create table employee

(first varchar(15) as primary key,

last varchar(20),

age number(3),

address varchar(30),

city varchar(20),

state varchar(20));

**ALTER TABLE Student ADD (AGE number(3),COURSE varchar(40));**

**ALTER TABLE Student MODIFY COURSE varchar(20);**

**ALTER TABLE Student DROP COLUMN COURSE;**

**DROP TABLE Studen;**

The TRUNCATE TABLE mytable statement is logically (though not physically) equivalent to the DELETE

**TRUNCATE TABLE table\_name;**

**ALTER TABLE Student RENAME COLUMN NAME TO FIRST\_NAME;**

select first, last, city

from empinfo

where first LIKE 'Er%';

SELECT COUNT (\*) FROM Sales WHERE CustomerName = 'Smith'

SELECT \* FROM Users ORDER BY FirstName

SELECT DISTINCT City FROM Users

SELECT CustomerName, SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Sales GROUP BY CustomerName HAVING SUM(OrderPrice) > 1200

insert into employee  
 (first, last, age, address, city, state)  
 values ('Luke', 'Duke', 45, '2130 Boars Nest',   
 'Hazard Co', 'Georgia');

update phone\_book  
 set last\_name = 'Smith', prefix=555, suffix=9292  
 where last\_name = 'Jones';

delete from employee  
 where lastname = 'May';

SELECT Manufacturer, ManufacturerWebsite, ManufacturerEmail, AVG(Price) AS AvgPrice FROM Manufacturer JOIN Product ON Manufacturer.ManufacturerID = Product.ManufacturerID GROUP BY Manufacturer, ManufacturerWebsite, ManufacturerEmail

Inner join: a matching row

Outer join: everything

SELECT Column1, Column2 FROM Table1 UNION SELECT Column1, Column2 FROM Table2

The column names in the result of a UNION are always the same as the column names in the first SELECT statement in the UNION.

The UNION operator removes by default duplicate rows from the result set. You have the option to use the ALL keyword after the UNION keyword, which will force all rows including duplicates to be returned in your result set.