Structured Query Language (Part 1)

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1

Outline

- Introduction to SQL
- Definition a Relation schema
- Data Manipulation

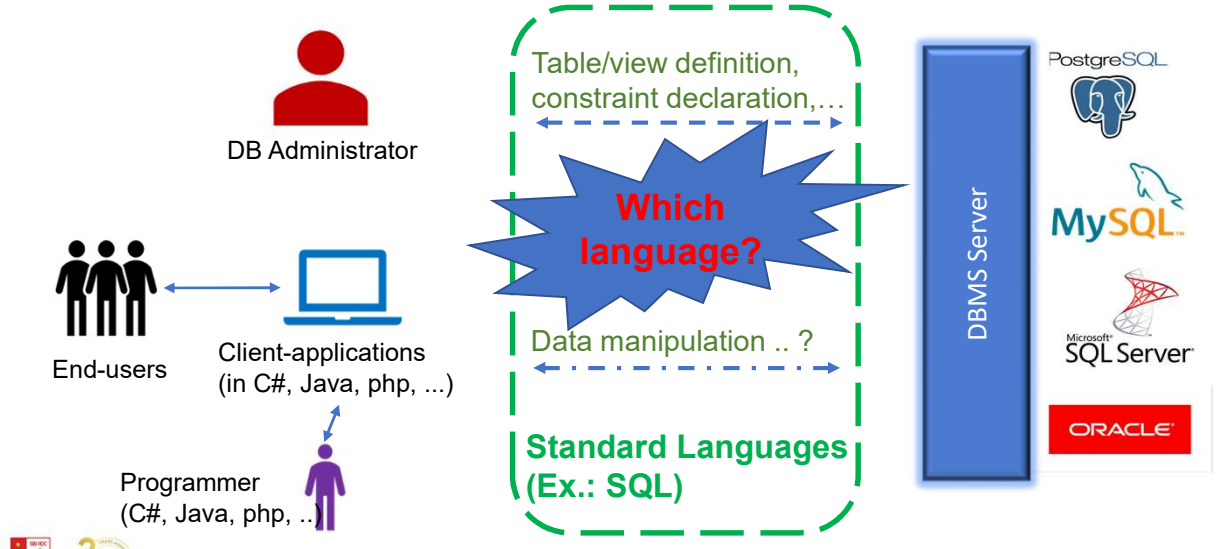
2

Leaning objective

- Have notions about the **SQL language**
- Use SQL to **define a relation schema** in a database
- Use SQL to **populate a table** with rows, update / delete data and to **retrieve data** from a table

3

1. Introduction to SQL



4

1.1. Brief history of SQL

- 1975: SEQUEL: System-R
- 1976: SEQUEL 2
- 1978/79: SQL (Structured Query Language) (used in System-R)
- SQL1: The first standard for SQL defined in 1986; adopted as an international by Standards Organisation (ISO) in 1987.
- 1992: SQL2 - revised version of the processor (also called SQL 92); adopted as the formal standard language for defining and manipulating relational database.
- 1999: SQL3 - extension with additional features such as user-defined data types, triggers, user-defined functions and other Object Oriented features.
- New versions of the standard were published in 2003, 2006, 2008, 2011, 2016: more additional features: XML-based features, columns with auto-generated values, JSON,…

5

1.2. Languages

- Data Definition Language (DDL)
  - define the logical schema (relations, views…) and storage schema stored in a Data Dictionary
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
  - Manipulative populate schema, update database
  - Retrieval querying content of a database
- Data Control Language (DCL)
  - permissions, access control...

