**SQL QUERIES**

Creating Table

1. Table Name
2. Columns – Primary Key (AUTOINCREMENT) and Foreign Key
3. Naming the columns – multi\_word => “underscore”. Ex: first\_name
4. Primary Key – Must be an “ID”. Ex: user\_ID
5. Datatypes
6. NULL or NOT NULL

Syntax

CREATE TABLE [TABLENAME] ([COLUMN\_NAME] DATATYPE NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, [COLUMN\_NAME] DATATYPE NOT NULL)

// Employee

// emp\_ID (PK), first\_name, last\_name, age, city

CREATE TABLE [Employee] ([emp\_ID] INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, [first\_name] VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, [last\_name] VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, [age] INTEGER NOT NULL, [city] VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL)

// Leave

// leave\_id (PK), emp\_ID (FK), date, reason

CREATE TABLE [Leave] ([leave\_ID] INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, [emp\_ID] INTEGER NOT NULL, [date] DATE NOT NULL, [reason] VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, FOREIGN KEY (emp\_ID) REFERENCES Employee (emp\_ID))

// INSERT

Type – 1: Providing values for all the fields/column

Single Insert:

INSERT INTO [Table\_Name] VALUES (value-1, value-2,…, value-N)

Multiple Insert:

INSERT INTO [Table\_Name] VALUES (value-1, value-2,…, value-N), (value-1, value-2, …, value-N), (…)

Type-2: (Table which has PK with AUTOINCREMENT)

INSERT INTO [Table\_Name] (col-1, col-2, …, col-N) VALUES (value-1, value-2, …, value-N), (…)

// VIEW

// SELECT \* FROM Table\_Name => Display all the columns

// SELECT col-1, col-2,…, col-N FROM Table\_Name;

SELECT \* FROM Employee;

SELECT leave\_ID, date, reason FROM Leave;

// WHERE

SELECT \* FROM Employee WHERE emp\_ID = 2;

// INNER JOIN

SELECT \* FROM Employee INNER JOIN Leave ON Employee.emp\_ID = Leave.emp\_ID