--2.order by

--This clause is used to sort the result in ascending (ASC) or Descending (DESC) order.

--If the column contains NULL value in it and if we are performing order by operation then NULL value should be first in ASC and Last in DESC.

select \* from info order by marks;

select \* from info order by marks desc;

select \* from info order by name;

--NULL Values

--A column with a NULL value is column with NO value

--NULL value is different from 0 (zero) and blank/empty space.

select \* from employee where salary = NULL ---not execute

--Q.How to test the NULL values from column?

--There are two ways to check the NULL values from column

--1.IS NULL

--2.IS NOT NULL

select \* from info where city is null;

select \* from info where city is not null;

--2.DML(Data Manipulation Language)

--UPDATE

--Update statement is used to update complete column data or specific record if condition is provided.

-- By using update statement you can only play with table data.

--syntax:

--UPDATE TABLE\_NAME SET COLUMN\_NAME ='VALUE' where COLUMN\_NAME ='CONDITION'

update info set city='Mumba';

update info set city='Pune' where name='Amit';

update info set city='Nagar' where marks> 80;

--DELETE

--Delete statement is used to delete the data from table row by row.

--By using DELETE statement it is not possible to delete the structure.

--We can delete the table data at one time or row by row by specifying an condition.

--syntax:

--DELETE TABLE\_NAME where COULMN\_NAME ='CONDITION'

delete info\_1;

delete info where id=101;

--1.Data Definition Language(DDL) -

--Along with DDL statements "TABLE" Keyword is mandatory.

--DROP

--DROP statement will delete the table structure as well as table data.

--Drop statement we can drop or delete the database.

--syntax:

--DROP TABLE TABLE\_NAME

--DROP DATABASE DATABASE\_NAME

DROP table info; -- it will delete table data as well as table structure.

--Q. Diffrence between Delete and Drop?

--Truncate

--Truncate statement allows you to delete the records from a table at once.

--It won’t delete the structure of the table

--In Truncate you can't delete the data Row-By-Row by specifying a condition.

--syntax : truncate table table\_name

create table Truncate1 (U\_ID int, UNAME varchar(20) ,ULOC varchar(20))

insert into Truncate1 values (1,'Sagar','PUNE')

insert into Truncate1 values (2,'Amit','Sangli')

insert into Truncate1 values (3,'Sarika','Bijapur')

insert into Truncate1 values (4,'Rohan','Mumbai')

insert into Truncate1 values (5,'Amrita','Palampur')

select \* from Truncate1

truncate table truncate1

--Q. What is the difference between Delete, Drop and Truncate?

--Q. What is the difference between DML,and DDL statements?

--Q. How will you delete the data from a table at once?

--ALTER

--Alter statement is used to perform operation on table level attributes/Columns.

--By using Alter

--We can ADD one or More columns.

--We can delete one more columns.

--We can change the data type for a particular column.

--We can increase or decrease the size of particular column.

Create table ALTER\_OPERATION(AID int not Null , ANAME varchar(20))

drop table ALTER\_OPERATION

insert into ALTER\_OPERATION values (1,'Amit')

insert into ALTER\_OPERATION values (2,'sumit')

insert into ALTER\_OPERATION values (3,'rohit')

insert into ALTER\_OPERATION values (4,'anil')

insert into ALTER\_OPERATION values (5,'anil123456')

select \* from ALTER\_OPERATION

--Adding a single column into a table

alter table ALTER\_OPERATION ADD loc varchar(20)

---Adding multiple columns in a table

alter table alter\_operation add Pincode int,city varchar(20)

--Dropping/Deleting single column from table

alter table alter\_operation drop column city

--Dropping/Deleting multiple columns from table

alter table alter\_operation drop column loc,pincode

--to increse or decrease the size of a column

alter table alter\_operation alter column aname varchar(10)

alter table alter\_operation alter column aname varchar(15)