SQL COMMANDS

* **CREATE**

(PRIMARY KEY AND FOREIGN KEY)

* **INSERT**
* **UPDATE**
* **DELETE**
* **SELECT**
* **DROP**
* **DESC**
* **ALTER**

(Add Column

Rename Column

Delete Column

Modify Column

Add Primary Key)

* **AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS IN SQL**

**Create :**

>create table table\_name<column name1 data type(size), column name2 data type(size)….>;

> create table table\_name <column1 data type(size), column2 table\_name(size)>;

* To define a Primary key in a table -

>create table table\_name<column1 datatype (size), column2 datatype(size) primary key , column3 datatype(size)…..>;

* To define a foreign key in the child table -

>create table table\_name< column1 datatype (size), column2 datatype(size)……… column\_name foreign key(primary key of parent table) references parent\_tabel\_name>;

**Insert:**

>insert into table\_name values <value1, value2…..>;

Character values are written within single quotes.

**Update:**

>update table\_name set column\_name = values where condition;

For condition we’ll mention the column name and the value used for reference

( column name = value)

* To update a value using more than one references

>update table\_name set column\_name = values where condition 1 and condition2;

* To update more than two values using a single reference value

>update table\_name set column\_name1 = values, column\_name2 = values where condition;

**Delete:**

Deletes the entire row

>delete from table\_name where condition;

Eg. >delete from student where rollno =3;

>delete from student where name = ‘abcd’;

**Desc:**

>desc table\_name;

Displays the schema.

**Alter:**

Used for – adding columns, deleting columns or to update the columns

* To add a column -

>alter table table\_name add column\_name data type size;

* To remove a column -

>alter table table\_name drop column column\_name;

* To modify the column size -

>alter table table\_name modify (abc numbet(5));

* To rename a column –

>alter table table\_name rename column old column\_name to new column\_name;

* To add the primary key –

>alter table table\_name add Primary key(ID);

* To remove the primary key

>alter table table\_name drop primary key(ID);

* To rename the table

>rename old table\_name to new table\_name;

**Select:**

* To count all the values

>select count(column\_name) from table\_name;

* To print only the unique values

>select count(distinct (column\_name)) from table\_name;

* To print only unique values

>select distinct (column\_name) from table\_name;

* Other commands

>select \* from table\_name; (Displays the whole table along with values)

>select column\_name from table\_name;

>select column\_name1, column\_name2 from table\_name;

>select column\_name from table\_name where condition</>/= desired value;

**Aggregate functions in SQL :**

* SUM

Gives the sum of all the values in a field

>select sum(column\_name) from table\_name;

* MAX & MIN

Gives the maximum / minimum value within the specified field

>select max (column\_name) from table\_name

>select min(column\_name) from table\_name

* AVG

Gives the average value of the specified field

>select avg(column\_name) from table\_name;

* COUNT

1. Count(\*) : Gives the total number of rows in a table.
2. Count(column\_name) : Gives the number of values within the column

* DISTINCT

Displays the unique values within a column.

\*All the aggregate functions only work with select command.