



SQL

PUNITH B

Structured
Query
Language

SQL Statements

DDL [Data Definition Language]

- CREATE
- ALTER
- DROP
- TRUNCATE

DML [Data Manipulation Language]

- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE

TCL [Transaction Control Language]

- COMMIT
- ROLLBACK
- SAVEPOINT

DCL [Data Control Language]

- GRANT
- REVOKE

DQL [Data Query Language]

- SELECT
- JOINS

Database

Database is a place where we store the data in the systematic and organized manner.

To create the database,

CREATE DATABASE database_name;

To access or use a particular database,

USE database_name;

To display the databases present in mysql,

SHOW TABLES;

To display the tables present in a particular database,
SHOW TABLES;

DDL Commands

CREATE : This command is used to create the database and its objects such as tables, views, users, indexes etc.,

Syntax to CREATE a table

```
CREATE TABLE table_name
(
    Column_name_1 DATATYPE CONSTRAINT NULL/NOT NULL,
    Column_name_2 DATATYPE CONSTRAINT NULL/NOT NULL,
    :
    Column_name_n DATATYPE CONSTRAINT NULL/NOT NULL,
);
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE ACCOUNTS
-> (
-> ACC_NO BIGINT PRIMARY KEY,
-> ACC_HOLDER_NAME VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
-> PHONE BIGINT UNIQUE NOT NULL CHECK(LENGTH(PHONE)=10),
-> MAIL VARCHAR(30) UNIQUE,
-> GENDER ENUM('Male','Female','Others'),
-> NATIONALITY VARCHAR(30) DEFAULT 'Indian'
-> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)
```

Note: To display the structure of the table,
DESC table_name;

```
mysql> DESC ACCOUNTS;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ACC_NO	bigint	NO	PRI	NULL	
ACC_HOLDER_NAME	varchar(20)	NO		NULL	
PHONE	bigint	NO	UNI	NULL	
MAIL	varchar(30)	YES	UNI	NULL	
GENDER	enum('Male','Female','Others')	YES		NULL	
NATIONALITY	varchar(30)	YES		Indian	

```
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

ALTER : This command is used to modify the structure of the table.

- To add a column to the table,

ALTER TABLE table_name

ADD column_name DATATYPE CONSTRAINT NULL/NOT NULL;

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE ACCOUNTS
-> ADD BID INT NULL;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.49 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> DESC ACCOUNTS;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ACC_NO	bigint	NO	PRI	NULL	
ACC_HOLDER_NAME	varchar(20)	NO		NULL	
PHONE	bigint	NO	UNI	NULL	
MAIL	varchar(30)	YES	UNI	NULL	
GENDER	enum('Male', 'Female', 'Others')	YES		NULL	
NATIONALITY	varchar(30)	YES		Indian	
BID	int	YES		NULL	

7 rows in set (0.01 sec)

- To drop a column from the table,

ALTER TABLE table_name

DROP column_name;

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE ACCOUNTS
-> DROP NATIONALITY;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> DESC ACCOUNTS;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ACC_NO	bigint	NO	PRI	NULL	
ACC_HOLDER_NAME	varchar(20)	NO		NULL	
PHONE	bigint	NO	UNI	NULL	
MAIL	varchar(30)	YES	UNI	NULL	
GENDER	enum('Male', 'Female', 'Others')	YES		NULL	
BID	int	YES		NULL	

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- To modify the datatype of a column,
ALTER TABLE table_name
MODIFY column_name **NEW_DATATYPE** **NULL/NOT NULL**;

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE ACCOUNTS
-> MODIFY ACC_HOLDER_NAME CHAR(10) NOT NULL;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> DESC ACCOUNTS;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ACC_NO	bigint	NO	PRI	NULL	
ACC_HOLDER_NAME	char(10)	NO		NULL	
PHONE	bigint	NO	UNI	NULL	
MAIL	varchar(30)	YES	UNI	NULL	
GENDER	enum('Male', 'Female', 'Others')	YES		NULL	
BID	int	YES		NULL	

