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SQL Commands.

① For creating a database.

Syntax → create database <databasename>;
eg. create database school;

② For dropping a database

Syntax → drop database <databasename>;
eg. drop database school;

③ For activating the database

syntax → use <databasename>;
eg. use school;

④ For creating a table

Syntax → create table <tablename>
(columnname1 datatype (size),
columnname2 datatype (size),
columnname n datatype (size)) ;

eg. →   create teble employee
          (empid int,
          empname char(6),
          deptt cher (3),
          city chur (7));

(5.) For viewing the structure of the detebase

     syntex →   describe (teblename);
                or desc (teblename);

     eg.   describle employee;
             or desc employee;

(6) For checking the extstence of the detabares;

     syntex   →   show databases;

(7) For checklng all the tebles in the DB.

     syntex →   show tebles;

⑧ For droppuy the table

syntex ⟶ drop table (tablename);
eg. drop table employee;

{ ↳ It will drop the structure as well as all data of the table. }

⑨ for Renaming the table

syntex ⟶ { rename table oldtablename to newtablename
eg. rename table employee to employee1; }

⑩ For truncating the table.

syntex ⟶ truncate table (tablename);
or truncate (tablename);

eg. ⟶ truncate Employee1;

In one go
{ ① It will remove all the data from the table, but the structure will remain there.
② Its a DDL command.
③ No Rollback command can be used on this.

Difference B/w drop, delete, truncate.

drop → will remove all data as well as structure.
→ DDL command.

truncate → DDL command, only data will be removed
In one go, no rollback can be done.

delete → 1.) DML command.
2.) can delete the entire data In one go,
or on the basis of condition.
3.) deleted data can be rollback.

syntax → delete from <tablename>;
→ will remove the entire data from table.

using condition →

delete from <tablename> where condition
→ is for ↑

It will only delete the specific row
based on condition.

⇒ For making the changes permanent In Database
Commit; → command Is used.