**SQL\_SESSION\_4**

* SELECT : Reading the data .
* Selecting all data : SELECT \* FROM table\_name;
* Selecting specific columns : SELECT firstname, lastname FROM table\_name;
* Select by applying WHERE clause (Filter conditions) : SELECT \* FROM table\_name WHERE age > 29;
* By default it is case insensitive.
* If we need to make case sensitive then we need to add ‘BINARY’ keyword in the query : SELECT \* FROM table\_name WHERE BINARY first\_name =’Udita’; The above statement will match the exact match and is case sensitive.
* Alias (Renaming the column name) : SELECT first\_name AS Name, last\_name AS Surname FROM table\_name;
* UPDATE : Updating the data.
* UPDATE table\_name SET location =’hyderabad’ WHERE first\_name =’kapil’;
* DELETE : Deleting the data.
* DELETE FROM table\_name WHERE id = 3;
* DELETE FROM table\_name;
* ALTER command : ALTER is to alter the structure of the table.
* Adding the column : ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD COLUMN JOBTITLE VARCHAR(50);
* Drop the column : ALTER TABLE table\_name DROP COLUMN JOBTITLE;
* Modify the column : ALTER TABLE table\_name MODIFY COLUMN First\_name VARCHAR(30);
* Drop Primary Key : ALTER TABLE table\_name DROP PRIMARY KEY;
* Add Primary Key : ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD PRIMARY KEY(ID);
* DDL (Data Definition language) : Deals with table structure. DDL Commands – CREATE, ALTER, DROP.
* DML (Data Manipulation language) : Deals with data directly. DML Commands – INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE.
* Truncate : Truncate also removes all data – DDL Command.
* Truncate internally drops the table and recreates it.
* Truncate is more efficient when