	Truncate	drop	delete	difference
①	DDL	DDL	DML	
②	structure deleted	Data is deleted	Data is deleted (with condition)	
③	cannot rollback	cannot rollback	can rollback	

Select is DQL command

[Rollback → undo].

- Update :-

Update emp set sal = 1000; where empno = 7300;

emp → table name

Update salary to 1000 of employee having empno 7300. //

* DCL :-

Rollback	commit;
commit	rollback;
save	

} syntax

once you commit you can't rollback

rollback takes you to the last commit

And till the last commit only inserted data is lost

You have to start transaction;

commit
insert 1;
insert 2;
savepoint sp1; ← mention to ~~m~~create checkpoints
insert 3;
insert 4;
Rollback to savepoint sp1;

• How do we make composite primary key?

* drop structure :- drop table student ;
  table-name

* Truncate :- truncate table students ;
  All elements are removed. but structure remains intact.

* Rename table :- Rename table students to new_name ;

ccc1

col1	col2
101	1
101	2

* Select * from emp ; Also
* Select * from emp where job = 'clerk' ;
* Select * from emp where job = clerk and deptno = 10 ;
* Select col1, col2 from emp where deptno = 20

get employees which have deptno 20. & display col1 & col2 only.

select empno, col2, col3 from emp
respective columns are displayed.

delete from emp where deptno = 10 ;

Select * ~~emp~~ from emp where deptno = 10 or deptno = 20 ;
Also
select * from emp where deptno in (10, 20) ;

sklect * from emp where sal between 1000 and 2000 ;

• references on delete cascade);

Definition of foreign key

can I make fk already made foreign key in on delete cascade?

* on update cascade

i) If something updated in Master table then that should be reflected into detail table

ii) Implemented same as on delete cascade only update used instead of delete

* Alter:-

i) Used for adding new column
ii) Modifying a column
iii) Renaming a column
iv) Deleting a column
v) renaming a column
vi) How to implement:-

can we modify foreign key?
can we use rollback for alter?
why can't we use rollback?
alter is DDL command

show create table table_name;
name of keys

alter table student add student_contact int;

alter table student modify student_contact varchar(10)

alter table student drop column student_contact;

alter table student rename column stud_addr to student_address;

alter table students add constraint stud_rollname_pk primary key (roll_no);

alter table students drop primary key;

alter table students drop stds_deptno_fk foreign key (deptno);

mention name while dropping fk

key_name

* not null
* unique
* check

} Constraints before MSJ
Always use them while creating the table

→ To put conditions.

* Not null:-
i) to avoid restrict null for a column we use this keyword.
ii) column_name not null;
[use modify to add these constraints]

* unique:-
i) can allow null but do not allow duplicates
ii) Constraint col_name_constraintname unique (col_name)

* Check :-
i) Used to apply condition
ii) check (attempts >2) col_name integer(2) check (attempts>0 & attempts<=2)

* Default:-
i) set default value for a column
alter table table_name modify column_name int default 1;
↑ Type

* Composite primary key can be there.
i) To create more than one primary key
How
Constraint &col_name_PK Primary key (col_name);

drop primary key if it is already there [Alter table student drop ~~constraint~~ primary key]

* delete :-
i) Delete ~~table~~ from student where stud_name = 'xyz';

* on delete cascade
i) If we want delete data from Master table which is refered by detail table
You can't delete any element from master table
ii) : we use this with foreign key definition