6

2. Definition a Relation Schema

- Example: Education database

  student(**student_id**, first_name, last_name, dob, gender, address, note, *clazz_id*)
  subject(**subject_id**, name, credit, percentage_final_exam)
  lecturer(**lecturer_id**, first_name, last_name, dob, gender, address, email)
  teaching(***subject_id, lecturer_id***)
  grade(**code**, fromScore, toScore)
  clazz(**clazz_id**, name, *lecturer_id*, *monitor_id*)
  enrollment(***student_id, subject_id, semester,*** midterm_score, final_score)

- Detailed description for relation/table enrollment

Attribute name	Type	NOT NULL	Description
student_id	CHAR(8)	Yes	Student identification code. FOREIGN KEY references to Student(student_id)
subject_id	CHAR(6)	Yes	Subject code. FOREIGN KEY references to Subject(subject_id)
semester	CHAR(5)	Yes	Annual semester: '20171', '20172', '20173', ...
midterm_score	Float	No	Score of mid-term exam. DOM = [0,10] and (midtermScore mod 0.5) must be 0
final_score	Float	No	Score of final exam. DOM= [0,10] (finalScore mod 0.5) must be 0
PRIMARY KEY = {student_id, subject_id, semester}			

7

2.1. Creating a Simple Table

- Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE <table_name>(
     <col1> <type1>(<size1>)[NOT NULL] [DEFAULT <value>],
 <col2> <type2>(<size2>)[NOT NULL],
     ...,
[[CONSTRAINT <constraint_name>] <constraint_type> clause], …);
```

- Example:

```
CREATE TABLE student(
 student_id CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
 first_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
 last_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
 dob DATE NOT NULL,
 gender CHAR(1), address VARCHAR(30),
 note TEXT, class_id CHAR(8) );
```


8

2.1. Creating a Simple Table: Naming conventions

- Ordinary identifiers
  - Must begin with a letter
  - Contain only: letters (a…z), underscore (_), and digits (0…9)
  - No longer than 32 characters
- Delimited identifiers
  - Identifiers surrounded **by double quotation marks (")**
  - Can contain any characters

2.1. Creating a Simple Table: Naming conventions [2]

- Have meaning, not so long, use common abbreviations if needed:
  - use student, firstname;
  - Do not use table1, abc, fw12re, student_of_the_school…
- Avoid quotes
  - student ; not "Student" or "All Students"
- Use lowercase, underscores separate words:
  - Use firstname / first_name;
  - Do not use "firstName"
- Avoid reserved words (keywords):
  - data types are not object names : **not use text, integer,** … as object names
  - Do not use use **table, user,** … as object names
- Tables/ Views should have singular names, not plural:
  - student but not students

2.1. Creating a Simple Table: Data Types (SQL 92)

boolean	logical boolean (true/false)
character(n)	fixed-length character string
varchar(n)	variable-length character string
smallint	signed two-byte integer
int, integer	signed 4-byte integer
float(p)	floating-point number with precision p
real, double precision	double-precision floating-point number
decimal(p,s), numeric(p,s)	user-specified precision, exact; recommended for storing monetary amounts p: number of digits in the whole number, s: number of digits after the decimal point.
date	calendar date without time of day
time	time of day
timestamp with time zone	date/time

11

2.1. Creating a Simple Table: NULL, NOT NULL, Default value

- NULL
  - Attribute does not have a known value
  - NULL value means "I don't known"
- NOT NULL
  - Attribute must have a known value
- Default value
  - the value appears by default in a column if no other value is known

12

2.2. Constraints

- Entity Integrity
  - No duplicate tuples: PRIMARY KEY constraint
  - Valide values on a attribute or between attributes in a tuple: CHECK constraint
- Referential Integrity:
  - Make sure that values of some attributes must make sense: FOREIGN KEY constraint

2.2. Constraints: PRIMARY KEY

- Syntax:

```
[CONSTRAINT <constraint_name>]PRIMARY KEY (<fk1>,<fk2>,…)
```

- A relation may have only one primary key

Table: Clazz(**clazz_id**, name, lecturer_id, monitor_id)

SQL:

```
CREATE TABLE clazz (
    clazz_id CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
    name VARCHAR(20),
    lecturer_id CHAR(5),
    monitor_id CHAR(8),
    CONSTRAINT clazz_pk PRIMARY KEY (clazz_id));
```

2.2. Constraints: PRIMARY KEY [2]

Table: Clazz(**clazz_id**, name, lecturer_id, monitor_id)

SQL:

