**Day-01**

**27-02-2025**

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**DDL Commands:**

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-> Four DDL commands:

 1) create

 2) alter

 3) drop

 4) truncate

create:

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 -> when we want to create any database object like table, we can use "create" command

 -> when we want to create the new user also we can use "create" command"

 -> when we want to create new database also we can use "create" command.

Syntax:

 create database-object object-name(

 );

Ex: for creation of the table:

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create table EcommerceTable(

Sno int,

ProductId int,

ProductName char(40),

ProductDescription varchar(300),

ProductCost int

);

alter:

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 -> to change anything on the defined structure of the database object, we can use "alter" command.

 Like:

 1) table name

 2) column name

 3) add new element

 4) we can change the type of the column.

Syntax:

 alter database-object object-name;

Ex: alter table EcommerceTable add total int;

alter table EcommerceTable modify ProductId smallint;

drop:

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 -> to delete any database object which we have created permanently, we can use "drop".

Ex:

drop table EcommerceTable;

-> after the drop operation, we cannot perform any alter operation on the dropped table.

truncate:

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 -> truncate is same as drop,

 truncate can delete the values of the table but it can maintain the table structure as empty.

Ex:

truncate table EcommerceTable;

-> after the truncate operation, we can able to perform use "alter" on the table object.

**Day-02**

**03-03-2025**

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**Query:**

**1) WRITE A QUERY USING SQL FOR CREATING THE TABLE WITH THE NAME OF "CUSTOMER\_DEMO\_TABLE" AND WHICH INCLUDES THE COLUMN FIELDS ARE AS BELOW:**

 **CUSTOMERID NUMBER**

 **CUSTOMERNAME VARCHAR(50)**

 **GENDER VARCHAR(15)**

 **AGE NUMBER**

 **LOCATION VARCHAR(50)**

1) To create the table, we need to use one of the DDL (Data Definition Language) command which is named as "create".

Syntax:

 create table <table-name>(

 Coumn-name1 Datatype,

 Column-name2 Datatype,

 .........

 );

Query for the creation of the table:

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create table Customer\_Demo\_Table(

customerId number,

customerName varchar(50),

Gender varchar(15),

Age number,

Location varchar(50)

);

Note:

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 -> To check the user who has connected with database, we can use the below command/query:

 show user;

-> After the creation of the table, that we need to check the structure of the table by following the given command/query:

 describe <table-name>;

**2) AFTER THE CREATION OF THE TABLE INTO THE DATABASE, INSERT THE DATA ACCORDING TO THE GIVEN COLUMNS**

-> Here, to insert the data into the table, we can use "DML (Data Manipulation Language) Commands" which is named as "insert".

Syntax-1:

 insert into <Table-name>(Col1, Col2, Col3,...) values(Val1, Val2, Val3,..);

Ex:

insert into Customer\_Demo\_Table(customerId, customerName, Gender, Age, Location) values(101, 'Anil', 'Male', 32, 'Hyderabad');

-> After the insertion of the data into the created table, we need to perform the "commit" operation.

-> "Commit" is one of the TCL (Transactional Control Language) Command.

-> Commit is nothing but, saving the data into the table permanently before the validation.

Syntax:

 commit;

Note:

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commit is only required for the CLIs while the interaction with the database using CLI.

Syntax-2:

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 insert into <Table-name> values(val1, val2, val3, ...);

Syntax-3:

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-> To insert the data into the table like a prompt, we can follow the below syntax:

 insert into <Table-name> values(&col1, &Col2, &col3,...);

-> To add the data repeatedly like a prompt, we can use '/' and hit "enter".

**3) VALIDATE THE GIVEN TABLE INFORMATION.**

-> To validate the data of the table, we can use "DRL (Data Retrieval Language) commands"

command is: "select"

Syntax:

 select \* from <Table-name>;

Note:

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-> To set the line size of the table while displaying:

 set linesize value;

**Day-03**

**04-03-2025**

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**How to update the data in table?**

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-> when we want to update the data of the table, we can use "update" command.

-> Update command is one of the "DML command".

-> update command, we can use/define in two ways:

 1) without any condition

 2) with condition

1) without any condition

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-> when we have not specified any condition for the update, that update can reflect on the entire table.

Syntax:

 update <table-name> set <column-name> = <new-value>;

-> The above syntax can help to update the particular column with specified value.

-> To update more than one column of the table, we can use the below syntax.

Syntax:

 update <table-name> set <column-name1> = <value1>,<column-name2> = <value2>,.....;

Here:

 set is the clause can use to set the new values for the columns want to be change

2) with condition:

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-> condition describe the column

based on the columns we can perform the update on the table.

Syntax:

 update <table-name> set <col1> = <val1>, <col2> = <val2>,.... where <condition>;

-> we can able to define more than one condition for update on the table,

Syntax:

 update <table-name> set <col1> = <val1> where <condition1> and <condition2>;

Ex: update customer\_table\_demo set Id = 1026 where Name = 'Avinash' and Age = 28;

Here:

 where is the clause can be used to define the condition.