if all of the subquery values meet the passed condition. Example: Returns the users with a highe number of tasks than the user with the highest number of tasks in the HR department (id 2). SELECT first_name, surname, tasks_no FROM users WHERE tasks_no > ALL (SELECT tasks FROM user WHERE department_id = 2);	
4117	Used to join separate conditions within a WHERE clause. Example:Returns events located in London, United Kingdom.	

	3 4 5 6 7
KEY	WO
CC	ROF
D DAT	ROP ABA
D DEI	ROP

	T * FROM employees;	
	T * FROM employees emp_id = 2;	
6 SELEC	T * FROM employees BY name;	
SQL	KEYWORDS	
EYWORDS	DESCRIPTION	
DROP COLUMN	Deletes a column from a table. Example: Removes the first_name from the users table. ALTER TABLE users DROP COLUMN first_name	
DROP DATABASE	Deletes the entire database. Example: Deletes a database name websitesetup. DROP DATABASE websitesetup;	
DROP DEFAULT	Removes a default value for a column to the value from the name column in the 'products' table. ALTER TABLE products ALTER COLUMN name DROP DE	
DROP TABLE	Deletes a table from a database. Example : Removes the users table DROP TABLE users;	
EXISTS	Checks for the existence of any rec within the subquery, returning true i more records are returned. Example: Lists any dealerships wi finance percentage less than 10. SELECT dealership_name FROM dealerships WHERE EXISTS (SELECT deal_naterships in	

AT	
1 SELEC	T * FROM employees;
3 SELEC	T * FROM employees emp_id = 2;
6 SELEC	T * FROM employees BY name;
	- 3
201	KENAMODDO
SQL	KEYWORDS
EYWORDS	DESCRIPTION
	Deletes a column from a table.
DROP	Example: Removes the first_name from the users table.
COLUMN	ALTER TABLE users
	DROP COLUMN first_name
	Deletes the entire database.
DROP DATABASE	Example: Deletes a database nam 'websitesetup.
	DROP DATABASE websitesetup;
	Removes a default value for a colu
	Example 1(MySQL): Removes the value from the name column in the
DROP DEFAULT	'products' table.
	ALTER TABLE products ALTER COLUMN name DROP DEI
DROP	Deletes a table from a database. Example: Removes the users table
TABLE	DROP TABLE users;
	Checks for the existence of any rec within the subquery, returning true i more records are returned.
	Example: Lists any dealerships wi
EXISTS	finance percentage less than 10. SELECT dealership_name
	FROM dealerships
	WHERE EXISTS (SELECT deal_na FROM deals WHERE dealership_id
	deals.dealership_id AND finance_ percentage < 10);
	Specifies which table to select or de
	from.
EDO!	Example:Selects data from the use SELECT area_manager
FROM	FROM area_managers
	WHERE EXISTS (SELECT Product FROM Products WHERE area_mai = deals.area_manager_id AND Prio
	Used alongside a WHERE cause a shorthand for multiple OR condition So instead of:
	SELECT * FROM users
	WHERE country = 'USA' OR country

	T * FROM employees;		
4 WHERE	T * FROM employees emp_id = 2;		
	T * FROM employees BY name;		
•			
SQL	KEYWORDS		
EYWORDS	DESCRIPTION		
DROP COLUMN	Deletes a column from a table. Example: Removes the first_name column from the users table. ALTER TABLE users DROP COLUMN first_name		
DROP DATABASE	Deletes the entire database. Example: Deletes a database named websitesetup. DROP DATABASE websitesetup;		
DROP DEFAULT	Removes a default value for a column. Example 1(MySQL): Removes the default value from the name column in the 'products' table. ALTER TABLE products ALTER COLUMN name DROP DEFAULT;		
DROP TABLE	Deletes a table from a database. Example: Removes the users table. DROP TABLE users;		
EXISTS	Checks for the existence of any record within the subquery, returning true if one or more records are returned. Example: Lists any dealerships with a deal finance percentage less than 10. SELECT dealership_name FROM dealerships WHERE EXISTS (SELECT deal_name FROM deals WHERE dealership_id = deals.dealership_id AND finance_percentage < 10);		
FROM	Specifies which table to select or delete data from. Example:Selects data from the users table. SELECT area_manager FROM area_managers WHERE EXISTS (SELECT ProductName FROM Products WHERE area_manager_id = deals.area_manager_id AND Price < 20);		
IN	Used alongside a WHERE cause as a shorthand for multiple OR conditions. So instead of: SELECT * FROM users WHERE country = 'USA' OR country = 'United Kingdom' OR country = 'Russia' OR country = 'Australia'; You can use:- SELECT * FROM users WHERE country IN (USA', 'United Kingdom', 'Russia', 'Australia');		
SEDT INTO	Add new rows to a table. Example: Adds a new vehicle.		

6	
2 3 SELEC 4 WHERE 5 SELEC 7 ORDER	T * FROM employed T * FROM employed emp_id = 2; T * FROM employed BY name; KEYWORDS
EVIMORDS	DESCRIPT
EYWORDS	DESCRIPT
DROP COLUMN	Deletes a column from a tab Example : Removes the first from the users table. ALTER TABLE users DROP COLUMN first_name
DROP PATABASE	Deletes the entire database Example: Deletes a databa 'websitesetup. DROP DATABASE websites
DROP DEFAULT	Removes a default value for Example 1(MySQL): Remo value from the name column 'products' table. ALTER TABLE products ALTER COLUMN name DR
DROP TABLE	Deletes a table from a datate Example: Removes the use DROP TABLE users;
EXISTS	Checks for the existence of within the subquery, returnin more records are returned. Example: Lists any dealers finance percentage less that SELECT dealership_name FROM dealerships WHERE EXISTS (SELECT FROM deals WHERE dealership_id AND fin percentage < 10); Specifies which table to sele
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
KEYWOR	
DROP COLUMN	1
DROP DATABAS	E
DROP DEFAULT	
DROP TABLE	
EXISTS	

