**Aim:- Creation and manipulation of database table using SQL in MS-Access.**

SQL is a standard language for accessing and manipulating databases.

Database Tables-

A database most often contains one or more tables. Each table is identified by a name (e.g.

“Customers” Or “Orders”) Tables contain records (rows) with data.

**Some of The Most Important SQL Commands**

** SELECT** - extracts data from a database

** UPDATE** - updates data in a database

 **DELETE** - deletes data from a database

 **INSERT INTO** - inserts new data into a database

 **CREATE TABLE** - creates a new table

 **ALTER TABLE** - modifies a table

 **DROP TABLE** - deletes a table

**The SQL INSERT INTO Statement**

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

SQL INSERT INTO Syntax-

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

The first form does not specify the column names where the data will be inserted, only their

values:

INSERT INTO table\_nameVALUES (value1,value2,value3,...);

The second form specifies both the column names and the values to be inserted:

INSERT INTO table\_name (column1,column2,column3,...)

VALUES (value1,value2,value3,...);

The SQL UPDATE Statement

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

SQL UPDATE Syntax-

UPDATE table\_name

SET column1=value1,column2=value2,...

WHERE some\_column=some\_value;

**The SQL CREATE TABLE Statement-**

The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a table in a database.

Tables are organized into rows and columns; and each table must have a name.

**SQL CREATE TABLE Syntax**

CREATE TABLE table\_name

(

column\_name1 data\_type(size),

column\_name2 data\_type(size),

column\_name3 data\_type(size),

....

);

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

The data\_type parameter specifies what type of data the column can hold (e.g. varchar, integer,

decimal, date, etc.).

The size parameter specifies the maximum length of the column of the table.

Example

**CREATE TABLE Persons**

(

PersonID int,

LastName varchar(255),

FirstName varchar(255),

Address varchar(255),

City varchar(255)

);

The SQL DELETE Statement-

The DELETE statement is used to delete rows in a table.

SQL DELETE Syntax

DELETE FROM table\_name

WHERE some\_column=some\_value;