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- To modify the column to NULL/NOT NULL,
ALTER TABLE table_name
MODIFY column_name **EXISTING_DATATYPE** **NULL/NOT NULL**;

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE ACCOUNTS
-> MODIFY MAIL VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> DESC ACCOUNTS;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ACC_NO	bigint	NO	PRI	NULL	
ACC_HOLDER_NAME	char(10)	NO		NULL	
PHONE	bigint	NO	UNI	NULL	
MAIL	varchar(30)	NO	UNI	NULL	
GENDER	enum('Male', 'Female', 'Others')	YES		NULL	
BID	int	YES		NULL	

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- To change the column_name from the table,
ALTER TABLE table_name
CHANGE old_name new_name **EXISTING_DATATYPE** **NULL/NOT NULL**;

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE ACCOUNTS
    -> CHANGE acc_holder_name NAME CHAR(10) NOT NULL;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> DESC ACCOUNTS;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ACC_NO	bigint	NO	PRI	NULL	
NAME	char(10)	NO		NULL	
PHONE	bigint	NO	UNI	NULL	
MAIL	varchar(30)	NO	UNI	NULL	
GENDER	enum('Male', 'Female', 'Others')	YES		NULL	
BID	int	YES		NULL	

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- To change the table_name,
ALTER TABLE table_name
RENAME new_table_name;

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE ACCOUNTS
    -> RENAME ACC;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> DESC ACCOUNTS;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'demo.accounts' doesn't exist
mysql> DESC ACC;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ACC_NO	bigint	NO	PRI	NULL	
NAME	char(10)	NO		NULL	
PHONE	bigint	NO	UNI	NULL	
MAIL	varchar(30)	NO	UNI	NULL	
GENDER	enum('Male', 'Female', 'Others')	YES		NULL	
BID	int	YES		NULL	

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- To add the constraint,
ALTER TABLE table_name
ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY(column_name);
ADD CONSTRAINT UNIQUE(column_name);
ADD CONSTRAINT CHECK(condition);
ADD CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY(column_name) **REFERENCES**
parent_table_name(column_name);

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE ACC
-> ADD CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY(BID) REFERENCES EXT(BID);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> DESC ACCOUNTS;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'demo.accounts' doesn't exist
mysql> DESC ACC;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ACC_NO	bigint	NO	PRI	NULL	
NAME	char(10)	NO		NULL	
PHONE	bigint	NO	UNI	NULL	
MAIL	varchar(30)	NO	UNI	NULL	
GENDER	enum('Male', 'Female', 'Others')	YES		NULL	
BID	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> DROP TABLE EXT;
ERROR 3730 (HY000): Cannot drop table 'ext' referenced by a foreign key constraint 'acc_ibfk_1' on table 'acc'.
```

```
mysql> DESC EXT;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
BID	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
BNAME	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
IFSC_CODE	varchar(15)	YES	UNI	NULL	
AREA	varchar(30)	NO		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- To drop Primary Key from the table,
ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP PRIMARY KEY;

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE ACC
-> DROP PRIMARY KEY;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.09 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> DESC ACC;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ACC_NO	bigint	NO		NULL	
NAME	char(10)	NO		NULL	
PHONE	bigint	NO	PRI	NULL	
MAIL	varchar(30)	NO	UNI	NULL	
GENDER	enum('Male', 'Female', 'Others')	YES		NULL	
BID	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

6 rows in set (0.01 sec)

- To drop UNIQUE from the table,
ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP INDEX column_name;

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE ACC
-> DROP INDEX PHONE;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.22 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> DESC ACC;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ACC_NO	bigint	NO		NULL	
NAME	char(10)	NO		NULL	
PHONE	bigint	NO		NULL	
MAIL	varchar(30)	NO	PRI	NULL	
GENDER	enum('Male', 'Female', 'Others')	YES		NULL	
BID	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- To drop CHECK and FOREIGN KEY constraints,
ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP CONSTRAINT constraint_name;

