**COMMANDS IN SQL:**

To create database - CREATE DATABASE DB\_NAME;

To list all the dbs- SHOW DATABASES;

To use a specific db- USE DB\_NAME;

To delete a specific db – **DROP** DATABASE DB\_NAME;

To create table- **CREATE TABLE table\_name** ( Column\_name\_1 Datatype constraint null/not null, Column\_name\_2 Datatype constraint null/not null, -------) ;

To list all tables in a db – **SH0W TABLES**;

To see the tables attributes – **DESC** TABLE\_NAME;

**SQL Statements:**

**DDL** (Data Definition language): CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE.

**DML** (Data Manipulation language): INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE.

**TCL** (Transaction Control Language): COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SAVEPOINT.

**DCL** (Data Control Language): GRANT, REVOKE.

**Database:** It is a place to store the data in a systematic and organized manner.

**DDL** (Data Definition language): CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE

1. CREATE: Used to create the database, tables.

**CREATE TABLE table\_name**

(

Column\_name\_1 Datatype constraint null/not null,

Column\_name\_2 Datatype constraint null/not null,

-------) ;

EX: CREATE TABLE habitat (id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,

Name VARCHAR (64));

To create a table with a foreign key:

CREATE TABLE animal (id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO\_INCREMENT,

name VARCHAR (64),

species VARCHAR (64),

age INT,

habitat\_id INT,

FOREIGN KEY (habitat\_id) REFERENCES habitat(id));

1. ALTER : used to MODIFY (add rename ) the TABLE(column) into the existing table.

* **ADD COLUMN**

Syntax: ALTER TABLE table\_name

ADD COLUMN\_NAME DATATYPE CONSTRAINT NULL/NOT NULL [AFTER COLUMN\_NAME\_X(optional)]

* **DROP COLUMN**

SYNTAX: ALTER TABLE table\_name

DROP COLUMN\_NAME;

* **MODIFY DATATYPE**

SYNTAX: ALTER TABLE table\_name

MODIFY COLUMN\_NAME DATATYPE CONSTRAINT NULL/ NOT NULL

* **MODIFY NULL / NOT NULL**

SYNTAX: ALTER TABLE table\_name

MODIFY COLUMN\_NAME EXISTING\_DATATYPE NULL/ NOT NULL

* **CHANGE THE COLUMN NAME**

SYNTAX: ALTER TABLE table\_name

**CHANGE OLD\_COLUMN\_NAME NEW\_COL\_NAME EXISTING\_DATATYPE ;**

* **TO ADD CONSTRAINTS:**

ALTER TABLE table\_name

ADD CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY (column\_name); /

ADD CONSTRAINT UNIQUE (column\_name); /

ADD CONSTRAINT CHECK (column\_name); /

ADD CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY (column\_name) REFERENCES parent\_table\_name (column\_name);

* To remove the primary key

To remove the unique constraint

TO REMOVE THE FOREIGN KEY AND CHECK CONSTRAINT

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DML-(DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE)

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)

SYNTAX-2:

INSERT INTO table\_name (col1, col2, …, coln) values (v1, v2, .., vn), (v1,v2,..vn)

Syntax-3:

INSERT INTO table\_name (SELECT\_STATMENT)