1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Primary Key | Unique Key |
| 1. A Primary Key is a column or a set of columns that uniquely identify each record (row) in a table. | 1. A Unique Key is a constraint that ensures the values in a column or a set of columns are unique. |
| 1. There can be only one Primary Key per table. | 2. Unlike the Primary Key, a table can have multiple Unique Keys. |
| 1. Primary Key values must be unique and cannot contain NULL values. | 3. Unique Keys can contain NULL values |

2.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Drop | Delete | Truncate |
| 1.The drop operation is used to remove database objects, such as tables | 1. The delete operation is used to remove specific rows from a table. | 1. The truncate operation is used to remove all rows from a table |
| 2. When you drop a table, all its data, structure, and related objects are permanently removed from the database. | 2. When you delete rows, then it delete the data that you want to be deleted. | 2. Truncate delete all the data but it keep table structure. |
| 3.It is a DDL command | 3. It is a DML command | 3. It is a DDL command |

3.

create table emp(

-> id int primary key auto\_increment,

-> name varchar(255),

-> phone varchar(255) unique,

-> email varchar(255) unique,

-> salary double check(salary>=5000),

-> city varchar(255) default 'Kolkata',

-> dept\_id int,

-> joined\_date timestamp default current\_timestamp

-> );

1. alter table emp add column pin\_code varchar(50);
2. select max(salary) as second\_highest\_salary from emp where salary <(select max(salary) from emp);
3. select count(id) as no\_of\_rows from emp;
4. select count(\*) as no\_of\_name\_start\_with\_R from emp where name like 'S%';
5. select \* from emp where salary not in(32000,52000);
6. drop table emp1;
7. SELECT \*

FROM emp

WHERE salary > 12000 AND salary < 15000

ORDER BY email DESC;