1. show databases;
2. create database dbms;

create database databasename;

1. use dbms;
2. drop database databasename;

Data Type

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Data type** | **Range** | **Storage** |
| **bigint** | -2^63 (-9,223,372,036,854,775,808) to 2^63-1 (9,223,372,036,854,775,807) | 8 Bytes |
| **int** | -2^31 (-2,147,483,648) to 2^31-1 (2,147,483,647) | 4 Bytes |
| **smallint** | -2^15 (-32,768) to 2^15-1 (32,767) | 2 Bytes |
| **tinyint** | 0 to 255 | 1 Byte |

Use **char** when the sizes of the column data entries are consistent.

Use **varchar** when the sizes of the column data entries vary considerably.

Use **varchar(max)** when the sizes of the column data entries vary considerably, and the string length might exceed 8,000 bytes.

1. create table ;

create table student(studentid int,

lastname varchar(255),

firstname varchar(255),

address varchar(255),

city varchar(255)

);

1. create table from other table;

create table employee as select studentid, lastname from student;

1. drop table student;
2. show tables;
3. Alter table – add column

alter table customers add email varchar(255);

Alter Table – drop column

alter table customers drop email;

1. Alter table - alter/modify column

Modify the datatype of the attribute:

alter table student modify column studentid varchar(100);

11.Change the name of the attribute

alter table student change stdid rollno int;

12 NOT null constraint

create table persons (

id int not null,

lastname varchar(255) not null,

firstname varchar(255) not null,

age int

);

alter table persons modify age int not null;

13 Insert command

insert into customers (customername, city, country) values

('cardinal', 'stavanger','norway'),

(‘xyz’,’abc’,’cbn’),

;

14 select command

select \* from student;

select id,name from sugan;

15 MySQL COUNT() function

select DISTINCT addr from sugan;

select COUNT(\*) FROM sugan;

select count(DISTINCT addr) from sugan;

16 SQL WHERE Clause

Select \* from customer where addr=’salem’;

17 The SQL AND, OR and NOT Operators

18 SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE Country='Germany' AND City='Berlin';

19 SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE City='Berlin' OR City='München';

20 SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE NOT Country='Germany';

21 SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE Country='Germany' AND (City='Berlin' OR City='München');

The following SQL statement selects all fields from "Customers" where country is "Germany" AND city must be "Berlin" OR "München" (use parenthesis to form complex expressions):

22 SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE NOT Country='Germany' AND NOT Country='USA';

The following SQL statement selects all fields from "Customers" where country is NOT "Germany" and NOT "USA":

UPDATE COMMAND

23 UPDATE Customers SET ContactName = 'Alfred Schmidt', City= 'Frankfurt' WHERE CustomerID = 1;

## UPDATE Multiple Records

24 UPDATE sugan SET name=’suganya' WHERE addr='salem';

## The SQL DELETE Statement

DELETE FROM table\_name WHERE condition;

DELETE FROM sugan WHERE id=’101’;

Delete from student;