SQL KEYWORDS				
KEYWORDS	DESCRIPTION			
DROP COLUMN	Deletes a column from a table. Example: Removes the first_name column from the users table. ALTER TABLE users DROP COLUMN first_name			
DROP DATABASE	Deletes the entire database. Example: Deletes a database named 'websitesetup. DROP DATABASE websitesetup;			
DROP DEFAULT	Removes a default value for a column. Example 1(MySQL): Removes the default value from the name column in the 'products' table. ALTER TABLE products ALTER COLUMN name DROP DEFAULT;			
DROP TABLE	Deletes a table from a database. Example: Removes the users table. DROP TABLE users;			
EXISTS	Checks for the existence of any record within the subquery, returning true if one or more records are returned. Example: Lists any dealerships with a deal finance percentage less than 10. SELECT dealership_name FROM dealerships WHERE EXISTS (SELECT deal_name FROM deals WHERE dealership_id = deals.dealership_id AND finance_ percentage < 10);			
FROM	Specifies which table to select or delete data from. Example:Selects data from the users table. SELECT area_manager FROM area_managers WHERE EXISTS (SELECT ProductName FROM Products WHERE area_manager_id = deals.area_manager_id AND Price < 20);			
IN	Used alongside a WHERE cause as a shorthand for multiple OR conditions. So instead of: SELECT * FROM users WHERE country = 'USA' OR country = 'United Kingdom' OR country = 'Russia' OR country = 'Australia'; You can use:- SELECT * FROM users WHERE country IN (USA', 'United Kingdom', 'Russia', 'Australia');			
INSERT INTO	Add new rows to a table. Example: Adds a new vehicle. INSERT INTO cars (make, model, mileage, year) VALUES ('Audi', 'A3', 30000, 2016);			
IS NULL	Tests for empty (NULL) values. Example: Returns users that haven't given a contact number. SELECT * FROM users WHERE contact_number IS NULL;			
IS NOT NULL	The reverse of NULL Tests for values that aren't empty / NULL.			
	Returns true if the operand value matches a pattern.			

LIKE

NOT

OR

ORDER BY

ROWNUM

SELECT

SELECT

DISTINCT

SELECT INTO

SELECT TOP

SET

SOME

TOP

TRUNCATE

TABLE

UNION

UNION ALL

UNIQUE

UPDATE

VALUES

WHERE

MULTILINE COMMENTS

It grabs all rows of data from the users table

This is another select query, which I don't

This is my select query.

SELECT * FROM users;

DATA TYPE

BIT(SIZE)

TINYINT(SIZE)

BOOLEAN

SMALLINT(size)

MEDIUMINT(size)

INT(size)

INTEGER(size)

BIGINT(size)

FLOAT(p)

DOUBLE(size, d)

DECIMAL(size, d)

DEC(sze, d)

want to execute yet SELECT * FROM tasks:

Multiline comments start with /* and end with */. They stretch across

NUMERIC DATA TYPES

from 1 to 64.

is 255.

255.

is 255.

Same as INT.

Same as BOOL

width, which is 255.

display width, which is 255.

DESCRIPTION

A bit-value type with a default of 1. The allowed number of bits in a value is set via

the size parameter, which can hold values

A very small integer with a signed range of

-128 to 127, and an unsigned range of 0 to 255. Here, the size parameter specifies the

maximum allowed display width, which

A small integer with a signed range of -32768 to 32767, and an unsigned range

from 0 to 65535. Here, the size parameter

specifies the maximum allowed display

A medium integer with a signed range of -8388608 to 8388607,and an unsigned

range from 0 to 16777215. Here, the size

A medium integer with a signed range of -2147483648 to 2147483647, and an unsigned range from 0 to 4294967295. Here, the size parameter specifies the

maximum allowed display width, which is

A medium integer with a signed range of -9223372036854775808 to 9223372036854775807, and an unsigned range from 0 to18446744073709551615.

Here, the size parameter specifies the maximum allowed display width, which

A floating point number value. If the

precision (p) parameter is between O to 24,

then the data type is set to FLOAT(), whilst if its from 25 to 53, the data type is set to

A floating point number value where the total digits are set by the size parameter, and the

number of digits after the decimal point is

An exact fixed point number where the

total number of digits is set by the size parameters, and the total number of digits after the decimal point is set by the d

For size, the maximum number is 65 and the default is 10, whilst ford, the maximum

number is 30 and the default is 10.

set by the d parameter

parameter.

BITWISE OPERATORS

Bitwise AND

Bitwise OR

COMPOUND OPERATORS

Add equals

Subtract equals

Multiply equals

Divide equals

Modulo equals

Bitwise AND equals

Bitwise OR equals

NUMERIC FUNCTIONS

number.

numbers

expression.

Same as CEIL

DESCRIPTION

Returns the absolute value of the given

Returns the arc cosine of the given number.

Returns the arc sine of the given number.

Returns the arc tangent of one or 2 given

Return the arc tangent of 2 given numbers.

Returns the closest whole number (integer)

upwards from a given decimal point number.

Returns the cosine of a given number.

Returns the cotangent of a given number.

Returns the amount of records that are

Converts a radians value to degrees.

Returns to the power of the given number.

Returns the closest whole number (integer)

downwards from a given decimal point

Returns the highest value in a list of

Returns the smallest value in a list of

Returns the natural logarithm of the given

Returns the natural logarithm of the given

Does the same as LOG, but to base 10

Does the same as LOG, but to base 2.

Returns the highest value from a set of

Returns the lowest value from a set

divided by the other given number.

Returns the value of the given number

raised to the power of the other given

Converts a degrees value to radians.

Returns the sign of the given number.

Returns the sine of the given number.

Returns the square root of the given

Returns the value of the given set of values

Returns the tangent of the given number.

Returns number truncated to the given

DESCRIPTION

Returns the given number in binary.

Convert one type into another.

Returns the given value as a binary string

From a list of values, return the first non-null

Convert the given number from one numeric

For the current connection, return the

Convert the given value into the given

Return the user and hostname which was

used to authenticate with the server.

