**DATABASE: MySQL**

1. To create Database: CREATE DATABASE name;
2. CREATE TABLE Students

(

ROLL\_NO int(3),

NAME varchar(20),

SUBJECT varchar(20) DEFAULT ‘bhavya’, (to set default values as bhavya)

);

1. Drop: DROP TABLE name, DROP DATABASE name;
2. Alter: to add, drop, modify

Add: ALTER TABLE name

ADD (coln INT, coln2 VARCHAR(255));

Remove: ALTER TABLE name

DROP COLUMN name\_uska;

Modify: ALTER TABLE name

MODIFY name\_uska VARCHAR (255); EARLIER VARCHAR WAS 100

1. Select: select \* from tablename;

Select rollno,name from tablename where rollno=2

1. INSERT INTO table\_name VALUES (val1, val2, val3);
2. Select \* from table\_name LIMIT 5; (only displays 5 values)
3. select count (\*) from employees; (total no of records)
4. select \* from employees order by hire date desc, birth\_date asc;(order by to arrange and sort data)

ACID PROPERTIES OF DBMS

1. Atomicity: data remains atomic, meaning all operations should be either complete or failed, no intermediate state.
2. Consistency: if a change in the database is made, it should remain preserved always.
3. Isolation: property of a database where no data should affect the other one and may occur concurrently.
4. Durability: ensures that the data after the successful execution of the operation becomes permanent in the database.