**10/11/2021**

**DDL: -**

Create table table\_name

Alter table table\_name

Drop table table\_name

Truncate table table\_name

**Alter Command: -**

Alter is a DML command used to modify schema of table many types of modification / changes you can perform by using alter command.

1. To add a new column in exiting table: (use add keyword)

Column\_name data\_type(size) keys (primary key , unique) constraints(check, default, null), identity

**Syntax: -**

Alter table table\_name add column\_name data type(size)

**Example: -**

**Alter table employee add location varchar(20);**

2.Drop any existing columns from table:

Alter table table\_name drop column column\_name;

Ex: -

**Alter table employee drop column column\_name**

**alter table teacher drop constraint CK\_\_teacher\_\_salary\_\_25869641**

Alter-drop can also drop the constraint or key applied on the table

**CK\_\_teacher\_\_salary\_\_25869641 –** Is the auto generated constraint name

**alter table teacher drop column salary**

Delete all table: -

**drop table teacher**

To change data type and size of existing columns: -

Alter table table\_name alter column column\_name data\_type(size);

Ex:

**alter table employee alter column empname char(200)**

**Note: -**

by using alter, you can only increase the size of column can’t decrease the size.

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**Drop: -**

Drop is the DML command used to permanently remove table with schema and records.

That means drop removes the whole table. Drop removes the exiting of table.

**Syntax: -** Drop table table\_name

**Truncate:** Truncate command is used removes all the saved record of table permanently.

Record deleted with truncate command can not be restored. Truncate saved the schema of table for future used but removes all the records.

**Syntax:**  Truncate table table\_name

**Top Clause: -**

Top clause restricts the total returning rows of select command. Top clause specifies the total number of rows you want to select with select command.

**Ex:**

select top 3 \* from employee

select top 4 empname from employee

**select top 1 \* from employee where empname like 's%'**

**Sub – queries:**

Subqueries are queries written within any other query.

Sub-queries are always written within ()

Sub-queries can be used with select, update, delete any command

Subqueries should always return only one column.

If you want to use result of another query within a query them sub-queries are used.

select \* from employee where salary=(select max(salary) from employee)

select \* from employee where salary=(select min(salary) from employee)

update employee set salary=(select max(salary)+5000 from employee)where empid=118

update employee set salary=(select salary from employee where empid=116)where empid=118

update employee set department=(select department from employee where empid=116)where empid=120

**Distinct (unique): -**Distinct used with select command.

Used to select set of unique values only.

**Syntax:**

Select distinct column\_name from table\_name