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE ACC
-> DROP CONSTRAINT acc_chk_1;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> DESC ACC;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
ACC_NO	bigint	NO		NULL	
NAME	char(10)	NO		NULL	
PHONE	bigint	NO		NULL	
MAIL	varchar(30)	NO		NULL	
GENDER	enum('Male', 'Female', 'Others')	YES		NULL	
BID	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

```
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> DESC EXT;
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'demo.ext' doesn't exist
mysql> DROP TABLE ACC;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

DROP : This command is used to delete the database and its objects.

To delete a table,

DROP TABLE table_name;

```
mysql> DROP TABLE ACC;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```


TRUNCATE : This command is used to erase all the records permanently from the table except the table structure.

To truncate the table,

TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;

```
mysql> TRUNCATE TABLE PRODUCT;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;  
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

DML Commands

INSERT : This command is used to add the records inside the table.

- **Syntax-1:**

INSERT INTO table_name **VALUES** (v1,v2,...,vn),(v1,v2,...,vn),...;

```
mysql> INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES (1,'Watch',6000,'UK'),(4,'Bag',2500,'India');  
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.01 sec)  
Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from product;  
+----+-----+-----+-----+  
| ID | PNAME | PRICE | COUNTRY |  
+----+-----+-----+-----+  
| 1 | Watch | 6000.00 | UK |  
| 4 | Bag | 2500.00 | India |  
+----+-----+-----+-----+  
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- **Syntax-2:**

INSERT INTO table_name(col1,col2,...,coln)
VALUES(v1,v2,...,vn),(v1,v2,...,vn),...;

```
mysql> INSERT INTO PRODUCT(PNAME,PRICE) VALUES ('Ball',120),('Phone',50000);  
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.01 sec)  
Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> select * from product;  
+----+-----+-----+-----+  
| ID | PNAME | PRICE | COUNTRY |  
+----+-----+-----+-----+  
| 1 | Ball | 120.00 | India |  
| 2 | Phone | 50000.00 | India |  
+----+-----+-----+-----+  
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- **Syntax-3:**

INSERT INTO table_name(**SELECT** statement);

UPDATE : This command is used to modify the given records present in the table.

Syntax:

UPDATE table_name

SET col1=v1 [,col2=v2,...,coln=vn]

[**WHERE** condition];

```
mysql> UPDATE PRODUCT
      -> SET COUNTRY='USA'
      -> WHERE ID=3;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | PNAME | PRICE | COUNTRY |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | Shoe  | 1200.00 | INDIA  |
| 2  | Shades | 2000.00 | INDIA  |
| 3  | Shirt  | 1000.00 | USA    |
| 4  | Pant   | 1200.00 | INDIA  |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> UPDATE PRODUCT
      -> SET PNAME='JACKET',PRICE=5000
      -> WHERE ID=2;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | PNAME | PRICE | COUNTRY |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1  | Shoe  | 1200.00 | INDIA  |
| 2  | JACKET | 5000.00 | INDIA  |
| 3  | Shirt  | 1000.00 | USA    |
| 4  | Pant   | 1200.00 | INDIA  |
+----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> UPDATE PRODUCT
      -> SET COUNTRY='UK'
      -> WHERE COUNTRY='INDIA';
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 3  Changed: 3  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;
```

ID	PNAME	PRICE	COUNTRY
1	Shoe	1200.00	UK
2	JACKET	5000.00	UK
3	Shirt	1000.00	USA
4	Pant	1200.00	UK

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



```
mysql> UPDATE PRODUCT  
-> SET PNAME='WATCH';  
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.01 sec)  
Rows matched: 4 Changed: 4 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;
```

ID	PNAME	PRICE	COUNTRY
1	WATCH	1200.00	UK
2	WATCH	5000.00	UK
3	WATCH	1000.00	USA
4	WATCH	1200.00	UK

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

DELETE : This command is used to delete a particular record from the table.

Syntax:

DELETE FROM table_name

WHERE condition;

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;
```