Get the name of the current database.

Used alongside aggregate functions (COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM, AVG) to group

Example: Lists the number of users with

SELECT COUNT(user_id), active_orders

It's used in the place of WHERE with

Example: Lists the number of users with active orders, but only include users with

SELECT COUNT(user_id), active_orders

If the condition is true return a value,

For the last row which was added or

updated in a table, return the auto

first expression is returned.

Same as SESSION_USER.

powering the database.

WILDCARDS

ending in 'son'.

ending in 'son'. SELECT * FROM users

'chester!

SELECT * FROM users WHERE surname LIKE 'xson';

WHERE city LIKE '%che%';

Equates to any single character. Example 1: Find all users living in cities beginning with any 3 characters, followedby

SELECT * FROM users

beginning with J, H or M.

SELECT * FROM users WHERE first name LIKE '(jhm)>';

SELECT * FROM users

SELECT * FROM users

beginning letters between A-L.

WHERE first_name LIKE '[a-1]>';

WHERE first_name LIKE '%[!n-s]);

WHERE city LIKE ' chester'

Equates to any single character in the list. Example 1: Find all users with first names

Example 2: Find all users with first names

Example 3: Find all users with first names not ending with letters between n-s.

If the expression is null, return 1 otherwise

Compares the 2 given expressions. If they are equal, NULL is returned, otherwise the

Return the current user and hostnames.

Returns the current version of the MySQL

DESCRIPTION

Equates to zero or more characters.

Example 1: Find all users with surnames

Example 2: Find all users with surnames

otherwise return another value.

GROUP BY active_orders;

more than 3 active orders.

GROUP BY active_orders HAVING COUNT(user_id) > 3;

aggregate functions

FROM users

return O.

increment

the results.

active orders

unique connection ID.

base system into another.

datatype or character set.

number of decimal places.

Returns a random number.

Returns the remainder of the given number

number, or the logarithm of the given number

returned by a SELECT query.

Allows you to divide integers.

number.

arguments.

arguments.

to the given base

of values

Returns PI.

Same as POW.

combined

NUMERIC FUNCTIONS

value.

Returns the average value of the given

Bitwise exclusive equals

Bitwise exclusive OR

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION

OPERATOR

&

1

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OPERATOR

+=

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/=

%=

&=

^=

1*=

DATA TYPE

ABS

ACOS

ASIN

ATAN

ATAN2

AVG

CEIL

CEILING

cos

COT

COUNT

DEGREES

DIV

EXP

FLOOR

GREATEST

LEAST

LN

LOG

LOG10

LOG2

MAX

MIN

MOD

PI

POW

POWER

RADIANS

RAND

SIGN

SIN

SQRT

SUM

TAN

TRUNCATE

DATA TYPE

IN

BINARY

CAST

COALESCE

CONNECTION_ID

CONV

CONVERT

CURRENT_USER

DATABASE

GROUP BY

HAVING

IF

IFNULL

LAST_INSERT_ID

NULLIF

SESSION_USER

SYSTEM USER

VERSION

NAME

%

(CHADIST)

FUNCTIONS

Same as DECIMAL.

DOUBLE(). This behaviour is to make the storage of values more efficient

parameter specifies the maximum allowed

multiple lines until the closing characters have been found.

COMMENTS

MySQL Data Types

Example: Returns true if the user's

WHERE first_name LIKE '%son';

Example: Returns true if the user's

WHERE first_name NOT LIKE 'son';

Used alongside WHERE to include data

Example: Returns users that live in either

WHERE city = 'Sheffield' OR 'Manchester';

Used to sort the result data in ascending

(default) or descending order through the use of ASC or DESC keywords.

Example: Returns countries in alphabetical

Returns results where the row number

Example: Returns the top 10 countries

Used to select data from a database, which

Example: Selects all columns from all

Example 2: Selects the first name and

Sames as SELECT, except duplicate values

Example: Creates a backup table using

Copies data from one table and inserts it

Example: Returns all countries from the

SELECT DISTINCT country from users;

Example: Returns the top 3 cars from the

Used alongside UPDATE to update existing

Example: Updates the value and quantity values for an order with an id of 642 in the

Allows you to return a set number of

(which would be highly likely)

records to return from a table.

SELECT TOP 3 * FROM cars:

SET value = 19.49, quantity = 2

number of records from a table

SELECT TOP 5 * FROM users;

leaves the table itself intact.

distinct values.

UNION

and subscribers tables

column are unique

new users table CREATE TABLE users id int NOT NULL.

UNIQUE (id)

ALTER TABLE users ADD UNIQUE (id);

UPDATE cars

WHERE id = 45;

to add new values to a table

meets the given condition.

of more than 1 item SELECT * FROM orders WHERE quantity > 1;

SELECT city FROM events

SELECT city from subscribers;

TRUNCATE TABLE sessions;

Combines the results from 2 or more SELECT statements and returns only

Used alongside SELECT to return a set

Example: Returns the top 5 users from the

Similar to DROP, but instead of deleting the

table and its data, this deletes only the data.

Example: Empties the sessions table, but

Example: Returns the cities from the events

The same as UNION but includes duplicate

This constraint ensures all values in a

Example 1 (MySQL): Adds a unique constraint to the id column when creating a

name varchar(255) NOT NULL,

Updates existing data in a table.

Example 2 (MySQL): Alters an existing column to add a UNIQUE constraint.

Example: Updates the mileage and service

Used alongside the INSERT INTO keyword

Example: Adds a new car to the cars table.

SET mileage = 23500, serviceDue = 8 INSERT INTO cars (name, model, year) VALUES ('Ford', 'Fiesta', 2010);

Filters results to only include data which

Example: Returns orders with a quantity

SET mileage = 23500, serviceDue = 8

users table, removing any duplicate values

SELECT * INTO usersBackup2020

surname columns from all users.XX SELECT first_name, surname FROM users;

first_name doesn't end with 'son'

SELECT * FROM users

when either condition is true.

Sheffield or Manchester. SELECT * FROM users

SELECT * FROM countries ORDER BY name:

meets the passed condition.

