

Databases

SQL Command

Create database (databasename)

Use databasename.

Create table Students (ID int,
Name varchar(20)
Age int
);

Show tables;

drop table Students;

Create table ~~Students~~ (ID int,
Name, varchar(20),
age int,
Primary key (id));

insert into ~~Students~~ value (id, 'sundhu', 40);

insert into Students (ID, name, age) values (20, ' ', 50);

insert into Students (ID, age) values (20, 60);

Select * from Students;

select id, name from Students;

Primary key = { unique + not null }

Candidate key - { Phone no, Adhar card, VSN, Rollno };

Candidate key \rightarrow is unique can be not null.

Alter — DDL command \rightarrow Changes structures

Update — DML command \rightarrow changes value.

~~Update~~ ~~Update~~

~~Set~~

Update Student

set section = 'B';

Update Student

set section = 'A'

where id = 10;

Drop — DDL.

Truncate — DDL.

Delete — DML.

Delete from Student;

Delete from Student where Id = 10;

Drop table Student; // Structure also gets deleted.

Truncate table Student; // content gets deleted.
Completed.

Delete → we can roll back.

truncate → we cannot rollback.

Constraints in SQL

- ① Unique constraint. → ~~not all values~~
- ② Not null.
- ③ Primary key - Unique + not null.
- ④ Check.
- ⑤ Foreign key. Referential Integrity.
- ⑥ Default.