

[illegible]

Database System Lab (CSE 3103)

Session 03

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SELECT INTO Statement

- The SELECT INTO statement selects data from one table and inserts it into a different table.
- The SELECT INTO statement is most often used to create backup copies of tables.
- We can select all columns into the new table:

```
SELECT *  
INTO new_table_name  
FROM old_tablename
```

- Or

```
SELECT column_name(s)  
INTO new_table_name  
FROM old_tablename
```

SELECT INTO Statement

- Create a Table **Clients** from the table **Customer**
- Create a Table **Clients_Custom** from the table **Customer** where columns are only the **FirstName** & **LastName**.

DROP TABLE Statement

- The DROP TABLE statement is used to delete a table.

`DROP TABLE table_name`

- Drop the table named `Client_custom`

TRUNCATE TABLE Statement

- What if we only want to delete the data inside the table, and not the table itself?
- Then, use the **TRUNCATE TABLE** statement:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE table_name
```

- Truncate the table named **Client**

ALTER TABLE Statement

- The ALTER TABLE statement is used to add, delete, or modify columns in an existing table.
- To add a column in a table, use the following syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE table_name  
ADD column_name datatype
```

ALTER TABLE Statement

- To delete a column in a table, use the following syntax (notice that some database systems don't allow deleting a column):

```
ALTER TABLE table_name  
DROP COLUMN column_name
```

- To change the data type of a column in a table, use the following syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE table_name  
ALTER COLUMN column_name datatype
```


ALTER TABLE Statement

- Add a column named "DateOfBirth" in the "Persons" table
- Change the data type "year" of the column named "DateOfBirth" in the "Persons" table
- we want to delete the column named "DateOfBirth" in the "Persons" table.

WHERE Clause

- The WHERE clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified criterion.

```
SELECT column_name(s)  
FROM table_name  
WHERE column_name operator value
```

- Select only the persons living in the city “dhaka” from the table above

WHERE Clause

Operator	Description
=	Equal
<>	Not equal
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal
<=	Less than or equal
BETWEEN	Between an inclusive range
LIKE	Search for a pattern
IN	To specify multiple possible values for a column

ORDER BY Keyword

- The ORDER BY keyword is used to sort the result-set by a specified column.
- The ORDER BY keyword sorts the records in ascending order by default.

```
SELECT column_name(s)  
FROM table_name  
ORDER BY column_name(s) ASC|DESC
```

- Select all the persons from the table **Person**, Sort the persons by their **last name**.

UPDATE Statement

- The UPDATE statement is used to update existing records in a table.

```
UPDATE table_name  
SET column1=value, column2=value2,...  
WHERE some_column=some_value
```

- update the person "Tjessem, Jakob" in the "Persons" table, set his address 'Khulna' and Salary '1234.55'
- Please remember if you forget to give where clause here , disaster will be happened in DB

DELETE Statement

- The DELETE statement is used to delete rows in a table.

```
DELETE FROM table_name  
WHERE some_column=some_value
```

- Delete the person "Tjessem, Jakob" in the "Persons" table.
- Please remember if you forget to give where clause here , disaster will be happened in DB

DELETE Statement

- It is possible to delete all rows in a table without deleting the table. This means that the table structure, attributes, and indexes will be intact:

```
DELETE * FROM table_name
```

- Recreate a table from **Person** Table named “**person_del**” and then delete all from there.

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