SELECT * FROM countries

WHERE ROWNUM C= 10;

is then returned in a results set.

SELECT * FROM users;

data from the users table

FROM users:

cars table

data in a table

orders table.

UPDATE orders

WHERE id = 642;

Identical to ANY

from the countries table.

Returns true if a record DOESN'T meet the

first_name ends with 'son'.

SELECT * FROM users

7 ORDER	BY name;
SQL	KEYWORDS
KEYWORDS	DESC
	Deletes a column fro
DROP COLUMN	Example: Removes from the users table.
COLOMIN	ALTER TABLE users DROP COLUMN first
	Deletes the entire da
DROP	Example: Deletes a 'websitesetup.
DATABASE	DROP DATABASE w
	Removes a default v
	Example 1(MySQL): value from the name
DROP DEFAULT	'products' table.
	ALTER TABLE produ ALTER COLUMN na
	Deletes a table from
DROP TABLE	Example: Removes
17.022	DROP TABLE users;
	Checks for the existe within the subquery,
	more records are reti
	Example: Lists any finance percentage le
EXISTS	SELECT dealership_
	FROM dealerships WHERE EXISTS (SE
	FROM deals WHERE deals.dealership_id
	percentage < 10);
	Specifies which table from.
	Example:Selects date
FROM	SELECT area_mana
	FROM area_manage

1 SELEC	T * FROM employees;
3 SELEC	T * FROM employees emp_id = 2;
6 SELEC	T * FROM employees BY name;
•	
SQL	. KEYWORDS
EYWORDS	DESCRIPTION
	Deletes a column from a table. Example: Removes the first_name
DROP COLUMN	from the users table. ALTER TABLE users
	DROP COLUMN first_name
DROP	Deletes the entire database. Example: Deletes a database na
ATABASE	'websitesetup. DROP DATABASE websitesetup;
	Removes a default value for a colu Example 1(MySQL): Removes the
DROP DEFAULT	value from the name column in the 'products' table.
	ALTER TABLE products ALTER COLUMN name DROP DE
427 020 (21 1200)	Deletes a table from a database.
DROP TABLE	Example: Removes the users table
	DROP TABLE users;
	Checks for the existence of any re within the subquery, returning true more records are returned.
	Example: Lists any dealerships w finance percentage less than 10.
EXISTS	SELECT dealership_name FROM dealerships
	WHERE EXISTS (SELECT deal_r FROM deals WHERE dealership_
	deals.dealership_id AND finance_ percentage < 10);
	Specifies which table to select or o
	from. Example: Selects data from the us
FROM	SELECT area_manager
	FROM area_managers WHERE EXISTS (SELECT Production FROM Products WHERE area_material)
	= deals.area_manager_id AND Pri
	Used alongside a WHERE cause a shorthand for multiple OR conditio
	So instead of: SELECT * FROM users
m.	WHERE country = 'USA' OR coun' 'United Kingdom' OR
IN	country = 'Russia' OR country = 'A

1 651.50	T * FROM omployees
1 SELEC	T ∗ FROM employees;
	T * FROM employees
	emp_id = 2;
5 65150	T + EDOM omployees
	T * FROM employees BY name;
12.20	
SQL	KEYWORDS
KEYWORDS	DESCRIPTION
	Deletes a column from a table.
DROP	Example: Removes the first_name column
COLUMN	from the users table. ALTER TABLE users
	DROP COLUMN first_name
	Deletes the entire database.
DROP	Example: Deletes a database named 'websitesetup.
DATABASE	DROP DATABASE websitesetup;
	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
	Removes a default value for a column. Example 1(MySQL): Removes the default
DROP	value from the name column in the 'products' table.
DEFAULT	ALTER TABLE products
	ALTER COLUMN name DROP DEFAULT;
	Deletes a table from a database.
DROP TABLE	Example: Removes the users table.
IADEL	DROP TABLE users;
	Checks for the existence of any record
	within the subquery, returning true if one or more records are returned.
	Example: Lists any dealerships with a deal
EXISTS	finance percentage less than 10. SELECT dealership_name
	FROM dealerships
	WHERE EXISTS (SELECT deal_name FROM deals WHERE dealership_id =
	deals.dealership_id AND finance_ percentage < 10);
	Specifies which table to select or delete data
	from.
	Example: Selects data from the users table.
FROM	SELECT area_manager FROM area_managers
	WHERE EXISTS (SELECT ProductName
	FROM Products WHERE area_manager_id = deals.area_manager_id AND Price < 20);
	Used alongside a WHERE cause as a
	shorthand for multiple OR conditions. So instead of:
	SELECT * FROM users
IN	WHERE country = 'USA' OR country = 'United Kingdom' OR
	country = 'Russia' OR country = 'Australia';
	You can use:-
	SELECT * FROM users WHERE country IN (USA', 'United
	Kingdom', 'Russia', 'Australia');
	Add new rows to a table.
MOEST WES	Example: Adds a new vehicle.
INSERT INTO	INSERT INTO cars (make, model, mileage, year) VALUES ('Audi', 'A3',
	30000, 2016);
	Tests for empty (NULL) values.
	Example: Returns users that haven't given
IS NULL	a contact number. SELECT * FROM users

	SQL
	SQL KEYWORDS
KEYWORD	DESCRIPTION
	Adds a new column to an existing table.
ADD	Example: Adds a new column named email_address' to a table named 'users!. ALTER TABLE users ADD email address varchar(255);
	It creates a new constraint on an existing table, which is used to specify rules for any data in the table.
ADD CONSTRAINT	Example: Adds a new PRIMARY KEY constraint named 'user' on columns ID and SURNAME. ALTER TABLE users
	ADD CONSTRAINT user PRIMARY KEY (ID, SURNAME);
	Adds, deletes or edits columns in a table. It can also be used to add and delete constraints in a table, as per the above.
	Example: Adds a new boolean column called approved to a table named 'deals!
ALTER TABL	ALTER TABLE deals ADD approved boolean;
	Example 2: Deletes the approved column from the 'deals' table.
	ALTER TABLE deals DROP COLUMN approved;
ALTER COLUMN	Changes the data type of a table's column. Example In the 'users' table, make the column 'incept_date' into a 'datetime' type. ALTER TABLE users
	ALTER COLUMN incept_date datetime;
	Returns true if all of the subquery values meet the passed condition.
ALL	Example: Returns the users with a higher number of tasks than the user with the highest number of tasks in the HR department (id 2).
	SELECT first_name, surname, tasks_no FROM users
	WHERE tasks_no > ALL (SELECT tasks FROM user WHERE department_id = 2);
	Used to join separate conditions within a WHERE clause.
AND	Example:Returns events located in London, United Kingdom.
AND	SELECT * FROM events

