

## \* Some SQL commands : —

- show databases;

To display all databases on the current server or in our system.

- USE db-name;

The 'USE' command is used in SQL to a different database that we want to work with.

Here 'db-name' is the name of the database that we want to switch to.

- SHOW TABLES;

This command displays all tables in a current database.

- CREATE DATABASE database-name;

The 'CREATE DATABASE' command is used in SQL to create a new database.

## • CREATE TABLE

This command is used to create a new table in a database.

Example:

```
CREATE TABLE table-name (  
    column1 datatype,  
    column2 datatype,  
    :  
    :  
);
```

- The column parameters specify the names of the columns of the table.
- The datatype parameter specifies the type of data the column can hold (e.g., varchar, integer, data, etc.)

## • DESC table-name;

It is used to describe the structure of a table. 'DESC' stands for describe and this statement will return the information about the columns in the specified table, such as their name, datatypes and any constraints that have been applied.

## • INSERT INTO;

This statement is used to insert new rows into a table.

Example:-

```
INSERT INTO student (first-name, last-name,  
    email, phone) VALUES ('JOHN', 'DOE', 'some@gmail.com',  
    '555-555-555');
```



ALL columns  
• `SELECT * FROM table-name;`

The above query will return each record of the given table.

The `SELECT` statement is used to retrieve data from a table.

• Conditions :-

Conditions are typically expressed using comparison operators such as "=", "<>", "<", ">", "<=", ">=" and the logical operators such as 'AND', 'OR' and 'NOT'. These operators can be combined to form more complex conditions.

For example.

`SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > 50,000  
AND department = 'Sales';` clause

\* LIKE :-

'LIKE' is a comparison operator used in the 'WHERE' clause of 'SELECT' statement to match patterns in character string values.

The 'LIKE' operator is used with a pattern, which is a combination of characters that represent the string to match.

\* LIMIT :-

'LIMIT' is a clause in SQL that is used to limit the number of rows returned by a 'SELECT' statement. The 'LIMIT' clause is typically used with the 'ORDER BY' clause to retrieve the first 'N' rows of a sorted result set.

Example:

```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name  
[WHERE condition] ORDER BY column_name(s)  
LIMIT number;
```

Example: —

```
SELECT * FROM employees ORDER BY salary  
DESC LIMIT 10;
```