```
CREATE TABLE clazz (
    clazz_id CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
    name VARCHAR(20),
    lecturer_id CHAR(5),
    monitor_id CHAR(8),
    PRIMARY KEY (clazz_id) );
```

If primary key has only one attribute

```
CREATE TABLE clazz (
  clazz_id CHAR(8) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR(20),
  lecturer_id CHAR(5),
  monitor_id CHAR(8) );
```


15

2.2. Constraints: CHECK

- Syntax:

```
[CONSTRAINT <constraint_name>] CHECK <condition>
```

- Declaring check constraint when defining table

Table: student(**student_id**, first_name, last_name, dob, gende, address, note, clazz_id)

```
SQL: CREATE TABLE student (
        student_id CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
        first_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, last_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
        dob DATE NOT NULL, gender CHAR(1), address VARCHAR(30),
        note TEXT, clazz_id CHAR(8),
        CONSTRAINT student_pk PRIMARY KEY (student_id),
        CONSTRAINT student_chk_dob CHECK (gender='F' OR gender='M');
```


16

2.2. Constraints: FOREIGN KEY

- Syntax:

```
[CONSTRAINT <constraint_name>] FOREIGN KEY (<fk1>,<fk2>,…)
        REFERENCES <tab>(<k1>,<k2>, …)
        [ON UPDATE <option>][ON DELETE <option>]
```

- Options:
  - CASCADE
    - Delete/update all matching foreign key tuples
  - NO ACTION / RESTRICT
    - can't delete primary key tuple whilst a foreign key tuple matches
    - default action
  - SET NULL

17

2.2. Constraints: FOREIGN KEY

- Declaring check constraint when defining table

Table: Clazz(**clazz_id**, name, *lecturer_id*, *monitor_id*)

SQL:

```
CREATE TABLE clazz (
  clazz_id CHAR(8) NOT NULL,
  name VARCHAR(20), lecturer_id CHAR(5),
  monitor_id CHAR(8),
  CONSTRAINT clazz_pk PRIMARY KEY (clazz_id),
  CONSTRAINT clazz_fk_student FOREIGN KEY (monitor_id) REFERENCES
student(student_id));
```


18

2.3. Modifying Relation Schema: Columns

- Add column(s)

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name>  ADD COLUMN
<column_name> <datatype> [NOT NULL] [DEFAULT <default_value>];
```

- Delete column(s)

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name> DROP COLUMN <column_name>;
```

- Modify column(s)

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name> CHANGE COLUMN <column_name> <datatype>;
```

- Examples:

```
ALTER TABLE student ADD COLUMN
    urgence_contact CHAR(15) DEFAULT '(+84)000-000-000';
ALTER TABLE student DROP COLUMN urgence_contact;
```


2.3. Modifying Relation Schema: Constraints

- Add new constraint(s)

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name>
ADD CONSTRAINT <constraint_name> <constraint_type> clause;
```

```
Example:
ALTER TABLE student ADD CONSTRAINT student_fk_clazz
   FOREIGN KEY (clazz_id) REFERENCES clazz(clazz_id);
```

- Delete existing constraints

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name>  DROP CONSTRAINT <constraint_name>;
```

```
Example:
ALTER TABLE student DROP CONSTRAINT student_fk_clazz;
```

2.4. Drop a Relation from Database

- Syntax: `DROP TABLE <table_name> [CASCADE | RESTRICT];`
  - CASCADE: allows to remove all dependent objects together with the table automatically
  - RESTRICT: refuses to drop table if there is any object depends on it; default value

