**DDL** – Data Definition Language

CREATE, ALTER , DROP, TRUNCATE

DCL – Data Control Language

GRANT, REVOKE

**Creating Database**

CREATE DATABASE <database name>

**View Database**

SHOW DATABASES

**Delete Database**

DROP DATABASE <database name>

**Select Database**

USE <database name>

**Create Table**

CREATE TABLE table\_name (col\_name1 TYPE1 NOT NULL, col\_name2 TYPE2 NOT NULL, ……, PRIMARY KEY(col\_name));

**Delete Table**

DROP TABLE <table\_name>

**Table Details**

DESC <table\_name>

**Insert Rows**

INSERT INTO <Table\_name>( col\_name1, col\_name2, col\_name3) VALUES (value1, value2, value3);

**Populate from another table**

INSERT INTO <first\_table\_name> [(col\_name1, col\_name2,col\_name3)] select col\_name1, col\_name2, col\_name3 FROM <second\_table\_name> [WHERE <condition>]

**SELECT command**

SELECT col\_name1, col\_name2, col\_name3 FROM <table\_name>

Select all entries

SELECT \* FROM <table\_name>

**Where Clause**

SELECT \* FROM <table\_name> WHERE <Condition>

Examples:

WHERE SALARY > 2000

WHERE NAME = ‘jeevan’

**AND Clause**

SELECT \* FROM <table\_name> WHERE [condition1] AND [condition2] AND [condition3]

Other clauses

OR

**REMOVE DUPLICATES**

Remove same col names

SELECT DISTINCT <col\_name> FROM <table\_name> WHERE [condition]

**UPDATE command**

UPDATE <Table\_name> SET <Col\_name1>=<value1>, <col\_name2>=<value2>, …,<column>=<value N> WHERE [Condition]

**COUNT command**

Returns the count of rows

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM <Table\_name>

Sample Questions