SQL
ORDS
DESCRIPTION
new column to an existing table, a: Adds a new column named ddress' to a table named 'users!. 'ABLE users
ail address varchar(255);
s a new constraint on an existing sich is used to specify rules for a ne table.
e: Adds a new PRIMARY KEY nt named 'user' on columns URNAME.
ABLE users NSTRAINT user PRIMARY KEY

WHERE host_country='United Kingdom'

Returns true if any of the subquery values

Example: Returns products from the products table which have received orders – stored in the orders table with a quantity of more than 5.

WHERE productId = ANY (SELECT producted FROM orders WHERE Qty >

Example: Aliases north_east_user_

Renames a table or column with an alias

SELECT north_east_user_subscriptions

Used with ORDER BY to return the data in

Example: Apples, Bananas, Peaches,

Selects values within the given range

Example 1:Selects stock with a quantity

WHERE quantity BETWEEN 100 AND 150;

Example 2: Selects stock with a quantity

NOT between 100 and 150. Alternatively using the NOT keyword here reverses the

logic and selects values outside the given

WHERE quantity NOT BETWEEN 100

Change query output depending on

Example 1:Returns users and their subscriptions, along with a new column called activity_levels that makes a

judgement based on the number of

CASE WHEN subscriptions > 10 THEN

WHEN Quantity BETWEEN 3 AND 10

Adds a constraint that limits the value which

Example 1(MySQL): Makes sure any users added to the users table are 18 or over.

Example 2(MySQL): Adds a check after

the table has already been created.

Example 1(MySQL): Creates a new

CREATE DATABASE websitesetup;

Example: Creates a new table called

'users' in the websitesetup database.

SELECT first_name, surname,

value which only exists for the duration of

AND host_city='London';

meet the given condition.

SELECT name

FROM products

the query.

AS ne_subs

FROM users

ascending order

subscriptions column.

WHERE ne_subs > 5;

between 100 and 150.

SELECT * FROM stock

SELECT * FROM stock

range.

AND 150;

conditions

subscriptions.

subscriptions

THEN 'Active'

ELSE 'Inactive'

END AS activity levels FROM users;

can be added to a column.

CREATE TABLE users

first_name varchar(255),

CHECK (age=18)

ALTER TABLE users

ALTER TABLE users

Creates a new database.

CREATE TABLE users

first_name varchar(255),

surname varchar(255),

address varchar(255),

Sets a default value for a column

Example 1(MySQL): Creates a new table called Products which has a name column with a default value of 'Placeholder Name'

name varchar(255) DEFAULT 'Placeholder

available from date DEFAULT GETDATE()

Example 2(MySQL): The same as above,

ALTER name SET DEFAULT 'Placeholder

Example: Removes a user with a user_id

DELETE FROM users WHERE user_id =

Used with ORDER BY to return the data in

Example: Raddish, Peaches, Bananas,

ALTER available_from SET DEFAULT

and an available_from column with a default value of today's date.

CREATE TABLE products

but editing an existing table.

ALTER TABLE products

Delete data from a table.

descending order

GETDATE();

of 674

674;

Apples

SINGLE LINE COMMENTS

the end of the line will be ignored

-- My Select query SELECT * FROM users:

CREATE TABLE users (

first_name varchar(255)

DATA TYPE

CHAR(SIZE)

VARCHAR(SIZE)

BINARY(SIZE)

VARCHAR(SIZE)

TINYBLOB

TINYTEXT

TEXT(size)

BLOB(size)

MEDIUMBLOB

LONGTEXT

LONGBLOB

ENUM(a, b, c,

etc...)

SET

(a, b, c, etc...)

DATA TYPE

DATE

DATETIME(fsp)

TIMESTAMP(fsp)

TIME(fsp)

YEAR

OPERATOR

1

%

OPERATOR

>

<

<=

0

DATA TYPE

ASCIIA

CHAR LENGTH

CHARACTER

LENGTH

CONCAT

CONCAT_WS

FIELD

FORMAT

INSERT

INSTR

LCASE

LEFT

LENGTH

LOCATE

LOWER

LPAD

LTRIM

MID

POSITION

REPEAT

REPLACE

REVERSE

RIGHT

RPAD

RTRIM

SPACE

STRCMP

SUBSTR

SUBSTRING

SUBSTRING_ INDEX

TRIM

UCASE

UPPER

DATA TYPE

ADDDATE

ADDTIME

CURDATE

CURRENT_DATE

CURRENT

TIMESTAMP

CURTIME

DATE

DATEDIFF

DATE_ADD

DATE_FORMAT

DATE_SUB

DAY

DAYNAME

DAYOFWEEK

DAYOFYEAR

EXTRACT

FROM DAYS

HOUR

LAST DAY

LOCALTIME

LOCALTIMESTAMP

MAKEDATE

MICROSECOND

MINUTE

MONTH

MONTHNAME

NOW

PERIOD ADD

PERIOD_DIFF

QUARTER

SECOND

SEC_TO_TIME

STR_TO_DATE

SUBDATE

SUBTIME

SYSDATE

TIME

TIME_FORMAT

TIME_TO_SEC

TIMEDIFF

TIMESTAMP

TO_DAYS

WEEK

WEEKDAY

WEEKOFYEAR

YEAR

YEARWEEK

ORDERS

product_id (Foreign Key) int

Child Table

int

tinyint

EXAMPLE 1 (MYSQL)

id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,

last_name varchar(255) NOT NULL,

WILDCARDS

values are allowed

values are allowed.

values are allowed.