21

2.4. Drop a Relation from Database

- Example:

```
DROP TABLE student;
```

```
ERROR:  cannot drop table student because other objects depend on it
DETAIL:  constraint clazz_fk_student on table clazz depends on table student
constraint enrollment_fk_student on table enrollment depends on table student
HINT:  Use DROP ... CASCADE to drop the dependent objects too.
SQL state: 2BP01
```

```
DROP TABLE student CASCADE;
```

```
NOTICE:  drop cascades to 2 other objects
DETAIL:  drop cascades to constraint clazz_fk_student on table clazz
drop cascades to constraint enrollment_fk_student on table enrollment
DROP TABLE
```


22

3. Data Manipulation

student

student_id	first_name	last_name	dob	gender	address	note	clazz_id
20160001	Ngọc An	Bùi	3/18/1987	M	15 Lương Định Của,Đ. Đa, HN		20162101
~~20160002~~	~~Anh~~	~~Hoàng~~	~~5/20/1987~~	~~M~~	~~513 B8 KTX BKHN~~		~~20162101~~
20160003	Thu Hồng	Trần	6/6/1987	F	15 Trần Đại Nghĩa, HBT, Hà nội		20162101
20160004	Minh Anh	Nguyễn	5/20/1987	F	513 TT Phương Mai, Đ. Đa, HN		20162101
20170001	Nhật Ánh	Nguyễn	5/15/1988	F	214 B6 KTX BKHN		20172201
20170002	Nhật Cường	Nguyễn	10/24/1988	M	214 B5 KTX BKHN		20172201
20170003	Nhật Cường	Nguyễn	1/24/1988	M	214 B5 KTX BKHN		20172201
20170004	Minh Đức	Bùi	1/25/1988	M	214 B5 KTX BKHN		20172201

Modifying address?

Adding new student / new class?

Deleting student data?

Retrieving list of all students?

clazz

clazz_id	name	lecturer_id	monitor_id
20162101	CNTT1.01-K61	02001	20160003
20162102	CNTT1.02-K61		
20172201	CNTT2.01-K62	02002	20170001
20172202	CNTT2.02-K62		

3.1. Insertion

- Syntax:

```
INSERT INTO <table1>[(<col1>,<col2>,…)] VALUES(<exp1>,<exp2>,…);

INSERT INTO <table1>[(<col1>,<col2>,…)]
 SELECT   <col1>, <col2>, …
 FROM     <tab1>, <tab2>, …
 WHERE    <condition>;
```

- Examples:

```
INSERT INTO clazz(clazz_id, name) VALUES ('20162101', 'CNTT1.01-K61');
INSERT INTO clazz(name, clazz_id) VALUES ('CNTT2.02-K62', '20172202');
INSERT INTO clazz VALUES ('20172201', 'CNTT2.01-K62', NULL, NULL);
```

3.2. Deletion, Update

- Deletion:

```
DELETE FROM <table_name> [WHERE <condition>];

DELETE FROM student WHERE student_id  = '20160002';
```

- Update:

```
UPDATE   <table_name>
SET  <col1> = <exp1>,
     <col2> = <exp2>,...
[WHERE   <condition>];

UPDATE   student
SET  address = '179 Le Thanh Nghi, HBT, HN'
WHERE    student_id = '20170003';
```


3.3. Examples

```
INSERT INTO clazz VALUES ('20172201', 'CNTT3.01-K62', NULL, NULL);
```

ERROR: duplicate key value violates unique constraint "clazz_pk"
DETAIL: Key (clazz_id)=(20172201) already exists. SQL state: 23505

```
UPDATE clazz SET monitor_id = '20160022' WHERE clazz_id = '20162102';
```

ERROR: insert or update on table "clazz" violates foreign key constraint "clazz_fk_student"
DETAIL: Key (monitor_id)=(20160022) is not present in table "student". SQL state: 23503

```
DELETE FROM clazz WHERE clazz_id = '20162101';
```

ERROR: update or delete on table "clazz" violates foreign key constraint "student_fk_clazz" on table "student" DETAIL: Key (clazz_id)=(20162101) is still referenced from table "student". SQL state: 23503

```
UPDATE student SET gender ='N' WHERE student_id = '20160003';
```

