SQL Commands Contd... By→ Sapni Malik

PGT(CS)

⇒ ALTER Command.
- └→ Add column to the existing table.
- └→ Delete " from " " "
- └→ Modify the definition of existing column.
- └→ Change " name of " "

⇒ For adding column:-

Command →   alter table ⟨tablename⟩ add column ⟨ columnname⟩
datatype ;

eg.. → . alter table stud add column age (int);

⇒ For adding multiple columns:-

(detatype)   (detatype)

Command →   alter table ⟨tablename⟩ add(column1, column2,--- column)
;

eg. →   alter table stud add(marks (int), DOB (date));

⇒ For deleting the column from existing table.
Command → alter table ⟨tablename⟩ drop column ⟨columnname⟩;
eg. →   alter table stud drop column age;

⇒ For modifying the date type of existing column.

Command → alter table < tablename > modify column (columnname) (datetype)
;
ef. alter table stud modify column city varchar;

⇒ For changing the name of the existing column :-

Command → alter table < tablename > change oldcolname newcolname (datetype)
;
ef.
alter table stud change age age1 int;

⇒ DML commands. → Data Manipulation language.
↳ For retrieval, insertion, deletion & updation of date in the table.

⇒ INSERT command.

Command → insert into < tablename > values (value1, value2 --- valuen);
The values should be inserted in the same order as the order of the columns mentioned.
ef. insert into stud & values (1, 'Riya', 'Gas', 98);
⇒ For inserting some specific column.
Command → insert into < tablename > (rollno, name) values (value1, value2);

⇒ For inserting null values:- we have to explicitly write NULL.

⇒ For updating the Table:-

Command → update (tablename) set (columnName) = (new value)

without condition.
eg. update stud set age = 20;

⇒ with condition:-
> update (tablename) set (colname) = (newvalue)
where condition;

eg. update stud set age = 20 where rollno = 1;

⇒ for deleting the records from the table

Command → delete from (tablename) → without condition
→ delete from (") where condition;
eg. → delete from stud where name = 'riya';

⇒ For Retrieving the date from the table.

1.) For selecting / retrieving all the records from the table.

Command → select [*] from (tablename);

eg. → select [*] from stud ;

→ for all.

2) For retrieving ~~selected~~ selected records from the table.

columnname

Command → select rollno, name from (tablename);

eg. → select rollno, name from stud ;