Introduction to SQL(DDL, DML)

DDL	DML	Query
CREATE	INSERT	SELECT
DROP	DELETE	FROM
ALTER	UPDATE	WHERE
TRUNCATE		
RENAME		

Types of commands available in sql

Divided into three

1)**DDL:** data description language

2)**DML:**data manipulation language

3)**DCL:**data control language

Data can be retrieved using sql commands

Data type of SQLite

Null : means value is not present. If value is not present we write null

Int : numeric value without decimal

Real/float/numeric->how many digits before and after decimal

Text: Text is nothing but just like string

Var char: anything can be used as variable or character

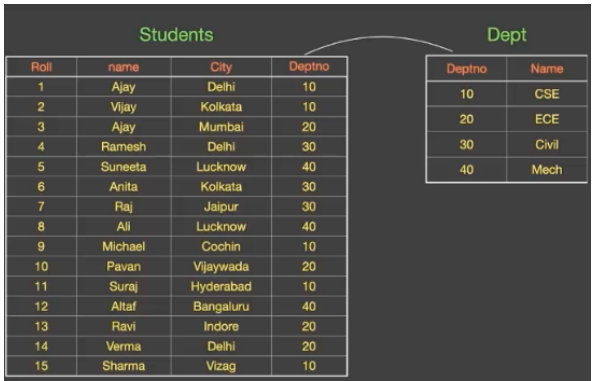
BLOB: binary large object

Ex : storing image , video, audio in the database

How to create table and insert data

Steps to create table and insert data:

1) create database
2) Create tables
3) Define keys
4) Insert data
5) Query data



Sql queries to create database

(sqlite Dml query)
.open univ.bd # opening the database
.tables
Create table dept(deptno integer primary key not null unique, name text); .tables #creating a table for department

Create table students(roll integer primary key, name text, deptno integer, foreign key(dept no) reference dept (dept));
.tables # creating a table for students

(Sqlite dml queries)

Insert into dept values(10, ‘CSE’);# inserting student info dept table
Insert into dept values(20, ‘ECE’);
Insert into dept values(30, ‘CIVIL’);
Insert into dept values(40, ‘Mech’)
Insert into dept values(name, dept no)values(‘chem’, 50);

(Select query)

select*from dept; here * brings the info inside the dept table
pragma foreign_key=ON
....>;
Insert into students values(1, ’ajay’, ‘delhi’, 10);
Insert into students values(2, ’vijay’, ‘delhi’, 10);
Select * from student where city=‘delhi’ or city=‘jaipur’