ERROR: new row for relation "student" violates check constraint "student_chk_gender"
DETAIL: Failing row contains (20160003, Thu Hồng, Trần, 1987-06-06, N, 15 Trần Đại Nghĩa, HBT, Hà nội, null, 20162101). SQL state: 23514

3.4. Querying data from a table: Retrieving column(s)

- Syntax:

```
SELECT <col_1>, <col_2>,… ,<col_n> | *
FROM <table_name>;
```

- Example:

```
SELECT name, monitor_id
FROM clazz;
```

clazz

clazz_id	name	lecturer_id	monitor_id
20162101	CNTT1.01-K61	02001	20160003
20162102	CNTT1.02-K61		
20172201	CNTT2.01-K62	02002	20170001
20172202	CNTT2.02-K62		

Result

name	monitor_id
CNTT1.01-K61	20160003
CNTT1.02-K61	
CNTT2.01-K62	20170001
CNTT2.02-K62	

27

3.4. Querying data from a table: Retrieving row(s)

- Syntax:

```
SELECT <col_1>, <col_2>,… ,<col_n> | *
FROM <table_name>
WHERE <condition_expression>;
```

- Example:

```
SELECT * FROM clazz
WHERE lecture_id = '02001'
OR lecture_id = '02002';
```

clazz

clazz_id	name	lecturer_id	monitor_id
20162101	CNTT1.01-K61	02001	20160003
20162102	CNTT1.02-K61		
20172201	CNTT2.01-K62	02002	20170001
20172202	CNTT2.02-K62		

result

clazz_id	name	lecturer_id	monitor_id
20162101	CNTT1.01-K61	02001	20160003
20172201	CNTT2.01-K62	02002	20170001

28

3.4. Querying data from a table: Operational Semantics

- Think of a tuple variable visiting each tuple of the relation mentioned in FROM clause
- Check if the "current" tuple satisfies the WHERE clause
- If so, compute the attributes or expressions of the SELECT clause using the components of this tuple

clazz

clazz_id	name	lecturer_id	monitor_id
20162101	CNTT1.01-K61	02001	20160003
20162102	CNTT1.02-K61		
20172201	CNTT2.01-K62	02002	20170001
20172202	CNTT2.02-K62		

```
SELECT *                          3
FROM clazz                    1
WHERE lecture_id = '02001'
OR lecture_id = '02002';      2
```

Check lecture_id

Tuple variable t loops over all tuples

3.4. Querying data from a table: Condition Expression

- Comparative operations: =, !=, <>, <, >, <=, >= , IS NULL, IS NOT NULL
- Logic operation: NOT, AND, OR
- Other operation: BETWEEN, IN, LIKE
  - Digital / string/ date data type
    - attr **BETWEEN** val1 **AND** val2(⇔ (attr>=val1) and (attr<=val2))
    - attr **IN** (val1, val2, ...) (⇔ (attr=val1) or (attr=val2) or ...)
  - String data type
    - **LIKE**: _ instead of one character
      % instead of any characters (string)

attr **LIKE** '_IT%'
attr **LIKE** 'IT%'

3.4. Querying data from a table: Examples

student

student_id	first_name	last_name	dob	gender	address	note	clazz_id
20160001	Ngọc An	Bùi	3/18/1987	M	15 Lương Định Của,Đ. Đa, HN		20162101
20160002	Anh	Hoàng	5/20/1987	M	513 B8 KTX BKHN		20162101
20160003	Thu Hồng	Trần	6/6/1987	F	15 Trần Đại Nghĩa, HBT, Hà nội		20162101
20160004	Minh Anh	Nguyễn	5/20/1987	F	513 TT Phương Mai, Đ. Đa, HN		20162101
20170001	Nhật Ánh	Nguyễn	5/15/1988	F	214 B6 KTX BKHN		20172201
20170002	Nhật Cường	Nguyễn	10/24/1988	M	214 B5 KTX BKHN		20172201
20170003	Nhật Cường	Nguyễn	1/24/1988	M	214 B5 KTX BKHN		20172201
20170004	Minh Đức	Bùi	1/25/1988	M	214 B5 KTX BKHN		20172201

```
SELECT student_id, first_name, dob, address FROM student
WHERE address LIKE '%KTX%' AND gender = 'F';
```

result

student_id	first_name	last_name	dob	address
20170001	Nhật Ánh	Nguyễn	5/15/1988	214 B6 KTX BKHN