ALTER TABLE users DROP INDEX idx_test;

JOINS

ORDERS

product_id

196

32

310

196

67

341

875

23

stock_count

0

5

10

10

10

PROUDCTS

description

NULL

Die

berta

Pack

Hay que

Cetta

Table 2

CREATE INDEX idx_test ON users (first_name, surname);

DATA TYPE

CREATE

INDEX

CREATE

UNIQUE

INDEX

DROP

INDEX

INNER JOIN

RIGHT JOIN

user_id

6

10

1

5

8

name

Cartono

Smart

Troast 33

A4

Pack of 50

Set of 25

Large Car.

10. XP.

Set of 35

Table 1

Table 1

id

1

3

6

7

9

10

id

102

23

3

32

275

436

67

196

310

DESCRIPTION

Creates an index named 'idx_test' on the

Creates an index named "idx test' on the first name and surname columns of the users table. In this instance, duplicate

Creates an index named "idx_test' on the first name and surname columns of the users table. In this instance, duplicate

LEFT JOIN

OUTER JOIN

Table 2

agent_logged

0

0

1

price

14,99

3.49

24.99

09.50

4 99

12.99

4.99

12.99

15.99

2.99

Table 1

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_test

ON users (first_name, surname);

first name and surname columns of the

users table. In this instance, duplicate

CREATE TABLE users (

first_name varchar(255).

address varchar(255). email varchar(255). PRIMARY KEY (id)

(Foreign Key) int

id

user_id

agent_logged

id int.

);

Single line comments start with -. Any text after these 2 characters to

STRING DATA TYPES

from 0 to 65535.

strings

strings

DESCRIPTION

Fixed length string which can contain

letters, numbers and special characters.

string length, from 0 - 255 with a default

Variable length string similar to CHARQ,

but with a maximum string length range

Similar to CHARO but stores binary byte

Similar to CHARO but stores binary byte

Holds Binary Large Objects (BLOBs) with

Holds a string with a maximum length of 255 characters. Use VARCHAR() instead,

Holds a string with a maximum length of 65535 bytes. Again, better to use VARCHARO

Holds Binary Large Objects (BLOBS) with

Holds Binary Large Objects (BLOBs) with

Holds a string with a maximum length of 4,294,967,295 characters.

Holds Binary Large Objects (BLOBS) with

a max length of 4,294,967,295 bytes

A string object that only has one value which is chosen from a list of values which you define, up to a maximum of 65535

values. If a value is added which isn't on this list, it's replaced with a blank value

instead. Think of ENUM being similar to

CREATE TABLE tshirts (color ENUM 'red', 'green', 'blue', 'yellow', 'purple'));

A string object that can have 0 or more

DESCRIPTION

A simple date in YYYY-MM-DD format, with

a supported range from "1000-01-01' to

A date time in YYYY-MM-DD hh:mmess format, with a supported range from 1000-01-01 00:00:00' to '9999-12-31

By adding DEFAULT and ON UPDATE to the column definition, it automatically sets

A Unix Timestamp, which is a value relative to the number of seconds since the Unix epoch (1970-01-01 00:00:00' UTC). This has a supported range from '1970-01-01 00:00:01 UTC to 2038-01-09

A time in hh:mmess format, with a supported range from '838:59:59 to

A year, with a supported range of '1901' to

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION

OPERATORS

values, which is chosen from a list of

values which you define, up to a maximum of 64 values. Think of SET

being similar to HTML checkboxes

in this regard

DATE/TIME DATA TYPES

'9999-12-31.

23:59:59'."

03:14:07' UTC

By adding DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP and ON UPDATE CURRENT TIMESTAMP to the column definition, it automatically sets to

current date/time

'838:59:59.

ARITHMETIC OPERATORS

Add

Subtract

Multiply

Divide

Modulo

COMPARISON OPERATORS

Equal to

Greater than

Greater than or equal to

Less than or equal to

Less than

Not equal to

STRING FUNCTIONS

specific character.

of 2.

DESCRIPTION

Returns the equivalent ASCII value for a

Returns the character length of a string.

Adds expressions together, with a minimum

Adds expressions together, but with a

Returns an index value relative to the

position of a value within a list of values

When passed a number, returns that number

formatted to include commas (eg 3,400,000)

Allows you to insert one string into another

at a certain point, for a certain number of

Retums the position of the first time one

Starting from the left, extract the given

number of characters from a string and

Returns the length of a string, but in bytes.

Returns the first occurrence of one string

Left pads one string with another, to a

Remove any leading spaces from the given

Extracts one string from another, starting

Returns the position of the first time one

Allows you to replace any instances of a

Starting from the right, extract the given

number of characters from a string and

Right pads one string with another, to a

Removes any trailing spaces from the given

Returns a string full of spaces equal to the

Extracts one substring from another, starting

Returns a substring from a string before the passed substring is found the number of

Removes trailing and leading spaces from the given string Same as if you were to run

DESCRIPTION

Add a date interval (eg 10 DAY) to a date

Add a time interval (eg: 02:00) to a time or

datetime (05:00) and return the result

(eg 20/01/20) and return the result (eg:

times equals to the passed number.

LTRIM and RTRIM together.

Convert a string to uppercase.

Same as UCASE.

NUMERIC FUNCTIONS

20/01/30).

(07:00).

Get the current date.

Same as CURDATE.

Get the current date and time

Same as CURRENT_TIME.

expression.

given dates

20/01/10).

date.

Same as ADDDATE.

Extracts the date from a datetime

Returns the number of days between the 2

Formats the date to the given pattern.

Returns the day for the given date.

Returns the weekday name for the given

Returns the index for the weekday for the

Returns the day of the year for the given

Extract from the date the given part (eg

Return the hour from the given date.

Gets the current local date and time

Same as LOCALTIME.

datetime

periods.

