Managing Tables:

- Create a new table with three columns:
  CREATE TABLE T_name(
  id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  name VARCHAR NOT NULL
  price INT DEFAULT 0
  course_id INT
  FOREIGN KEY(course_id) REFERENCES parent_T_name(course_id)
  );

- Delete the table from the database
  DROP TABLE T_name;
- Add a new column to the table
  ALTER TABLE T_name ADD column;

- Drop column c from the table
  ALTER TABLE T_name DROP COLUMN c;

- Add a constraint
  ALTER TABLE T_name ADD constraint;
  Note: possible constraints could be like Foregin key, unique,or checks.

- Drop a constraint
  ALTER TABLE T_name DROP constraint;

Constraints:

Constraint	Description
CHECK	determines whether the value is valid or not from a logical expression.
FOREIGN KEY	Link between two tables by one specific column of both tables. The specified column in one table

	must be a PRIMARY KEY and referred by the column of another table known as FOREIGN KEY.
UNIQUE	Maintains the uniqueness of a column in a table. More than one UNIQUE column can be used in a table.
NOT NULL	column can not contain any NULL value
PRIMARY KEY	Enforces the table to accept unique data for a specific column and is a unique index for accessing the table faster.

- Rename a table from T_name to T_new_name
  ALTER TABLE T_name RENAME TO T_new_name;

- Rename column c1 to c2
  ALTER TABLE T_name RENAME c1 TO c2;

- Remove all data in a table
  TRUNCATE TABLE T_name;

★ **Difference between Delete, Drop and Truncate:**

Delete	Drop	Truncate
DML command	DDL command	DDL command
Removes one, some or all the records in the table.	Removes the entire table structure.	Removes all the records from the table.
Is a slow operation	Relatively faster	Fastest of all.

★ **Difference between Modify, Alter, Change:**

Alter	Change	Modify
Used to set or remove the default value for a column	Used to rename a column, change its datatype, or move it within the schema.	Can't rename a column, rest works the same as CHANGE.
Eg: ALTER TABLE T_name ALTER COLUMN floc SET DEFAULT 'bar';	Eg: ALTER TABLE T_name CHANGE COLUMN floc VARCHAR(32) NOT NULL FIRST;	Eg: ALTER TABLE T_name MODIFY COLUMN floc VARCHAR(32) NOT NULL AFTER contact_no;