31

3.4. Querying data from a table: Pattern Matching

- Special character in the pattern: single quote ('), %, _
  - Single code (') ➔ use double single quote: `title LIKE '%''%'`

```
SELECT * FROM subject
WHERE name LIKE '%''%';
```

result

subject_id	name	credit ....
LI0001	life's happy song	5
LI0002	%life's happy song 2	5

  - Symbol %, _ ➔ use escape characters: `title LIKE 'x%%x_' ESCAPE 'x'`

```
SELECT * FROM subject
WHERE name LIKE 'x%%' ESCAPE 'x';
```

result

subject_id	name	credit ....
LI0002	%life's happy song 2	5

32

3.5. Data Manipulation: NULL value

- Arithmetic operators :

  NULL +-/x any value ➔ NULL

- Comparative operations:

  =, !=, <>, <, >, <=, >= with a NULL ➔ UNKNOWN

  (UNKNOWN: a truth-value as TRUE, FALSE)

- Check if an attribute has NULL value: IS NULL, IS NOT NULL
- Remark: NULL is not a constant
  - If x is NULL then **x + 3 results NULL**
  - **NULL + 3** : not a legal SQL expression

3.6. Data Manipulation: Truth-values: UNKNOWN (1/2), TRUE (1), FALSE (0)

- Comparative operations: with a NULL → UNKNOWN
- Logic operation: AND ~MIN, OR ~MAX, NOT(x) ~ 1-x

X	Y	X AND Y Y AND X	X OR Y Y OR X	NOT Y
UNKNOWN	TRUE	UNKNOWN	TRUE	FALSE
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
UNKNOWN	FALSE	FALSE	UNKNOWN	TRUE

- Conditions in WHERE clauses apply on each tuples of some relation

  ➔ Only the tuples for which the condition has the **TRUE** value become part of the answer

3.6. Example

subject

subject_id	name	credit	per..
IT1110	Tin học đại cương	4	60
IT3080	Mạng máy tính	3	70
IT3090	Cơ sở dữ liệu	3	70
IT4857	Thị giác máy tính	3	60
IT4866	Học máy	2	70
LI0001	life's happy song	5	
LI0002	%life's happy song 2	5	

```
SELECT * FROM subject
WHERE credit >= 4 AND
percentage_final_exam <= 60;
```

result

subject_id	name	credit	per..
IT1110	Tin học đại cương	4	60

```
SELECT * FROM subject
WHERE percentage_final_exam = NULL;
```

result

subject_id	name	credit	....

```
SELECT * FROM subject
WHERE percentage_final_exam IS NULL;
```

result

subject_id	name	credit	per..
LI0001	life's happy song	5	
LI0002	%life's happy song 2	5	

35

3.7. Data Manipulation: Renaming output attributes

- Syntax:

  SELECT <col_name> **AS** <alias_name>, <expr> **AS** <alias_name>…

  FROM … **WHERE** ...

