Database Project

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Data Definition Language(DDL)

- CREATE TABLE Employee(A integer PRIMARY KEY, B string NOT NULL, C string NOT NULL, D string NOT NULL);
- ALTER TABLE Departments ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Departments PRIMARY KEY(C);
- ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Students FOREIGN KEY (C) REFERENCES Departments(C) on DELETE CASCADE;
- ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Students FOREIGN KEY (C) REFERENCES Departments(C) on DELETE SET NULL;
- ALTER TABLE Students ADD CONSTRAINT check_id_non_zero CHECK (R > 0);
- ALTER TABLE Students DROP CONSTRAINT check_id_non_zero;
- ALTER TABLE Students DROP COLUMN C;
- ALTER TABLE Students ADD COLUMN D INTEGER NOT NULL;
- ALTER TABLE Employee ADD FD (AB->C, AB->D, C->A, D->B);
- FIND NF FOR Employee;
- DROP TABLE Students;

Data Manipulation Language(DML)

- INSERT INTO Departments VALUES('DSE', '1001');
- SELECT * FROM students;
- SELECT * FROM students GROUPBY(C);
- SELECT * FROM students GROUPBY(A, C);
- SELECT * FROM students WHERE A >= 30 and A <= 60;
  - Only AND or OR not both where condition
- SELECT * FROM students WHERE A >= 30 or C = 1001;
- SELECT * FROM students WHERE A >= 30 and A <= 60 GROUPBY(C);
- (SELECT * FROM students WHERE A <= 40) UNION (SELECT * FROM students WHERE C == 1001);
  - Same for INTERSECTION, DIFFERENCE
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DML ..

- SELECT * FROM Students NATURALJOIN Departments;
- SELECT * FROM Students JOIN Departments ON Students.C = Departments.C;
- SELECT * FROM Students CROSSJOIN Departments;
- DELETE FROM students WHERE R = 111;
- DELETE FROM Departments WHERE C = 1001;

Conclusion

- Support keyword in upper case
- It supports in where clause it use only AND or OR but not both
- NO Third party library