Return the date from the given numeric date

Get the last day of the month for the given

Creates a date and returns it, based on the

Returns the microsecond of a given time or

Returns the minute of the given time or

Returns the month of the given date.

Same as LOCALTIME

Returns the name of the month of the given

Adds the given number of months to the

Returns the difference between 2 given

Returns the year quarter for the given date.

Returns a time based on the given seconds.

Creates a date and returns it based on the

Subtracts a time interval (eg: 02:00) to a

time or datetime (05:00) and return the

Returns the time from a given time or

Returns the given time in the given format.

Converts and returns a time into seconds.

Returns the difference between 2 given

Returns the datetime value of the given

Returns the total number of days that have

passed from '00-00- 0000' to the given date.

Returns the week number for the given date.

Returns the weekday number for the given

Returns the week number for the given date.

Returns the year and week number for the

KEYS

FOREIGN KEY

int

varchar

varchar

varchar

varchar

int

int

float

PRIMARY KEY

EXAMPLE 2 (MYSQL)

ADD PRIMARY KEY (first_name);

CREATING VIEWS

SELECT * FROM users

CREATE VIEW priority_users AS

WHERE country = United Kingdom;

SELECT * FROM [priority_users);

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW [priority_users] AS

WHERE country = 'United Kingdom' OR country="USA';

ORDERS

address

1640, Kjetil Homme . 742, Norway, Denmark.

7, Nova Scotia....

15. Santo Domingo.

1640, San Salvador.

598, Caracas, 1010

12, Western Michigan.

342 Mary Jones Station

598. Monte, Trigo.

165, First Ave. Usa.

stock_count

0

1

5

2

10

10

10

email Lube@153...

heal132@hot..

Simpson76@..

Checkson80@.

oliver5715@...

jones547@..

smith098@.

robyn65478@.

byony8754@.

price

14,99

24.99

09.50

4.99

12.99

4.99

12.99

15.99

2.99

product name

10 X Plastic

TripLast 33.

StorePac 5...

10 X Plasti.

Large Care...

Set of 2 S

A4 Storage.

SmartMo.

Cardboar.. 10 X Plasti.

Micheal0017@.

Last_name

Harison

Reynolds

Chekson

Simpson

Harison

Gabet

Johnson

Smith

Gabet

Brown

description

Why

NULL

Die

berta

Pack

Hay que

Cetta

INNER JOIN users on orders.user_id = users.id INNER JOIN products on orders.product_id = products.id;

first name

Oliver

Claire

Bryony

Luke

Luke

Luke

Robyn

Oliver

Thomas

SELECT orders.id, users.first_name, users.surname, products.name as

INNER JOIN RESULT SET

surname

Harison

Simpson

Gilbert

Brown

Harison

Harison

Harison

Gilbert

Harrison

Smith

PROUDCTS

REPLACING VIEWS

SELECT * FROM users

DELETING VIEWS

DROP VIEW priority_users;

first_name

Lube

Healer

Simpson

Chekson

Oliver

jones

Micheal

Thomes

Robyn

Byony

name

Cartono

Smart..

Troast 33

A4.

Pack of 50.

Set of 25.

Large Car.

10. XP.

Set of 35

2

3

4

5

7

9

10

id

102

23

3

32

275

436

341

67

196

310

'product name

id

1

3

5

6

10

ALTER TABLE users

varchar

EXAMPLE 1 (MYSQL) CREATE TABLE orders (

EXAMPLE 2 (MYSQL)

ALTER TABLE orders

FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES users(id), FOREIGN KEY (product_id) REFERENCES products(id)

ADD FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES users(id);

VIEWS

id int NOT NULL, user id int,

product_id int,

PRIMARY KEY (id),

USERS

Parent Table

PRODUCTS

Parent Table

id Candidate Key

description

stock count

price

id Candidate Key

first_name

last_name

address

email

Returns the year from the given date.

time/datetime expressions.

date or datetime

given date

given string and format.

Same as DATE_SUB.

Same as LOCALTIME.

result (03:00).

datetime

Returns the second of a given time or

given year and number of days values.

MONTH for 20/01/20=01).

value. HOUR

Subtract a date interval (eg: 10 DAY) to a date (eg 20/01/20) and return the result (eg:

Compares 2 strings for differences

substring within a string, with a new

substring appears within another.

Allows you to repeat a string.

string appears within another

Convert a string to lowercase.

return them as another.

within another

Same as LCASE

specific length.

from any position.

substring.

Reverses the string

return them as another.

specific length.

amount you pass it.

from any position.

Same as SUBSTR

string.

string.

separator between each value

Same as CHAR LENGTH.

to the current date/time.

HTML radio boxes in this regard.

a maxlength of 255 bytes.

as it's fetched much faster

a max length of 65535 bytes

a max length of 16,777,215 bytes

The size parameter sets the maximum

id int.

contact number int

database named websiteset.

age int.

ANY

AS

ASC

BETWEEN

CASE

CHECK

CREATE

DATABASE

CREATE

TABLE

DEFAULT

DELETE

DESC

QL	
os	
CRIPTION	KE
mn to an existing table. a new column named o a table named 'users!. sers ess varchar(255);	
constraint on an existing sed to specify rules for any	D

QL	
DS	
SCRIPTION	KE
umn to an existing table. a new column named to a table named 'users!. users ress varchar(255);	
constraint on an existing used to specify rules for any set. a new PRIMARY KEY did 'user' on columns	D
users NNT user PRIMARY KEY	

QL	
DS	
SCRIPTION	KE
	KE
umn to an existing table. a new column named to a table named 'users!. users ess varchar(255);	(
constraint on an existing sed to specify rules for any	DA
users	
NINT user PRIMARY KEY);	
	D

	I N
RDS	
SCRIPTION	
olumn to an existing table. ds a new column named s' to a table named 'users!. E users dress varchar(255);	
ew constraint on an existing used to specify rules for any ole. discanew PRIMARY KEY ned 'user' on columns AME. E users RAINT user PRIMARY KEY (E);	
or edits columns in a table. used to add and delete a table, as per the above. ds a new boolean column ed to a table named 'deals! E deals d boolean; eletes the approved column s' table. E deals MN approved;	