- Example:

```
SELECT subject_id AS id, name,
       credit "ETC"
FROM subject;
```

- Keyword **AS**: optional
  - <alias_name>: used in ORDER BY clause,
  - <alias_name>: not used in WHERE or HAVING clauses

result

id	name	ETC
IT1110	Tin học đại cương	4
IT3080	Mạng máy tính	3
IT3090	Cơ sở dữ liệu	3
IT4857	Thị giác máy tính	3
IT4866	Học máy	2
LI0001	life's happy song	5
LI0002	%life's happy song 2	5

36

Remark

- Each DBMS has its own implementation. So the syntax for each statement can vary from one database system to another:
  - Meaning of special characters used (%, _, *, ", '),
  - less or more options
  - standard part & extension part
- More options for each statement: see documentations of the DBMS used in your system

Practices

- Installing a DBMS
- Defining all relation schemas of Education database
- Do not forget constraints
- Inserting data into each table:
  - a lot of errors will be raised but it is good, try to understand these errors and correct them
  - Checking if defined constraints work
- Available documents:
  - detailed description for all tables the database
  - Tutorial of the installed DBMS
  - A demo sql script to define this database (avaiable before the next lession)

QUIZ (For Quiz 1, 2, 3)

Given table defined as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE subject (
    subject_id CHAR(6) NOT NULL,
    name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, credit INT NOT NULL,
    percentage_final_exam INT DEFAULT 70,
    CONSTRAINT subject_pk PRIMARY KEY (subject_id),
    CONSTRAINT subject_chk_credit CHECK (credit >=1 AND credit <=5),
    CONSTRAINT subject_chk_percentage CHECK percentage_final_exam
BETWEEN 0 AND 100) );
```


39

Quiz 1.

Quiz Number	1	Quiz Type	OX	Example Select
Question	Suppose that we execute this insert statement: `INSERT INTO subject(subject_id, name, credit) VALUES ('IT3091', 'Thực hành CSDL', 6);` What are values assigned to attribute credit and percentage_final_exam of new row inserted into database?			
Example	A. (6, 70) B. (6, NULL) C. (NULL 70) D. No new row inserted into the database			
Answer				
Feedback				

40

Quiz 2.

Quiz Number	1	Quiz Type	OX	Example Select
Question	Suppose that we execute this insert statement: `INSERT INTO subject(subject_id, name) VALUES ('IT1010', 'Tin học đại cương');` What's happen?			
Example	A. A row inserted successfully B. Error raised			
Answer				
Feedback				

41

Quiz 3.

Quiz Number	1	Quiz Type	OX	Example Select

Question	Given two queries, do they alway give the same output ?
	`SELECT * FROM subject`
	`WHERE percentage_final_exam >= 60`
	`OR percentage_final_exam < 60 ;`
	`SELECT * FROM subject;`
	A.Yes
	B.No			

Example	A. True B. False			
Answer				
Feedback				

42

Quiz 4.

Quiz Number	1	Quiz Type	OX	Example Select
Question	For each table we must define a primary key ?			
Example	A. True B. False			
Answer				
Feedback				

43

Quiz 5.

Quiz Number	2	Quiz Type	OX	Example Select
Question	How many foreign keys and primary keys can we define for a table?			
Example	A. Primary key: zero or one; foreign key: zero or one B. Primary key: zero or one; foreign key: zero, one or more C. Primary key: zero, one or more; foreign key: zero, one or more D. Primary key: zero, one or more; foreign key: zero or one			
Answer				
Feedback				

44

Summary

- Introduction to SQL
  - A brief history of SQL
  - SQL languages
- Definition a relation schema
  - Creating a simple table
  - Defining constraints
  - Modifying relation schema: modifying data structure, modifying constraints
- Data manipulation
  - Populating a table with rows
  - Removing row(s) from a table
  - Updating existing rows
  - Querying a table

45

Keywords

Keyword	Description
DBMS	Database Management System: system software for creating and managing databases. The DBMS provides users and programmers with a systematic way to create, retrieve, update and manage data
CREATE TABLE	SQL statement to define a table into a database
ALTER TABLE	SQL statement to modify table structure if needed (add /delete/modify column(s), add/remove constraint(s))
INSERT/UPDATE/ DELETE	SQL statements to add new record to a table; to change the data of one or more records in a table; to remove single record or multiple records from a table
SELECT	SQL statement to retrieve data from a database

46