Create Table, Select, Insert, Update, Delete Table In SQL

Create/Drop Database

**CREATE** **DATABASE** database\_name;

**DROP DATABASE** database\_name;

Create Table

The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a new table in a database. In that table, if you want to add multiple columns, use the below syntax.

**Syntax**

1. **CREATE** **TABLE** table\_name (
2. column1 datatype,
3. column2 datatype,
4. column3 datatype,
5. ....
6. );

The column parameters specify the names of the columns of the table.

The data type parameter specifies the type of data the column can hold (e.g. varchar, integer, date, etc.).

**Create Table Example**

1. **CREATE** **TABLE** Employee(
2. EmpId **int**,
3. LastName **varchar**(255),
4. FirstName **varchar**(255),
5. Address **varchar**(255),
6. City **varchar**(255)
7. );

The EmpId column is of type int and will hold an integer.

The LastName, FirstName, Address, and City columns are of type varchar and will hold characters and the maximum length for these fields is 255 characters.

Insert Value in this Table

The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert new records in a table.

It is possible to write the INSERT INTO statement in two ways.

**Syntax**

The first way specifies both the column names and the values to be inserted.

If you are adding values for all the columns of the table, then no need to specify the column names in the SQL query. However, make sure that the order of the values is in the same order as the columns in the table.

1. **INSERT** **INTO** table\_name (column1, column2, column3, ...)
2. **VALUES** (value1, value2, value3, ...);
4. '2nd way
5. **INSERT** **INTO** table\_name
6. **VALUES** (value1, value2, value3, ...);

**Example**

Insert value in a 1st way. The column names are used here

1. **INSERT** **INTO** Employee    (EmpId,LastName,FirstName,ADDRESS,City)
2. **VALUES** (1, 'XYZ', 'ABC', 'India', 'Mumbai' );
3. **INSERT** **INTO** Employee (EmpId,LastName,FirstName,ADDRESS,City)
4. VALUES (2, 'X', 'A', 'India', 'Pune' );

Insert value in a 2nd way.

1. **INSERT** **INTO** Employee
2. **VALUES** (3, 'XYZ', 'ABC', 'India', 'Mumbai' );

Select Statment in SQL

The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database.

The data returned is stored in a result table, called the result-set.

1. **SELECT** column1, column2, ...
2. **FROM** table\_name;

Here, column1, column2, ... are the field names of the table you want to select from the data. If you want to select all the fields available in the table, use the following syntax:

1. **SELECT** \* **FROM** table\_name;

If the above query is executed, then all record is displayed.

**Example**

1. **Select** EmpId, LastName **from** Employee;
3. **Select** \* **from** Employee;

Update Table

The UPDATE statement is used to modify the existing records in a table.

**Syntax**

1. **UPDATE** table\_name
2. **SET** column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...
3. **WHERE** condition;

**Example**

1. **UPDATE** Employee
2. **SET** FirstName= 'KS', City= 'Pune'
3. **WHERE** EmpId= 1;

If the above query is executed then for EmpId= 1, "Firstname" and "City" column data will be updated.

Update Multiple Rows

It is the WHERE clause that determines how many records will be updated.

1. **UPDATE** Employee
2. **SET** City='Pune'

Delete Statment in SQL

The DELETE statement is used to delete existing records in a table for a particular Record.

**Syntax**

1. **DELETE** **FROM** table\_name **WHERE** condition;

**Example**

1. **DELETE** **FROM** Employee **WHERE** EmpId=1;

In Employee table EmpId = 1 record gets deleted.

Delete All Records

It is possible to delete all rows in a table without deleting the table. This means that the table structure, attributes, and indexes will be intact,

1. **DELETE** **FROM** table\_name;

1. **DELETE** **From** Employee  ;

When the above query is executed, only table Data gets deleted.