GIL	M
DS	
SCRIPTION	KE
umn to an existing table. a new column named to a table named 'users!. users ess varchar(255);	
constraint on an existing sed to specify rules for any a new PRIMARY KEY d 'user' on columns	D
users NNT user PRIMARY KEY);	
redits columns in a table, sed to add and delete table, as per the above.	
a new boolean column to a table named 'deals! deals	
ooolean; etes the approved column	

KEYW		
DR COL		
DR DATAI		
DR DEFA	-	
DR: TAE		
EXIS	-	

A 2	
	000
SELEC	T * FROM employees;
	T * FROM employees emp_id = 2;
	T * FROM employees BY name;
- 1	
SOL	KEYWORDS
JQL	TIL I WORLDO
RDS	DESCRIPTION
	Deletes a column from a table.
P MN	Example : Removes the first_name column from the users table.
	ALTER TABLE users
	DROP COLUMN first_name
	Deletes the entire database.
SE	Example: Deletes a database named websitesetup.

SQI	_ KEYWORDS
YWORDS	DESCRIPTION
DROP COLUMN	Deletes a column from a table. Example: Removes the first_name column from the users table. ALTER TABLE users DROP COLUMN first_name
DROP TABASE	Deletes the entire database. Example: Deletes a database named 'websitesetup. DROP DATABASE websitesetup;
DROP EFAULT	Removes a default value for a column. Example 1(MySQL): Removes the default value from the name column in the 'products' table. ALTER TABLE products ALTER COLUMN name DROP DEFAULT;
DROP TABLE	Deletes a table from a database. Example: Removes the users table. DROP TABLE users;
EXISTS	Checks for the existence of any record within the subquery, returning true if one or more records are returned. Example: Lists any dealerships with a deal finance percentage less than 10. SELECT dealership_name FROM dealerships WHERE EXISTS (SELECT deal_name FROM deals WHERE dealership_id = deals.dealership_id AND finance_ percentage < 10);
FROM	Specifies which table to select or delete data from. Example:Selects data from the users table. SELECT area_manager FROM area_managers WHERE EXISTS (SELECT ProductName EROM Products WHERE area manager id.)

	•••	
1 SELEC	T ∗ FROM employees;	
	T * FROM employees	
4 WHERE	emp_id = 2;	
	T * FROM employees BY name;	
SQL	. KEYWORDS	
EYWORDS	DESCRIPTION	
	Deletes a column from a table.	
DROP	Example: Removes the first_name column from the users table.	
COLUMN	ALTER TABLE users	
	DROP COLUMN first_name	
	Deletes the entire database.	
DROP DATABASE	Example: Deletes a database named 'websitesetup.	
	DROP DATABASE websitesetup;	
	Removes a default value for a column.	
DROP	Example 1(MySQL): Removes the default value from the name column in the 'products' table.	
DEFAULT	ALTER TABLE products	
	ALTER COLUMN name DROP DEFAULT;	
	Deletes a table from a database.	
DROP TABLE	Example: Removes the users table.	
	DROP TABLE users;	
	Checks for the existence of any record within the subquery, returning true if one or more records are returned.	
EVICES	Example: Lists any dealerships with a deal finance percentage less than 10.	
EXISTS	SELECT dealership_name	
	FROM dealerships WHERE EXISTS (SELECT deal_name	
	FROM deals WHERE dealership_id = deals.dealership_id AND finance_	
	percentage < 10);	

4 WHERE 5 6 SELEC	T * FROM employees emp_id = 2; T * FROM employees BY name;	
SQL	KEYWORDS	
YWORDS	DESCRIPTION	
DROP COLUMN	Deletes a column from a table. Example: Removes the first_name column from the users table. ALTER TABLE users DROP COLUMN first_name	
DROP ATABASE	Deletes the entire database. Example: Deletes a database named 'websitesetup. DROP DATABASE websitesetup;	
DROP DEFAULT	Removes a default value for a column. Example 1(MySQL): Removes the default value from the name column in the 'products' table. ALTER TABLE products ALTER COLUMN name DROP DEFAULT;	
DROP TABLE	Deletes a table from a database. Example: Removes the users table. DROP TABLE users;	•
EXISTS	Checks for the existence of any record within the subquery, returning true if one or more records are returned. Example: Lists any dealerships with a deal finance percentage less than 10. SELECT dealership_name FROM dealerships WHERE EXISTS (SELECT deal_name FROM deals WHERE dealership_id = deals.dealership_id AND finance_ percentage < 10);	
	Specifies which table to select or delete data	

2 3 S 4 W 5 6 S	GELECT * FROM employees; GELECT * FROM employees WHERE emp_id = 2; GELECT * FROM employees WRDER BY name;
	SQL KEYWORDS
KEYWORD	DESCRIPTION
	Deletes a column from a table.
DROP	Example: Removes the first_name column from the users table.
001111111	
COLUMN	ALTER TABLE users
COLUMN	ALTER TABLE users DROP COLUMN first_name
COLUMN	
DROP	DROP COLUMN first_name Deletes the entire database. Example: Deletes a database named
	DROP COLUMN first_name Deletes the entire database. Example: Deletes a database named

7 ORDER	R BY name;		
SQL KEYWORDS			
KEYWORDS	DESCRIPTION		
DROP COLUMN	Deletes a column from a table. Example: Removes the first_name column from the users table. ALTER TABLE users DROP COLUMN first_name		
DROP DATABASE	Deletes the entire database. Example: Deletes a database named 'websitesetup. DROP DATABASE websitesetup;		
DROP DEFAULT	Removes a default value for a column. Example 1(MySQL): Removes the default value from the name column in the 'products' table. ALTER TABLE products ALTER COLUMN name DROP DEFAULT;		
DROP TABLE	Deletes a table from a database. Example: Removes the users table. DROP TABLE users;		
	+		