**DATABASE**

**To create DATABASE ->**

**CREATE DATABASE** database\_name

**To Create Table->**

**CREATE TABLE** table\_name(

col\_name data\_type(size),

col\_name data\_type(size),

col\_name data\_type(size) //no need to add comma into the last one

);

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**To insert into table->**

**INSERT INTO** table\_name(col\_name,col\_name,col\_name……)

**VALUES** (first\_col\_value,second\_col\_value,third\_col\_value……)

**\*\*insert the values into col by the names of the col by sequence**

**\*\*semicolon at the end**

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**To insert many values together :**

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**INSERT ALL**

**INTO table\_name VALUES (col1\_value,col2\_value,col3\_value)**

**INTO table\_name VALUES (col1\_value,col2\_value,col3\_value)**

**INTO table\_name VALUES (col1\_value,col2\_value,col3\_value)**

**SELECT \* FROM DUAL;**

**\*\*At the end you must use select \* from dual with a semicolon every time you use insert all method**

**To select from table:**

**SELECT** col\_list **FROM** table\_name

To select all->



**SELECT** \* **FROM** ‘table\_name’

**\*AS keyword :**

It renames col names. And also used for calculations. It is mandatory to use “AS” keyword between col names.

Old\_col\_name AS new\_col\_name



\*\*It requires double quotation in the new col name if it has \*special character, space between name or it is case sensitive.



**\*\*To add other col without name :**

**Select id ,name ,salary , 12\*salary from EMPLOYEE1**

**It will show automatically the new column with 12\*salary**

**Concatenation:**

It concatenates two col or char strings with other col.

It is represented as “| |” just like “or” sign from coding.



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**Literal Character Strings:**

• A literal is a character, expression, or number included in the SELECT list.

• Date and character literal values must be enclosed within single quotation marks.

• Each character string is output once for each row returned.



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**Eliminating duplicating row:**

**Must use DISTINCT keyword**

**We have this table with duplicate values :**

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**To remove duplicate values:  
**

It will remove all the duplicate items and end up with:

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**\*ALTER**: The ALTER statement is used to modify an existing database object, such as a table, column, constraint, or index. The ALTER statement allows you to make changes to a schema object after it has been created.

**Structure : ALTER TABLE tablename ADD col\_name data\_type;**

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After alter to insert value you should use UPDATE keyword

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**UPDATE:**

Update table\_name

Set colname = value , colname2 = value2

Where condition1 and condition2

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With multiple conditions

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