

SQL Notes and Examples

1. Data Definition Language (DDL)

DDL statements are used to define the database structure or schema.

Example: Creating a table 'amazon_orders'

```
```sql
```

```
CREATE TABLE amazon_orders (
 order_id INTEGER,
 order_date DATE,
 product_name VARCHAR(100),
 total_price DECIMAL(6, 2),
 payment_method VARCHAR(20)
);
```
```

Deleting a table:

```
```sql
```

```
DROP TABLE amazon_orders;
```
```

2. Data Manipulation Language (DML)

DML statements are used to manage data within schema objects.

Example: Inserting data into the 'amazon_orders' table

```
```sql
```

```
INSERT INTO amazon_orders VALUES (1, '2022-10-01', 'Baby Milk', 30.5, 'UPI');
INSERT INTO amazon_orders VALUES (2, '2022-10-02', 'Baby Powder', 130, 'Credit Card');
```
```

Deleting all data from the table:

```
```sql  

DELETE FROM amazon_orders;

```
```

3. Data Query Language (DQL)

DQL statements are used to query data from the database.

Example: Selecting all data from 'amazon_orders'

```
```sql  

SELECT * FROM amazon_orders;

```
```

Selecting specific columns:

```
```sql  

SELECT product_name, order_date, total_price FROM amazon_orders;

```
```

Sorting data:

```
```sql  

SELECT * FROM amazon_orders

ORDER BY order_date DESC, product_name DESC, payment_method;

```
```