ID	PNAME	PRICE	COUNTRY
1	WATCH	1200.00	UK
2	WATCH	5000.00	UK
3	WATCH	1000.00	USA
4	WATCH	1200.00	UK

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```



```
mysql> DELETE FROM PRODUCT  
-> WHERE ID=3;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```



```
mysql> DELETE FROM PRODUCT;  
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```



```
mysql> SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;  
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

Differences between TRUNCATE, DROP and DELETE.

- **TRUNCATE** : This command is used to erase all the records from the table but the table structure remains same.

Syntax:

TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;

- **DROP** : This command is used to delete the entire table from the database.

Syntax:

DROP TABLE table_name;

- **DELETE** : This command is used to delete a particular records from the table.

Syntax:

DELETE FROM table_name
WHERE condition;

DQL Query

PROJECTIONS

The process of retrieving the data from the table by using the column name is known as Projections.

Syntax:

SELECT column_name
FROM table_name;

SELECT FNAME
FROM EMP;

```
mysql> SELECT FNAME
-> FROM EMP;
```

FNAME
Abhijit
Aman
Dharani
Fariya
Hema
Jahnavi
Karan
Kiran
Murali
Priya
Rahul
Rashmi
Sameer
Shivani
Siddarth

15 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Note: We use asterisk to retrieve all the columns from the table.

SELECT *
FROM EMP;

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM EMP;
```

EID	FNAME	LNAME	DOB	GENDER	JOB	MGR	DOJ	SAL	COMM	DNO	CID
1601	Siddarth	Patil	1985-11-24	M	Ceo	NULL	2016-01-16	500000.00	NULL	113	NULL
1602	Hema	Shetty	1996-03-20	F	Hr	1601	2016-10-20	150000.00	NULL	114	507
1701	Rahul	Mukharjee	1991-02-19	M	Manager	1602	2017-04-17	100000.00	NULL	111	NULL
1702	Sameer	Khan	1995-04-20	M	Manager	1602	2017-07-07	120000.00	NULL	110	NULL
1801	Jahnavi	Naik	1996-04-11	F	Dispatcher	1702	2020-03-15	45000.00	1000.00	110	NULL
1901	Shivani	Rai	1998-11-07	F	Tester	1601	2019-12-12	45000.00	NULL	113	502
1902	Abhijit	Gowda	1997-12-25	M	Dispatcher	1702	2019-12-28	50000.00	NULL	110	505
1903	Karan	Bhat	1997-12-26	M	Salesman	1701	2019-12-26	45000.00	NULL	111	NULL
2001	Murali	Krishnan	1998-06-08	M	Dispatcher	1702	2020-03-15	45000.00	1000.00	110	NULL
2002	Dharani	Patil	1998-11-10	F	Developer	1601	2021-06-20	30000.00	3000.00	113	NULL
2101	Rashmi	Gowda	1995-10-03	F	Salesman	1701	2021-01-02	45000.00	3000.00	111	NULL
2102	Fariya	Taj	1999-01-03	F	Developer	1601	2021-03-01	32000.00	3600.00	113	NULL
2103	Priya	Shetty	1998-03-20	F	Accountant	1602	2021-05-01	32000.00	3600.00	112	NULL
2104	Aman	Rai	1998-08-15	M	Salesman	1701	2021-12-26	40000.00	NULL	111	NULL
2201	Kiran	Raj	1999-09-21	M	Accountant	1602	2022-08-28	30000.00	3600.00	112	503

```
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

ALIAS

- Alias is an alternative names given to the columns or the tables in DQL.
- We can pass alias name either by using AS keyword or “double quotes”.
- With or without using AS keyword, we can pass alias name.
- We can use “double quotes” to pass spaces and special characters.

Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name_1 AS alias_1,  

        column_name_2 alias_2,  

        column_name_3 “alias 3”  

FROM table_name;
```

```
SELECT FNAME AS FIRST_NAME,  

        LNAME LAST_NAME,  

        DNO “DEPARTMENT NUMBER”  

FROM EMP;
```

```
mysql> SELECT FNAME AS FIRST_NAME,LNAME LAST_NAME,DNO "DEPT NUMBER!"  

-> FROM EMP;
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	DEPT NUMBER!
Siddarth	Patil	113
Hema	Shetty	114
Rahul	Mukharjee	111
Sameer	Khan	110
Jahnavi	Naik	110
Shivani	Rai	113
Abhijit	Gowda	110
Karan	Bhat	111
Murali	Krishnan	110
Dharani	Patil	113
Rashmi	Gowda	111
Fariya	Taj	113
Priya	Shetty	112
Aman	Rai	111
Kiran	Raj	112

```
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

DISTINCT

- Distinct is used to avoid the duplicates from the resultant table.
- Either * or DISTINCT must be the very first executable clause.
- We can pass multiple columns inside DISTINCT clause.
- Whenever we pass multiple columns it works on the combination.

Syntax:

```
SELECT DISTINCT column_name  
FROM table_name;
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT SAL  
FROM EMP;
```

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT SAL  
-> FROM EMP;
```

SAL
50000.00
15000.00
10000.00
12000.00
45000.00
50000.00
30000.00
32000.00
40000.00

```
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

SELECTIONS

The process of retrieving the data from the table by using column name and row data is known as SELECTIONS.

Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name  
FROM table_name  
WHERE filter_condition;
```

WHERE Clause

- WHERE clause is used to filter the records from the table.
- WHERE clause executes row by row.
- It executes after the WHERE clause.
- WHERE clause follows true or false condition.
- We can pass multiple conditions inside the WHERE clause.
- We cannot pass alias name inside WHERE clause.

REQ-1 : WAQTD THE DETAILS OF EMP WHOSE FIRST NAME IS AMAN.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP  
WHERE FNAME='AMAN';
```

```
mysql> SELECT *  
-> FROM EMP  
-> WHERE FNAME='AMAN';
```

EID	FNAME	LNAME	DOB	GENDER	JOB	MGR	DOJ	SAL	COMM	DNO	CID
2104	Aman	Rai	1998-08-15	M	Salesman	1701	2021-12-26	40000.00	NULL	111	NULL

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

REQ-2 : WAQTD THE DETAILS OF EMP WHOSE JOB IS SALESMAN AND SAL IS MORE THAN AMAN.

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMP  
WHERE JOB='SALESMAN' AND SAL>30000;
```



```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM EMP
-> WHERE JOB='SALESMAN' AND SAL>30000;
```

EID	FNAME	LNAME	DOB	GENDER	JOB	MGR	DOJ	SAL	COMM	DNO	CID
1903	Karan	Bhat	1997-12-26	M	Salesman	1701	2019-12-26	45000.00	NULL	111	NULL
2101	Rashmi	Gowda	1995-10-03	F	Salesman	1701	2021-01-02	45000.00	3000.00	111	NULL
2104	Aman	Rai	1998-08-15	M	Salesman	1701	2021-12-26	40000.00	NULL	111	NULL

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

REQ-3 : WAQTD THE DETAILS OF EMP WHOSE ANNUAL SALARY IS 6 LAKH.

```
SELECT *,SAL*12
FROM EMP
WHERE SAL*12=600000;
```

```
mysql> SELECT *,SAL*12 Annual_Salary
-> FROM EMP
-> WHERE JOB='SALESMAN';
```

EID	FNAME	LNAME	DOB	GENDER	JOB	MGR	DOJ	SAL	COMM	DNO	CID	Annual_Salary
1903	Karan	Bhat	1997-12-26	M	Salesman	1701	2019-12-26	45000.00	NULL	111	NULL	540000.00
2101	Rashmi	Gowda	1995-10-03	F	Salesman	1701	2021-01-02	45000.00	3000.00	111	NULL	540000.00
2104	Aman	Rai	1998-08-15	M	Salesman	1701	2021-12-26	40000.00	NULL	111	NULL	480000.00

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)